

Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI)

**Eglin AFB, Florida
Hurlburt Field, Florida**

Final Environmental Impact Statement

**United States Air Force
Air Force Materiel Command
Air Force Special Operations Command**



May 2011

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INTRODUCTION

This Record of Decision (ROD) and Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) documents the Air Force's decision regarding implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) and related actions at Hurlburt Field and Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida. In making this decision, the Air Force considered information, analyses, and public comments contained in the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the *Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB, Florida*¹, along with other relevant factors and supporting materials.

The FEIS was developed in compliance with the promulgated Air Force National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) implementing regulations (32 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 989), as directed by 32 CFR Part 174, *Revitalizing Base Closure Communities and Addressing Impacts of Realignment*, particularly 32 CFR §174.17, NEPA.

This ROD has been prepared in accordance with the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations implementing NEPA at Title 40 CFR §1505.2, *Record of Decision in Cases requiring Environmental Impact Statements*. Specifically, this ROD:

- States the Air Force's Decision,
- Identifies alternatives considered by the Air Force in reaching the decision, specifying the alternative considered to be environmentally preferable,
- Identifies and discusses relevant factors, including operational, environmental, and economic considerations,
- States whether the Air Force has adopted all practicable means to avoid or minimize environmental harm from the alternative selected, and
- Adopts and summarizes the monitoring and enforcement program where applicable for any mitigation.

DECISION

The Air Force has decided to implement the MHPI action at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB by selecting Alternative 4, Mix Alternative (FEIS §2.3.6) along with the project commonalities (FEIS §2.1). This decision specifically includes the following:

- Initial lease of all acreage underlying existing housing as well as areas currently undeveloped or utilized for other purposes (i.e. the family camping area at Hurlburt Field).
- Convey up to 1,413 military family housing (MFH) units and ancillary supporting facilities to the developer (including the historic units at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot) along with additional nonresidential facilities.
- Demolition of up to 1,404 housing units (1,413 minus the 9 historic units).

¹ Notice of Availability (NOA) of the Final EIS was published in the Federal Register, 24 June 2011 (Volume 76, Number 122, Page 37112).

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- Construct up to 1,477 new units, which will house members assigned to Hurlburt Field, Eglin AFB, and Camp Rudder. The total number of refurbished or constructed homes will not exceed 484 units at Hurlburt Field and 993 units at Eglin AFB.
- Areas supporting the end-state family housing units would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years.
- Leasehold interest in parcels not utilized for housing would terminate upon the demolition and removal of all required units and the Air Force's satisfaction with the developer's performance.
- Once replacement units are constructed, the developer will return to the Air Force the historic buildings at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot, at which time the developer's leasehold interest in the parcels would terminate.
- Construction of 484 units and amenities on Hurlburt Field.
- Construction or renovation of a total of 993 housing units distributed among Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 of Alternative 2 on Eglin Main Base, but not to exceed 6 units per acre.
- Construction of amenities and a Housing Management Office/Maintenance Facility in Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 of Alternative 2.

The developer will prepare a proposal containing the specific infrastructure requirements and site plan details for the new privatized housing areas that complies with the Request for Proposal.

The Air Force will evaluate the proposal to determine whether it is within the scope of the analysis presented in the FEIS. If there is a potential for impacts from the proposal that fall outside the scope of analysis in the FEIS, supplemental analysis may be required.

The developer will adhere to all permit/regulatory requirements and the Air Force selected mitigations derived from the FEIS and this ROD and any supplemental analysis, as may be required. The Air Force will prepare the mitigation and monitoring plan (MMP) (as discussed later in this ROD), which will be published as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days, after either the hold on communications with the developer is lifted or signature of ROD is issued, whichever occurs last. Requisite mitigation will be in place prior to any action requiring mitigation.

BACKGROUND

The Air Force intends to privatize its housing at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB under a statutory program that will allow the Air Force to meet its military housing requirement. This program is referred to as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, or MHPI. This initiative is accomplished by using the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 Stat. 186 §2801) as amended. The act includes a series of authorities that allow the Department of Defense (DoD) to work with the private sector to build and renovate military housing (these authorities were made permanent in FY 2005). In short, MFH privatization (10 USC 2871-2885 as amended) involves a process in which the Air Force receives proposals from interested developers outlining their qualifications and proposals for meeting the development requirements through detailed design and construction, property management, and financial management.

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The DoD's goal is to obtain private capital to leverage government dollars and/or land contributions, make efficient use of limited resources, and use a variety of private-sector approaches to build and renovate military housing faster and at a lower cost to American taxpayers. Additional information about housing privatization can be found at:
<http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/legislation.htm>.

In 2009, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB conducted Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) studies to identify housing units available to military members in the private community. The Air Force factored shortfalls in available private sector housing into the total military family housing (MFH) requirement for Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB to determine the number of units needed to support its military families. The Air Force determined the cumulative housing privatization project scope for Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB is 1,477 units. This is 80% of the FY 2014 projected requirement identified in the 2009 HRMA. Building to 80% of the HRMA requirement prevents over-building and has become a successful standard practice in recent housing privatization projects.

The Air Force Family Housing Guide balances these unique aspects of housing site selection with the concerns shared by nonmilitary residents, such as noise and traffic avoidance, convenience, aesthetics, and price. Accordingly, it requires the installation to consider all these concerns when arriving at a decision on the housing density and location. Primary among these (as it would be for a civilian landowner) is the ability of the available land to satisfy these concerns.

The Air Force evaluated the entire Eglin AFB Reservation for housing locations based on a set of housing objectives. These objectives were essential for the MHPI, in that the objectives had to be met for a particular site to be carried forward for consideration as a potential development location (FEIS §1.3.2). During this process, several potential locations were identified but eliminated due to their inability to meet the purpose and need (FEIS §2.2). Areas outside the Eglin AFB reservation boundary, such as Crestview and Florosa areas, were initially considered for potential development but given the financial constraints of this privatization effort, the purchase of non-federal property is not financially feasible. In addition the Air Force did not consider "land-swapping" with private landowners a viable option, as Eglin AFB has no "surplus" property to utilize for such purposes. The former Bayou Village Mobile Home Park located on Eglin AFB was initially considered but eliminated later on since majority of the site lies within the 100-year floodplain, which is unsuitable for residential communities. The Air Force considered construction of new homes on Hurlburt Field north of U.S. Highway 98 at Live Oak Terrace. This alternative was dismissed from further review because of current overcrowding at Hurlburt Field and the need to support expansion of existing and future missions. Two parcels in Crestview Park/Duke Field area were identified as potential alternatives; however, a closer look by the Air Force identified these sites within the emergency self destruct zones for munitions leaving the installation. Lastly, 4 parcels in the northeast corner of Eglin Reservation were considered but determined to conflict with low level routes and the missile corridor, thus impacting the test and training mission on the Eglin range. Attachments 1 through 4 to this ROD show the existing and proposed housing areas.

The analysis of the No Action Alternative (FEIS §2.3.1) provides a benchmark, enabling the Air Force decision maker to compare the magnitude of environmental effects in comparison to each of the action alternatives.

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT (FEIS Chapter 10 and Appendix B)

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The public involvement accomplished by the Air Force throughout this process is discussed in the FEIS, Appendix B. Public involvement took place from 26 January 2004 to 26 August 2008. Recent public notices and meetings were as follows:

- Notice of Intent, Federal Register, 30 December 2009 with associated newspaper, radio, and television announcements
- EIS scoping period, 30 December 2009 – 3 February 2010
- Scoping meetings held at Niceville, Crestview, and Fort Walton Beach, Florida, 12, 13, and 14 January 2010, respectively
- Draft EIS 45-day public comment period, 23 December 2010 – 7 February 2011
- Public hearings held at the Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus and Fort Walton Beach Civic Center, 11 and 12 January 2011, respectively

Recent announcements for public hearings were placed in local newspapers as follows:

- Northwest Florida Daily News: Sundays, 26 December 2010 and 2 January 2011
- Navarre Press: Thursdays, 23 December 2010

In addition to public review, the Air Force consulted with the following agencies to complete Section 106, Section 7, and Tribal Consultations:

- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Florida State Historic Preservation Officer
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Five federally-recognized Native American tribes (Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, The Seminole Tribe of Florida, Parch Band of Creek Indians, Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek (Muskogee) Tribe)

ALTERNATIVES ANALYZED (FEIS §§2.1 to 2.4)

This section discusses the alternatives analyzed in the FEIS. Every alternative (Subalternative 2a has one exception) contains a common set of actions. These actions are referred to as “commonalities” or “MHPI commonalities” (Attachments 2 and 3 to this ROD).

MHPI Commonalities (FEIS §2.1)

The following actions were common to all alternatives (with the exception of Camp Rudder housing in Subalternative 2a).

The Air Force would initially lease all acreage underlying existing housing as well as areas currently undeveloped or utilized for other purposes (i.e. the family camping [FAMCAMP] area at Hurlburt Field). All alternatives would include construction of 484 units on Hurlburt Field.

- Air Force would lease all existing housing areas to the developer and convey all MFH units² and ancillary supporting facilities to the developer.

² Excluding Hurlburt's Commando Village

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- Developer would demolish up to 1,404 housing units (1,413 minus the 9 historic units): 25 at Camp Rudder; up to 849 at Eglin Main Base; 150 at Poquito Bayou; and 380 at Hurlburt Field.
- Developer would construct up to 1,477 new units.
- The Air Force would lease all areas supporting the end-state family housing units to the developer for a period of 50 years.
- The developer's lease of the parcels not utilized for housing would terminate upon the demolition and removal of all required units and the Air Force's satisfaction with the developer's performance.
- Developer would return the historic buildings at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot to the Air Force when replacement units are constructed, at which time the developer's lease of the parcels would terminate.
- Eglin AFB would determine the future of the historic buildings. Should the Air Force propose any action that may potentially result in an adverse effect to the historic buildings, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties through the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and Section 110 process, to resolve potential adverse effects and either amend the MHPI Programmatic Agreement (PA) or develop a separate agreement.
- Construction of up to 8,000-square-foot community center/clubhouse would be at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB.

Hurlburt Field:

- 548 housing units would be built for Air Force Special Operations Command (484 units at Hurlburt Field plus 64 units at Eglin AFB), at a location to be determined by alternative selection.
- The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer "as is" at Hurlburt Field: 2 recreational courts, 7 playgrounds, 10 bus shelters, 2 boat docks and the seawall at Soundside Manor, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, and the laundry/latrine building at the FAMCAMP location.
- The existing FAMCAMP would be relocated southwest of existing Commando Village along Martin Luther King Boulevard (SR-189). The proposed FAMCAMP area is approximately 13 acres; conceptual site development calls for 50 recreational vehicle spaces, a new bath house, asphalt roadway, stormwater retention, and an access point along SR-189.

Eglin AFB:

- The Air Force would convey 5 housing units and a separated garage at Georgia Avenue and 4 housing units (includes General Officers' Quarters [GOQ] guest house) at Camp Pinchot along with other facilities (i.e. tennis court, garages, storage building; for a complete list see FEIS §2.1) to the developer. The conveyance documents would include a restriction requiring the developer's interest terminate when suitable replacement

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housing units are constructed. The Air Force may then adaptively reuse the 9 units and associated structures.

- The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer “as is” at Eglin AFB: 16 playgrounds, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, 2 housing supply and storage facilities, recreational vehicle storage area, grounds facility, and basketball court on Loblolly Drive.

Camp Rudder (with the exception of Subalternative 2a):

- At Camp Rudder, all 25 existing housing units could be demolished and 35 new housing units may be constructed within the existing housing area³.

The site development design at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB will integrate the new housing community, to the extent practicable, with the surrounding community. The site development design would create a network of neighborhoods within the community by creating a full range of compatible private and shared recreation and community desired facilities. The development design would also provide efficient and separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic patterns. The design would identify constraints such as easements, drainage, and offensive environments (i.e. blight, bright lights, and loud noises) to ensure activities within and surrounding the site are compatible. The site design would provide for common green spaces with native landscaping; recreational areas; appropriate buffer area/screening; street lighting; pedestrian and vehicular circulation; and sidewalks on both sides of the street. These site designs would be consistent with good land use planning, practices, and economics, and would incorporate green space, landscaping, underground utilities, and recreation areas.

Alternative Specifics (FEIS §2.3)

Alternative 1: White Point Area (FEIS §2.3.2)

Under this alternative, the Air Force would implement all commonalities in FEIS §2.1 and would construct 958 housing units on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of several parcels within the White Point Area.

Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso (FEIS §2.3.3)

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1 (FEIS, §2.1), except construction of 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize 1 or a combination of several of the Eglin Main Base and Valparaiso parcels. Although Parcel 1 had a total of 673 acres that may actually be leased, approximately 661 acres are available for development. For Parcels 2–11, approximately 399 acres may be leased.

Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (FEIS §2.3.4)

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1 (FEIS §2.1); however, there would be no new construction at Camp Rudder, and up to 993 housing units would be constructed on Eglin AFB in Parcel 1. Again, Parcel 1 has approximately 673 acres that may be leased, but approximately 661 acres are available for development.

³ Under Subalternative 2a no new housing would be constructed at Camp Rudder.

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Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area (FEIS §2.3.5)

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1 (FEIS §2.1); however, construction of 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize a combination of several parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area. Although approximately 457 acres could be leased, approximately 49 acres would be used as buffer space at Parcel 1. As a result, approximately 408 acres would be available for development.

Alternative 4: Mix Alternative (Selected Alternative) (FEIS §2.3.6)

This alternative would involve construction of housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1–3 (to include Subalternative 2a).

No Action Alternative (FEIS §2.3.1):

Under the no action alternative, the Air Force would not implement the MHPI at Hurlburt Field or Eglin AFB. Instead the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources, which historically have been inadequate to maintain housing at acceptable levels. As requirements are identified, they would be evaluated through the NEPA process for potential environmental impacts.

ENVIRONMENTALLY PREFERABLE ALTERNATIVE (FEIS Table 5-1),

The environmentally preferred alternative for the MHPI is Subalternative 2a, Eglin Main Base. The major contributing factor is because Parcel 1 is already developed, which results in less environmental impact generally associated with land clearing. All other environmental factors between the alternatives differ in terms of their respective potential for adverse effects relative to their location.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES AND MITIGATIONS (FEIS Chapters 4 and 5)

Environmental analyses focused on the following areas: transportation, socioeconomics/environmental justice, utilities, air quality, safety, hazardous materials/wastes, noise, solid waste, land use, cultural resources, water resources, soil resources, and biological resources. A description of the environmental impacts associated with implementation of each alternative is discussed as well as the associated mitigations/best management practices (BMPs) required by regulation or agency guidance for each relevant resource.

As the proponent for the MHPI, the Air Force is responsible for ensuring mitigations are in place, prior to taking any specific action. The MHPI Request for Qualifications requires the developer to incorporate all mitigations from the MHPI EIS, this ROD, and the subsequent MMP into an environmental management plan (EMP) detailing how the developer will implement and monitor compliance with mitigation requirements. The Air Force through AFCEE's Resident Construction Manager will verify and oversee all required permits are in place and all required mitigations/BMPs are carried out by the developer as stipulated within the MMP and EMP, prior to any construction taking place.

Although every effort will be made to fund identified mitigations as soon as possible, application of some proposed mitigation measures may be subject to congressional appropriations. Consequently, implementation of requisite mitigation measures may be delayed. In this case,

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funding of mitigation measures will be treated as priority requests for appropriations. Timing of mitigation implementation will be identified more fully and tracked within the MMP and EMP.

Transportation (FEIS §4.1)

A number of traffic segments within and surrounding the base are currently operating at less-than desirable levels of service (LOS). Roadway traffic is projected to increase under the baseline scenario, which will further reduce future LOS. Implementing any of the housing alternatives will impact traffic levels; although the impact would not be significant. As standard practice/procedure, all roadway infrastructure will be design in accordance with U.S. Department of Transportation and Florida Department of Transportation requirements to ensure traffic safety.

Socioeconomic and Environmental Justice (FEIS §4.2)

Impacts to this resource area are common across all the alternatives. Because this action increases housing levels by 64 units, there are no impacts to socioeconomics (the project does not directly compete with the local housing market). There would be temporary benefits to the local economy from creation of construction employment. To avoid residents walking into the construction area(s), especially children, the developer will provide adequate measures to restrict access to construction and demolition areas and consider all aspects of child safety during work and non-work hours. In addition, the developer will erect signs along the shoreline to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard, to emphasize the need to supervise children up to the age of 14, and to emphasize use of personal flotation device, especially for children.

Utilities (FEIS §4.3)

Analysis did not identify any adverse impacts to the utility infrastructure design for any of the alternatives. As a standard practice/procedure, the developer will coordinate with the local utility providers (water, sewer, electrical and natural gas) prior to ground-disturbing activities to identify buried utility lines.

Air Quality (FEIS §4.4)

No significant, adverse impacts to regional air quality would occur with implementation of any of the alternatives. As a discretionary mitigation to decrease particulate matter emissions during site preparation activities (i.e. grading), the developer should water the exposed surface areas to decrease particulate releases.

Safety (FEIS §4.5)

The analysis did not identify any unique impacts to safety from housing construction activities or housing operations. The developer will accomplish all actions with technically qualified personnel in accordance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration as well as applicable Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health standards, thus minimizing potential job-site injuries.

Hazardous Materials and Waste (FEIS §4.6)

Overall implementation of any of the alternatives would be beneficial to hazardous materials and waste. These benefits are primarily associated with elimination of potential exposures of housing residents to asbestos and lead based paint (LBP), both of which are present in the older housing units. The developer will be required to follow the Air Force best construction practices as prescribed in AFI 32-1023, *Design and Construction Standards and Execution of Facility*

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Construction Projects, and AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction* (U.S. Air Force, 1994; U.S. Air Force, 2008c). As part of these AFIs, Air Force personnel will monitor contractor compliance with all applicable environmental and safety requirements, including any environmental permit requirements. To minimize improper handling and/or potential release of hazardous materials and waste during construction activities, the developer will adhere to the Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans.

Specific mitigations required by the developer:

- Notify applicable state and local agencies before demolition/renovation of buildings containing certain threshold amounts of asbestos, consistent with the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requirements.
- Provide written notification to FDEP at least 10 working days before beginning the demolition or any asbestos removal project.
- Perform asbestos surveys on buildings that have not already undergone survey prior to demolition/renovation.
- Utilize a certified contractor when removing asbestos containing building materials. Personnel are required to adhere to established procedures set forth for safe handling and transport of these materials as outlined in Eglin's Hazardous Materials Management Plan.
- Submit all construction project programming documents, designs, and contracts to 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Compliance Branch and 1st Special Operations Civil Engineering Squadron Asset Management Flight for review.
- Conduct LBP surveys for the alteration or demolition of existing housing structures (unless conducted previously).
- Stipulate appropriate abatement and disposal requirements for LBP in project designs.
- Evaluate soils within the existing housing areas to determine chlordane concentrations prior to disturbance.
- Avoid all environmental restoration program sites for planned construction activities, such as water towers in MFH areas.
- Cease development activities in any areas, should unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered and contact the Eglin AFB Environmental Management Restoration Branch immediately.

Noise (FEIS §4.7)

Under all alternatives, noise associated with demolition and construction activities would be short-term and would conclude upon completion of the project. The greatest impact on the noise environment results from the F-35 beddown action, which impacts Alternatives 2 and 4 (Mix Alternative) as well as the No Action Alternative. Alternatives 1 and 3 are not impacted by the F-35 beddown.

Parcels 2-8 under Alternative 2 are located within the 65-69 decibel (dB) Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL). Because residents may experience varying degrees of annoyance and

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potential negative health effects depending on the amount of time spent outdoors, the developer will be required to design sound attenuating measures to reduce indoor noise levels by 25 dB. To help mitigate outdoor noise levels, the developer will incorporate into design the use of berms, barriers, and/or vegetation to reduce ground-level noise such as jet engine run-ups, motor vehicles and motorized equipment. At no time will the developer be allowed to construct any housing units within 70 dB DNL and above. Under Alternative 2a, housing units would only be constructed on Parcel 1. Current data indicates this parcel is not affected by the F-35 noise contours and would not require sound attenuation.

Solid Waste (SEIS §4.8)

Construction and demolition waste associated with MHPI and other planned/foreseeable actions will result in an increase demand on solid waste disposal resources within the area. Although the estimated C&D generated are expected to increase waste disposal rates within the counties, sufficient landfill capacity exists within the respective facilities to accommodate the wastes. Because many of the landfills have capacity for significant expansion, no significant impacts were identified with implementing any of the alternatives.

Land Use (SEIS §4.9)

Activities associated with MHPI are consistent with Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB future land use plans. To reduce glare at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB, which can be problematic for pilots at night, the developer will use "full-cutoff fixtures" for exterior lighting to prevent illumination above the horizontal plane. The Eglin Energy Office preference for reducing glare is induction lighting or light emitting diode (LED) or plasma lighting that achieves a high color index with high lumens per watt, and/or use of 35-watt or less low-pressure sodium or amber LED lamps.

Cultural Resources (FEIS §4.10 and Appendix E)

There are several historic properties located within the MHPI project area. The Camp Pinchot Historic District and the Georgia Avenue housing units are both listed on the National Register for Historic Places. Because of the potential impacts to these sites with implementing the MHPI project, the Air Force negotiated and signed a programmatic agreement (PA) on 1 March 2011 with the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation and the Florida SHPO. Under Section V of the PA the Air Force will insure the developer:

- Executes, as a Concurring Party, the PA with the Air Force, Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Florida SHPO, and other required parties to the PA.
- Performs archaeological monitoring by a qualified third-party firm for all ground-disturbing activities on or near archaeological sites.

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- Complies with the PA prescribed specific procedures and stipulations for “Resolution of Adverse Effects” to project-related resources, sites, and locations at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB, as defined in Section V of the PA, in consultation with the Air Force. The specific procedures and stipulations will be fully detailed in the MMP to be developed and implemented prior to construction-related activities associated with the MHPI.

The Air Force also initiated consultation with 5 interested federally recognized tribes, which included the Miccosukee Tribes of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek 9Muskogee) Tribe.

Water Resources (FEIS §4.11)

While none of the alternatives have a direct interaction with surface waters or groundwater resources, there are secondary impacts to surface waters from increase amount of sediment and pollutant transports from exposed soil area during demolition/construction activities. At Hurlburt Field, a small portion of the 100-year floodplain will be impacted due to demolition of existing housing within the floodplain and a small portion of wetland will be impacted due to the construction of drainage culverts within the wetland. These impacts would be short-term and would cease once demolition/construction activities are completed and the site(s) brought back to their original condition.

Because of affect of water erosion from exposed soils, the developer will comply with the stormwater requirements of Florida Administrative Code, Chapter 62-346, *Environmental Resource Permitting in Northwest Florida*. Construction activities associated with each of the alternatives requires a General Permit for Construction Activities according to the rules established under the Florida National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. The permit guidelines include issuance of a Notice of Intent, development, and implementation of a site-specific Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) that includes erosion and sediment control measures, and implementation and maintenance of BMPs to minimize off-site erosion and sediment yield during and after construction. Because specific BMPs/mitigations will be developed during the permit process, it is unknown at this time what specific requirements would be implemented. It will be the developer’s responsibility to follow all mitigations required by the SWPPP. As part of this plan the developer will include:

- A site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater.
- A site plan for managing stormwater runoff.
- Identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater mitigations.
- A maintenance and inspection schedule.
- A record-keeping process.
- Identification of stormwater exit areas.

The following are examples of the types of controls the developer may be required to implement as a component of site design to minimize potential stormwater, erosion, and pollution impacts and facilitate environmental compliance:

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- Limit slope for runoff from housing units near water bodies to no greater than approximately 15 percent to allow for natural percolation versus sheet flow.
- Use porous asphalt allowing water to infiltrate into the subsurface areas versus significant increase to new/existing storm drainage systems.
- Provide appropriate retention, drainage, and discharge of flows from larger storms where it is needed (i.e. a minimum storage capacity for rain precipitation from a 24-hour, 25-year storm, or 5 or more inches).
- Use vegetation buffer strips to slow stormwater runoff and trap particulate pollutants.
- Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff.
- Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources.
- Multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.
- Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal.

The developer must abide by all requirements included in the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. As part of the mitigations detailed in their respective MS4 permits, Hurlburt and Eglin AFB will each ensure adherence to the following with respect to construction: (1) developing contractual language requiring mitigation usage at construction sites, (2) reviewing construction site plans for potential stormwater quality impacts through the comprehensive environmental impact analysis review program, (3) formalizing a method of tracking construction projects and control measures, and (4) performing periodic inspections of construction sites to ensure mitigations are in place and operational.

Soil Resources (FEIS §4.12)

All soils within the project area are rated at moderately to severely corrosive to steel; the primary building material that would be in contact with the soil. The developer will take these limitations into account during design and selection of building materials (i.e. such as coated steel) to ensure the soils do not adversely affected the structures. There are no other impacts associated with soil.

Biological Resources (FEIS §4.13)

Demolition, land clearing, and construction would have a localized effect on native wildlife species such as squirrels, raccoons, and rabbits. However, most of the alternatives are already developed with little wildlife value. The areas that require land clearing represent less than 0.1 percent of the total land area Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB maintain. The Air Force consulted with U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service made a "No Effect" determination on 15 March 2010 so long as the following mitigations were implemented by the developer (through lease agreement and coordination with the Air Force):

Record of Decision
Military Housing Privatization Initiative
Hurlburt Field and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

- Ensure all landscaping and plantings of vegetation conform to the Presidential Memorandum dated 26 April 1994, *Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds*, and EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, both of which require the selection of and planting of regional native species in landscaping.
- Maintain a vegetated buffer at least 50-foot around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 feet to minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies by not clearing areas along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels to avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains to minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it will filter most runoff from the MFH, thus minimizing stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Close and rehabilitate any access point that becomes an erosion problem to minimize sedimentation to nearby waters.
- Designate specific swimming areas in order to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation and resulting turbidity in the water column.
- Provide residents with educational materials (i.e. signs, brochures) discussing the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation and to reduce human disturbance of sensitive shoreline vegetation.
- Conduct rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species surveys at a minimum of one month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities. Any plants and/or animals identified will be relocated in accordance with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission guidelines to eliminate direct physical impacts to these species.
- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law and instruction to not injure, harm, or kill this species.
- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise is sighted and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoises and/or gopher tortoise burrows to the Eglin Natural Resources staff if discovered.
- Avoid all activities within 25 feet of a gopher tortoise burrow until Eglin Natural Resources personnel examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.

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- Install sea turtle-friendly exterior lighting (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) at Soundside Manor and new housing at the old FAMCAMP site. For Pine Shadows, full cut-off, low-pressure sodium street lighting will be installed.

DECISION

The Air Force has decided to implement the MHPI actions at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB by selecting Alternative 4, Mix Alternative (FEIS §2.3.6) along with project commonalities (FEIS §2.1). Specifically, the decision includes the following:

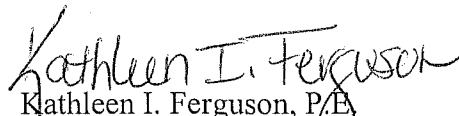
- Initial lease of all acreage underlying existing housing as well as areas currently undeveloped or utilized for other purposes (i.e. the family camping area at Hurlburt Field).
- Convey up to 1,413 MFH units and ancillary supporting facilities to the developer (including historic units at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot) along with additional nonresidential facilities.
- Demolition of up to 1,404 housing units (1,413 minus the 9 historic units).
- Construct up to 1,477 new units. The total number of refurbished or constructed homes will not exceed 484 units at Hurlburt Field and 993 units at Eglin AFB.
- Areas supporting the end-state family housing units would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years.
- Leasehold interest in parcels not utilized for housing would terminate upon the demolition and removal of all required units and the Air Force's satisfaction with the developer's performance.
- Once replacement units are constructed, the developer will return to the Air Force the historic buildings at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot, at which time the developer's leasehold interest in the parcels would terminate.
- Construction of 484 units and amenities on Hurlburt Field.
- Construction of a total of up to 993 housing units on Parcel 1 and Parcel 10 of Alternative 2 on Eglin Main Base. The number of houses on Parcel 10 cannot exceed 453 houses.
- Construction of amenities and a Housing Management Office/Maintenance Facility in Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 of Alternative 2.

As part of the selected alternative, demolition and land disturbance activities will occur in floodplains at Hurlburt Field removing impermeable surfaces from the floodplain. This action includes demolition of 9 homes in approximately 4.59 acres of the Live Oak Terrace parcel and demolition of 2 homes in approximately 3.93 acres of the Soundside Manor parcel. The aging homes will no longer be needed. As explained in the FEIS, all alternatives reviewed required demolition of these homes and land disturbance activities in the floodplain at Hurlburt Field (FEIS §4.11.3). As a result, the Air Force finds that no practicable alternative exists to the demolition activities in a floodplain. It is important to note that no new houses will be constructed within any floodplain on either Hurlburt Field or Eglin AFB, and existing roads within the floodplain will continue to be used as is and will not be improved or modified.

Record of Decision
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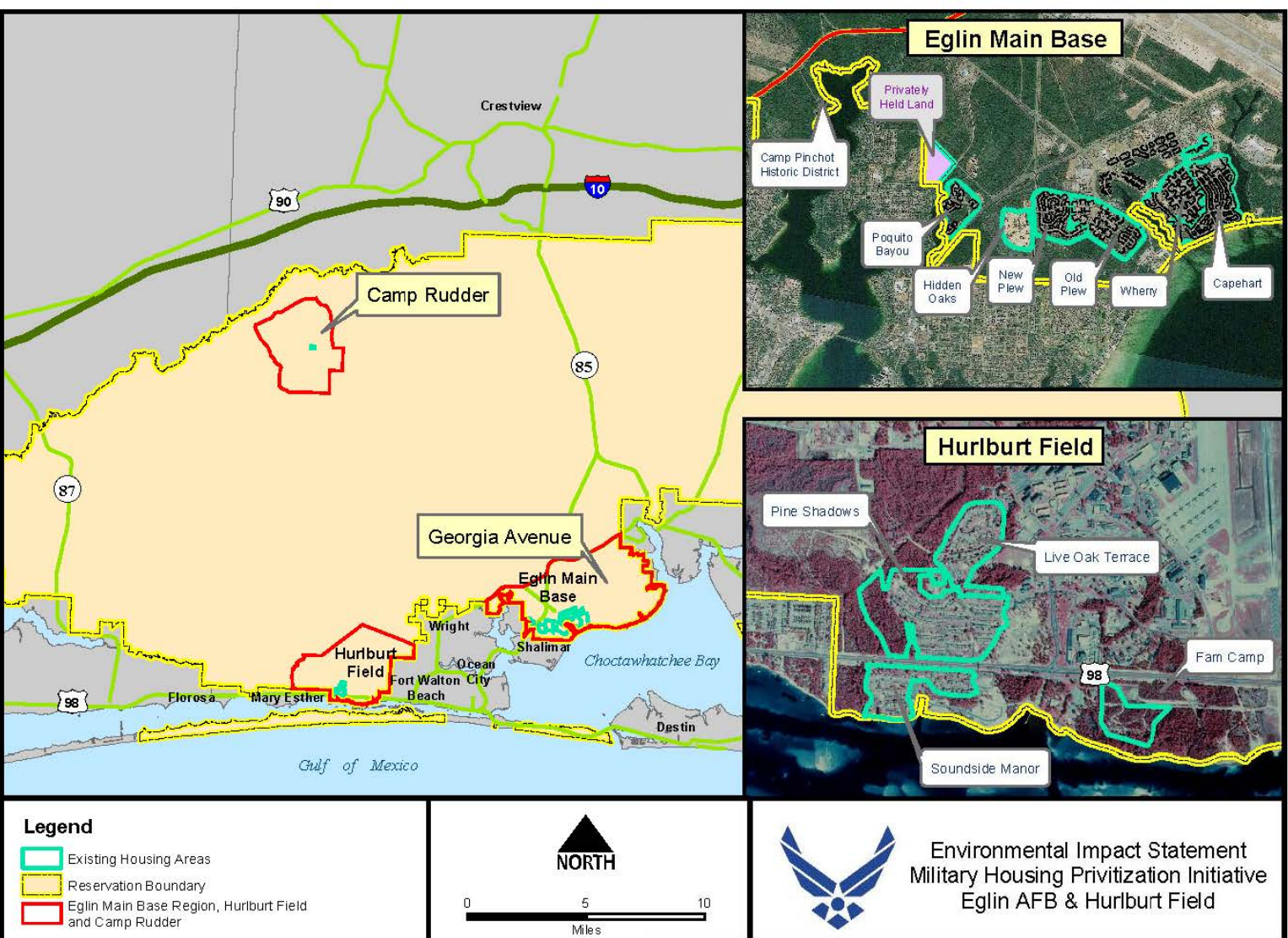
As part of the selected alternative, construction will occur on approximately 0.7 acres of wetlands within the Pine Shadows parcel on Hurlburt Field. These wetlands are actually man-made drainage ditches that have developed wetland characteristics over time and have been identified as jurisdictional wetlands by the FDEP. The developer will need to construct culverts within the Pine Shadows location to allow parcel access over the drainage ditches, thus resulting in wetland disturbance and the requirement for a FDEP Environmental Resource Permit. As explained in the FEIS, all alternatives reviewed by the FEIS required construction of the culverts in this wetland area at Hurlburt Field (FEIS §4.11.3). As a result, the Air Force also finds no practicable alternative to the installation of culverts within the wetland area at Hurlburt Field.

The Air Force will develop and implement prior to MHPI demolition and construction activities a MMP, which will be published as soon as possible, but no later than 90 days, after either the hold on communications with the developer is lifted or signature of ROD is issued, whichever occurs last.


Kathleen I. Ferguson, P.E.
Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Air Force
(Installations)

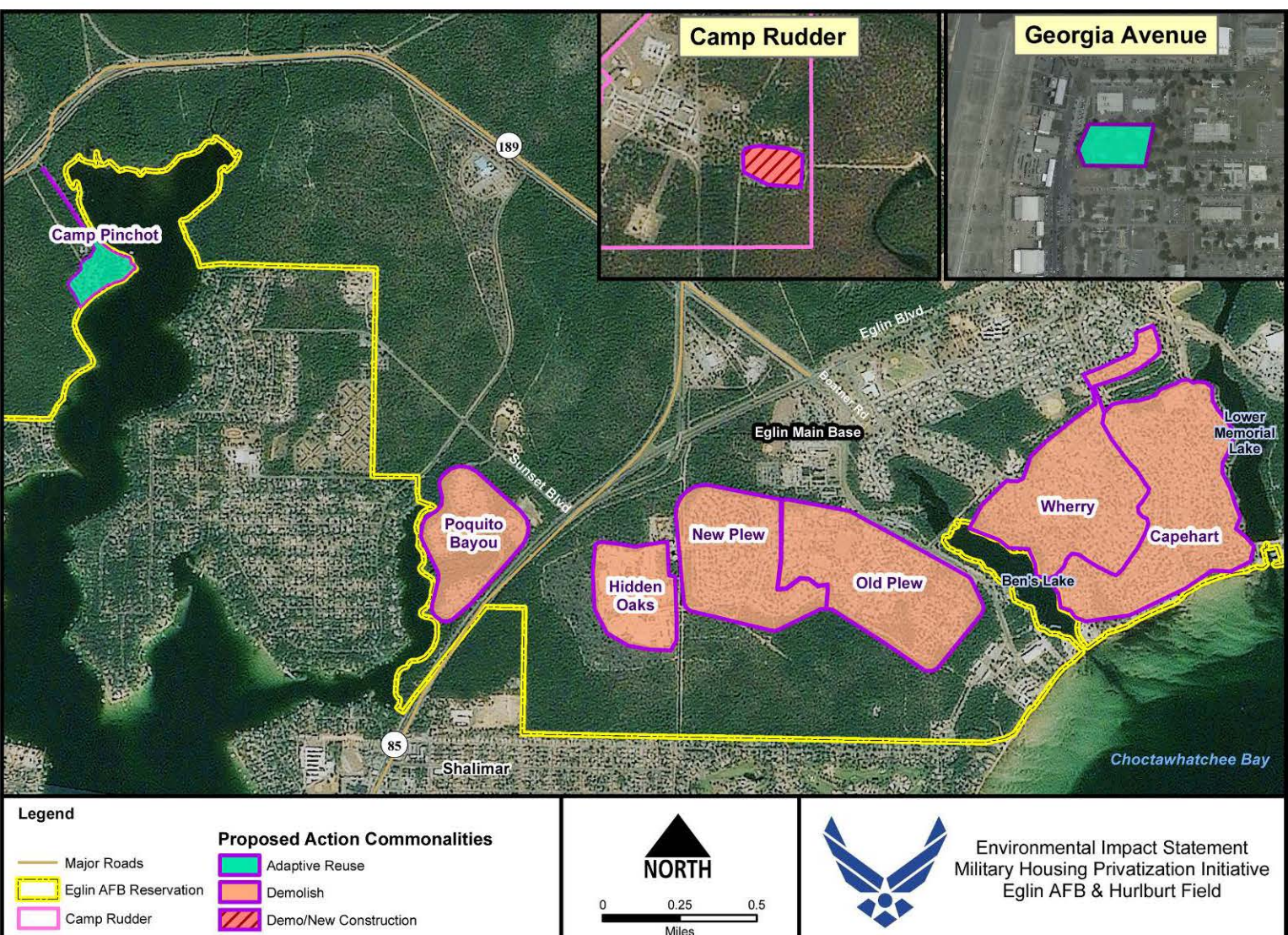
Record of Decision
Military Housing Privatization Initiative
Hurlburt Field and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

Attachment 1: Existing Housing Areas at Eglin AFB, Hurlburt Field and Camp Rudder



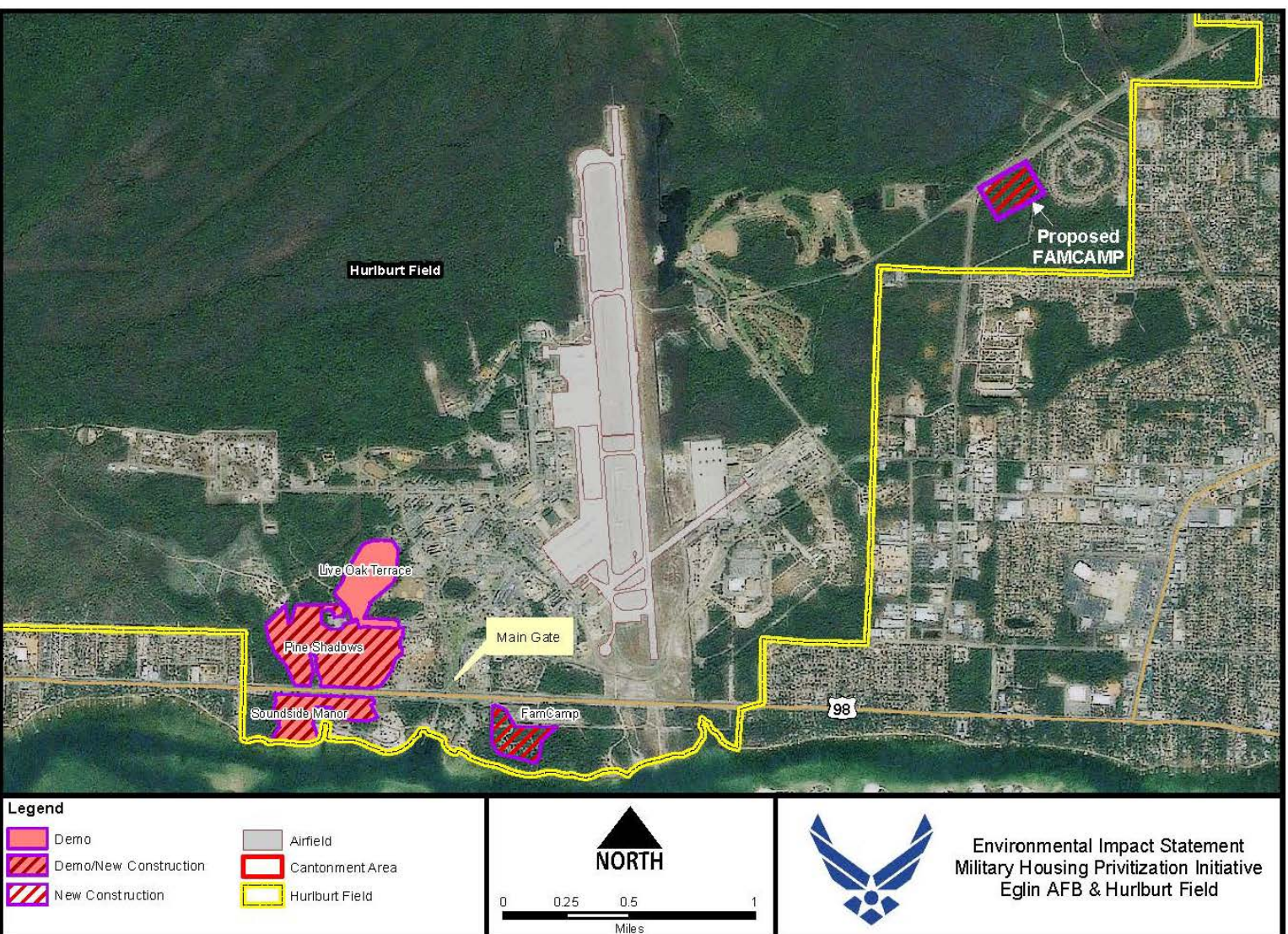
Record of Decision
Military Housing Privatization Initiative
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ATTACHMENT 2: Proposed Action/Commonalities at Eglin AFB



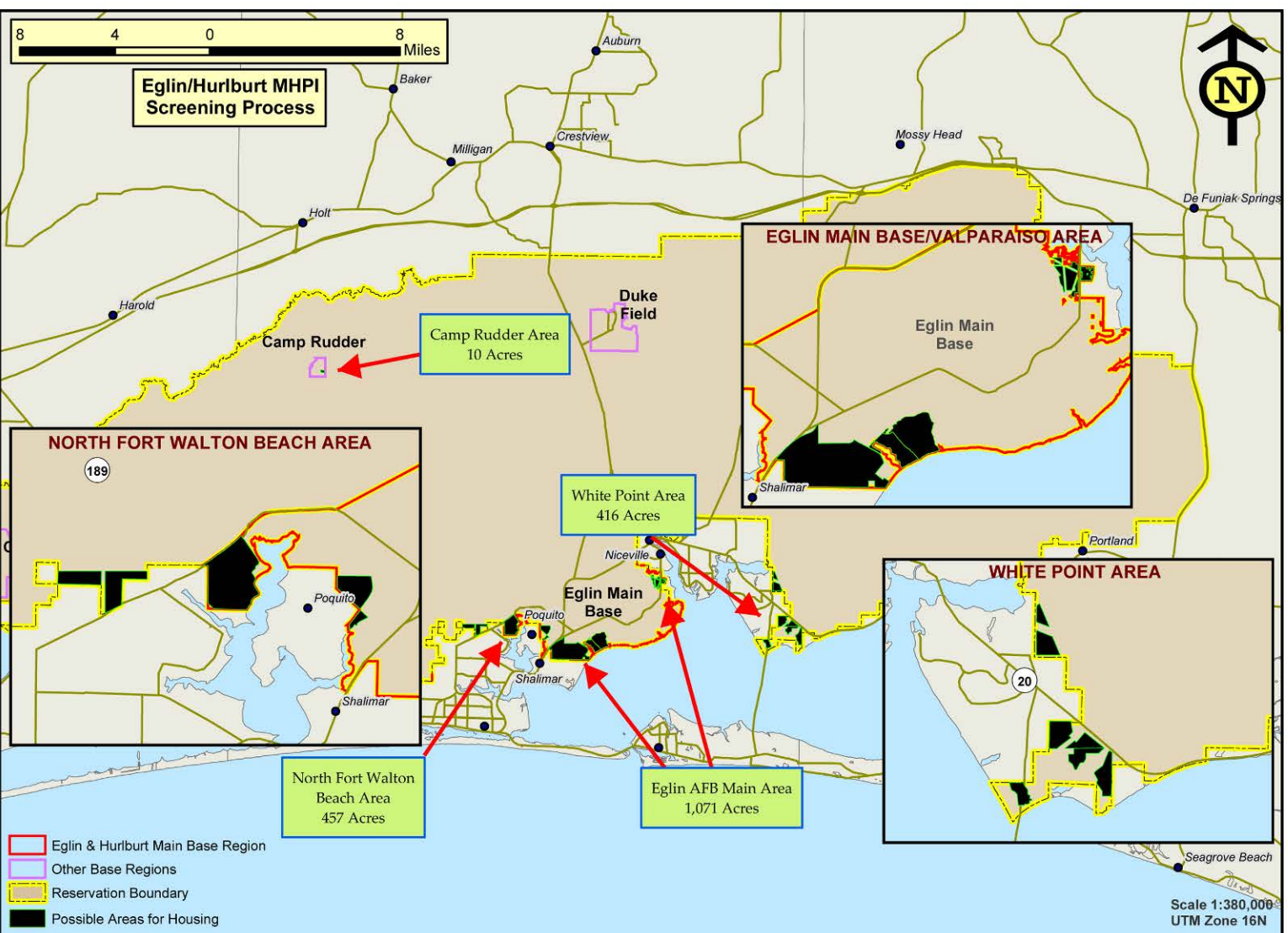
Record of Decision
Military Housing Privatization Initiative
Hurlburt Field and Eglin Air Force Base, Florida

ATTACHMENT 3: Proposed Action/Commonalities at Hurlburt Field



**Record of Decision
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ATTACHMENT 4: Proposed Housing Areas at Eglin AFB



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ATTACHMENT 5: Alternative 4 (Mixture of Alt 2 and Sub-Alt 2a – AF Preferred Alt)



PRIVACY ADVISORY

Your comments on this Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are welcome. Letters or other written or oral comments provided will be maintained as part of an administrative record of this document. As required by law, comments on the Draft EIS were addressed in the Final EIS and made available to the public. Any personal information provided is used only to identify your desire to make a statement during the public comment portion of any public meetings or hearings or to fulfill requests for copies of the Final EIS or associated documents. Private addresses were compiled to develop a mailing list for those requesting copies of the Final EIS. However, only the names of the individuals making comments and their specific comments are disclosed. Personal home addresses and phone numbers are not published in the Final EIS.

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COVER SHEET
FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE (AFB) AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

- a. *Responsible Agency:* U.S. Air Force
- b. *Cooperating Agencies:* None
- c. *Proposals and Actions:* This Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) describes the potential consequences to the human and natural environment from the implementation of various alternatives for implementing the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, Florida.
 - Proposed Action – The Air Force proposes to implement MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through conveyance of all existing housing units (up to 1,413) distributed throughout Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, including infrastructure, utility connections, and housing offices, to a private development and property management company. The developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings and then construct up to 1,477 new units; up to 35 units for Camp Rudder (for all alternatives except Subalternative 2a), up to 548 units for Hurlburt Field (484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field for all alternatives), and up to 929 units for Eglin AFB (depending on the alternative selected). The developer would also return units and associated structures within two Historic Districts located at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot to the Air Force for purposes other than residential housing (e.g., offices, meeting places) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Hurlburt Family Camping facility would also be relocated. All land areas supporting housing would be leased to the developer for 50 years, except for the parcels with historic housing and those returned to the government after demolition, which would be short-term leases.
 - Alternative 1 (White Point Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 548 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 894 units on Eglin Main Base utilizing a combination of seven parcels within the White Point Area.
 - Alternative 2 (Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing one or a combination of 11 parcels located at Eglin Main Base and in Valparaiso.
 - Subalternative 2a (Eglin Main Base): Preferred Alternative – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field and 993 housing units on Eglin AFB utilizing Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base and no Valparaiso parcels. No units would be built at Camp Rudder.
 - Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of five parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area.
 - Alternative 4 (Mix Alternative) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1–3.
 - No Action Alternative – The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade military family housing (MFH) in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.
- d. *Comments and Inquiries:* Comments on this document should be directed to Mr. Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542-5499, phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil.
- e. *Designation:* Final EIS.
- f. *Abstract:* This Final EIS has been prepared in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act. After considering the potential environmental consequences, the U.S. Air Force will decide whether to implement MHPI through one of the alternatives or select the No Action Alternative. Potential adverse impacts associated with the Proposed Action are solid waste generation, changes in land use at the Hurlburt Field Family Camping site, water quality and erosion impacts from demolition and construction, and impacts to plants and wildlife from land clearing.

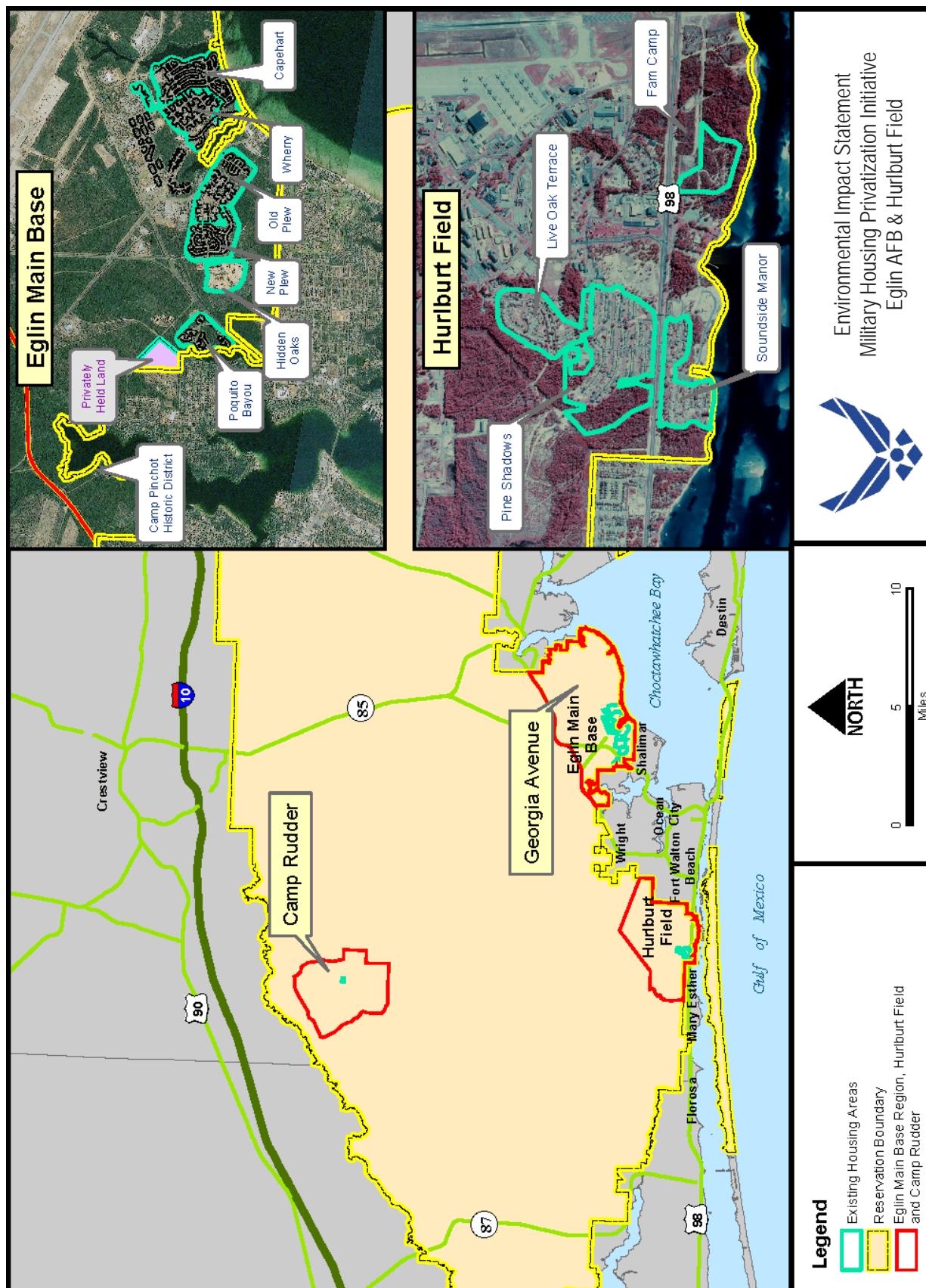
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) examines the potential environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) for Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida, and Hurlburt Field, Florida. It identifies any required environmental permits relevant to the implementation of the Proposed Action and Alternatives (to include the No Action Alternative), as well as any applicable discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations that would avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for potential impacts. The Air Force prepared this EIS in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.). The regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500–1508) outline the responsibilities of federal agencies and provide specific procedures for preparing EISs to comply with NEPA. The 32 CFR 989, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP)*, defines the steps and milestones in the EIAP.

The Air Force intends to privatize its housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Figure ES-1) under a statutory program to allow it to meet its military housing requirement. This is referred to as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, or MPHPI. This initiative is accomplished by using the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 St, 186 Section 2801) as amended, which includes a series of authorities that allow the Department of Defense (DoD) to work with the private sector to build and renovate military housing (these authorities were made permanent in FY 2005). The DoD's goal is to obtain private capital to leverage government dollars or land contributions, make efficient use of limited resources, and use a variety of private-sector approaches to build and renovate military housing faster and at a lower cost to American taxpayers. Additional information about housing privatization can be found at: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/legislation.htm>.

At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate 1,477 housing units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The term “housing unit” is defined as a dwelling that accommodates one family. A four-plex would be considered four housing units. All construction and demolition activities would occur on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Air Force-owned) property. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the units proposed for demolition to the developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the developer's lease would end. For areas designated for rebuilding, the real property parcel would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction. Military family housing (MFH) privatization (10 USC 2871–2885, as amended) is a process wherein the Air Force would receive proposals from interested developers outlining their qualifications and proposals for meeting the development requirements through detailed design and construction, property management, and financial management.



After evaluating all offerors' proposals, the Government will determine the most advantageous proposal and identify the Highest Ranked Offeror (HRO). The Government will then enter into exclusive negotiations with the HRO to address all of the requirements established in the solicitation documents. At the end of the process, the Air Force will make a source selection decision and, after DoD and Congressional approval of the selection, the lease agreement between the Air Force and the successful developer will be signed.

In addition to providing the required improvements to the housing inventory and neighborhoods, the developer would provide the necessary infrastructure (e.g., roads, utility connections) to support the privatized housing units. The developer would prepare details of specific infrastructure requirements and site plan details for any new privatized housing areas as part of the solicitation process. Even though those details are currently unknown, the analysis of reasonably foreseeable impacts from the project can proceed because the Air Force knows the general locations and construction and demolition activities associated with the proposal. The exact location of each unit within the proposed areas would not significantly alter the outcome of the analysis as long as the developer adheres to all permit/regulatory requirements and Air Force-selected mitigations required by the Air Force.

The Air Force will evaluate the selected proposal to determine whether it is within the scope of the analysis presented in this EIS. Should there be potential for impacts from a selected proposal outside the scope of analysis within this EIS, a supplemental analysis may be required.

EIS Process to Date

This document constitutes the fourth iteration of the EIS. The first iteration of the Draft EIS was published and released to the public in April 2005; the Air Force's Preferred Alternative involved the demolition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District. The Air Force revised the Draft EIS in response to public and agency comments from the initial public hearing process, changing the Preferred Alternative to allow for adaptive reuse of the Camp Pinchot Historic District, and then released that document to the public as the Revised Draft EIS in April 2006. The Air Force received public and agency comments on that iteration. Before the 2006 EIS was finalized, several circumstances arose that caused the Air Force to halt the finalization of the EIS and reevaluate the Proposed Action.

Base realignment and closure (BRAC) decisions resulted in the planned beddown of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (i.e., the F-35 aircraft), the U.S. Army 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), and a net of approximately 4,000 additional military, civilian, and contractor personnel (not including family members) at Eglin AFB. Many of the additional personnel will be students. As a result, the Air Force needed to conduct a new housing

requirements analysis in light of the changes in personnel. Additionally, rising costs due to recent hurricanes during that period made the utilization of parcels outside the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field main base areas (e.g., Camp Pinchot and Poquito Bayou Expansion areas) financially unreasonable. Consequently, the Air Force revised the scope of the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to consider these factors. The third iteration of the Draft EIS analyzed the potential consequences from the Proposed Action explained above and in Section 2.1 of that iteration of the EIS. There were no housing alternatives outside the main base areas of Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field. This was due to a shortfall in project financials associated with hurricane-related increases in construction/insurance costs, as well as reassessment of siting new housing or demolishing historic units at Camp Pinchot due to environmental and historic requirements and public opposition. The total number of housing units was adjusted to reflect the new housing requirements analysis that included changes in personnel associated with the BRAC actions and changes in the local housing market. The Air Force determined that the potential existed for new JSF alternatives introduced during the JSF NEPA process to negatively affect the MHPI Preferred Alternative. Consequently, the Air Force was forced to reevaluate its MHPI concept to identify other housing areas that meet Air Force MHPI housing objectives while those JSF alternatives were examined. In addition, the previous hurricane-related increases in construction/insurance costs started to decline, and previously precluded locations could once again be considered.

This fourth iteration of the EIS describes the changes in the alternative development process, reconsideration of the impacts of current construction costs on alternative feasibility, new alternatives resulting from this process, and the potential impacts to the subsequent affected environment from the MHPI. Table ES-1 provides a summary of the changes in alternatives that are analyzed in this fourth iteration of the MHPI EIS versus the previous three iterations. All alternatives in this iteration include 484 units on Hurlburt Field; up to 35 units at Camp Rudder (except Subalternative 2a); with 958 to 993 units at locations dependent on alternative selection: Alternative 1 – White Point Area (416 acres); Alternative 2 – Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area (1,071 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); Subalternative 2a – Eglin Main Base (the Air Force's Preferred Alternative) (673 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); Alternative 3 – North Fort Walton Beach Area (457 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); and Alternative 4 – Mix Alternative (a mix of parcels from any of the previous alternatives). The entire existing housing project area is shown in Figure ES-1.

Table ES-1. Summary of EIS Changes from 2005 to 2010

Eglin AFB / Hurlburt Field Locations Considered	EIS Iteration												
	1 st (2005) & 2 nd (2006)						3 rd (2008)		4 th (2010)				
	Alternatives												
	Alt 1: Poquito Bayou Expansion	Alt 2: Eglin Main Base	Alt 3: Camp Pinchot Expansion / Poquito Bayou Expansion	Alt 4: Alt 3 w/ Camp Pinchot Return to Air Force	Alt 5: Camp Pinchot / Eglin Main Base	Alt 6: Alt 5 w/ Camp Pinchot Return to Air Force	Alt 1: Parcel D1	Alt 2: Parcel D1 and Parcel B2/B3	Alt 1: White Point Area	Alt 2 & 2a: Eglin Main Base / Valparaiso (2a is Preferred)	Alt 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area	Alt 4: Mix	
Associated Activity per Location													
Live Oak Terrace	Demolition (D)							D					Alt 4 is a mix of any of Alts 1-3
Pine Shadows								D / NC					
Soundside Manor	Demolition / Renovation / New Construction (D/R/NC)												
Camp Rudder	D							D/NC	D/NC (Alt 2) D (Alt 2a)		D/NC		
Ben's Lake								D					
Georgia Avenue	Return to Air Force (RAF)												
Hidden Oaks	No Activity (NA = units conveyed as is or area not utilized as part of Alternative)							D					
Wherry	D	D/NC	D	D/NC	D/NC	D	D	D		D			
Capehart	D	D/NC		D/NC	D/NC			D/NC					
Old Plew	D			D				D/NC					
New Plew	D	D/NC		D/NC	D/NC			D/NC					
New Plew Expansion Area	NA	NC	NA		NC		NC	NA	NC	NA			
Camp Pinchot	RAF		D/NC	RAF	D/NC	RAF	RAF	RAF					
Poquito Bayou	D		D/NC				D	D					
Camp Pinchot Expansion	NA		NC				Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives	NA		NC			
Poquito Bayou Expansion	NC	NA	NC		NA			NA		NC			
Valparaiso Parcels	Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives						Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives		NA	NC (Alt 2) NA (Alt 2a)	NA		
Wherry/Capehart Areas (Parcels B1, B2, B3)							NA	NC	NA	NC (Alt 2) NA (Alt 2a)	NA		
Hurlburt FAMCAMP Area							NC		NC				
White Point							Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives		NC	NA			
Fairground Parcels									NA		NC		
Alternative Disposition per EIS Iteration													
1 st Draft EIS (2005)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pref.	✓	Not previously proposed	Not previously proposed	Valparaiso parcels not previously proposed	Fairgrounds Parcels not previously proposed	Not previously proposed		
2 nd Draft EIS (2006)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pref.							
3 rd Draft EIS (2008)	No longer viable alternatives						✓	✓					
4 th EIS (2010)	Areas reevaluated given new screening criteria - reflected in 2010 EIS							✓					

RAF = Return to Air Force; D = demolition; FAMCAMP = family camping; NA = no activity; NC = new construction; R = renovation; Pref. = Preferred

Need for the Proposed Action

Need for Privatization

A Quality of Life Task Force report concluded that the continuing decline in the quality of existing on-base military housing, an increase in the out-of-pocket expenses for service members living in private housing, and increased demands on service members and their families (such as more deployments and family separations) could result in potential adverse impacts to military readiness. The uncertainty of the continued availability of traditional funding (including Military Construction [MILCON] and Operations and Maintenance sources) and increasing doubts as to the economic feasibility of this traditional funding forced the Air Force to meet this need by changing its policy. Congress authorized privatization through the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996, which enabled the DoD to rely on private sector housing developers to renovate or demolish existing housing units, build new ones, provide the infrastructure needed to support such developments, and operate, maintain, and manage the housing development on Air-Force owned or project-funded property for up to 50 years.

Need for Housing Units

The Air Force uses the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) to determine the number of families that the local community can accommodate. Where the HRMA reveals the local economy cannot accommodate all the military families assigned to the installation, that installation must then make up the deficit. Determining the specific number of housing units needed at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field involved estimating the number of appropriate adequate and affordable private sector housing units available to military families within 20 miles, or a 60-minute commute (whichever is greater). In 2009, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field conducted HRMA studies in order to identify housing units available to military members in the private community. The Air Force factored shortfalls in available private sector housing into the total MFH requirement for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to determine the number of units needed to support its military families. Cumulatively, the Air Force determined that the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field FY 2014 housing requirement is 1,477 units. This total does not include the 300 Section 801 leased housing units at Commando Village, located just east of Hurlburt Field on Martin Luther King Boulevard in Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Since the Air Force does not own the 300 Commando Village homes, they are not included in the Proposed Action or alternatives evaluated in this EIS. The lease for the Commando Village homes expires in June 2012, at which time the homes would be considered local market rental units.

Need for Land Area to Support Housing

Unique aspects of the military mission mandate features in military housing neighborhoods that may not be of equally great importance to civilian housing

residents. For instance, due to the nature of the military mission, whether for exercises or real-world incidents, a high percentage of the military workforce must be able to arrive at their duty stations with little notice, while for most civilians it is an expediency to be located near their places of employment.

The *Air Force Family Housing Guide* balances these concerns with the concerns shared by non-military residents, such as noise and traffic avoidance, convenience, aesthetics, and price. Accordingly, it requires the installation to consider all these concerns when arriving at a decision on the housing density and location, and primary among these (as it would be for a civilian landowner) is the ability of the available land to satisfy these concerns. Initially, during the first two iterations of the EIS, the Air Force evaluated the entire Eglin AFB Reservation for housing locations based on a set of housing objectives. These objectives were essential for the MHPI in that the objectives had to be met in order for a particular site to be carried forward for consideration as a potential development location. However, changes in scope under the third (previous) iteration of the EIS required the Air Force to locate housing units within the main base boundaries for financial reasons. As a result, many of the initial objectives, while still met, were no longer applicable to identifying potential housing areas on Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB main bases and were not deciding factors in identifying potential locations. As an example, since the scope of the project had changed at that time to development within the main base boundaries, such objectives as a “60-minute commute time” were no longer applicable to housing area identification. However, the new scope for the 2010 EIS (the fourth iteration) requires the Air Force to reevaluate the entire Eglin Reservation because potential JSF alternatives may conflict with certain MHPI objectives. As a result, the Air Force has modified slightly the initial objectives and applied them to the entire reservation to identify potential development areas. The following narrative provides a summary of the evaluation process of potential development locations used in this EIS iteration.

Development of MHPI Objectives

The preliminary process to find development locations first sought to determine what general areas throughout the three counties (Okaloosa, Walton, and Santa Rosa) surrounding Eglin AFB might meet the Air Force’s MHPI objectives, which are based on MHPI housing requirements and project and mission constraints. These objectives were applied to the entire Eglin Reservation and coordinated through the Eglin AFB Mission Enhancement Committee, the Eglin AFB Range Configuration Control Committee, and the Eglin Range Development Executive Steering Committee.

MHPI Objectives Utilized for Site Selection in 2010

- All potential housing locations must be within a 60-minute commute time of each base's respective headquarters building.
- All potential housing locations must be on Air Force property.
- All potential housing locations must be free of Air Force mission conflicts.
- No construction activities could occur within wetlands or floodplains.
- All potential housing locations must be within a seven-minute response time to emergency services.
- All potential housing locations must be free of unexploded ordnance (UXO) and historic range use.
- All potential housing locations must be clear of installation/environmental restoration program (ERP) sites.

Through evaluation of the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field land area utilizing these objectives, the Air Force identified the following areas as meeting MHPI objectives (Figure ES-2):

- **White Point Area** – This area comprises seven parcels: Parcel 1 (49 acres); Parcel 2 (86 acres); Parcel 3 (49 acres); Parcel 4 (56 acres); Parcel 5 (82 acres), Parcel 6 (25 acres), and Parcel 7 (70 acres). The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, adjacent to State Road (SR-) 20.
- **Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area** – This area consists of 11 parcels. Parcel 1 is approximately 673 acres and is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. While the entire 673 acres would be leased to the developer, only approximately 661 acres would be utilized for construction; a 40-foot buffer (about 12 acres) would be placed between the housing area and the southern and western Eglin Main Base boundary to allow for a vegetated buffer between the privatized housing and neighboring public property. Parcel 2 (29 acres); Parcel 3 (8 acres); Parcel 4 (16 acres); Parcel 5 (2 acres); Parcel 6 (4 acres); Parcel 7 (7 acres); and Parcel 8 (21 acres) are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso. Parcel 9 (212 acres, existing Capehart housing area), Parcel 10 (94 acres, existing Wherry housing area), and Parcel 11 (6 acres, currently undeveloped) are located east of Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base.

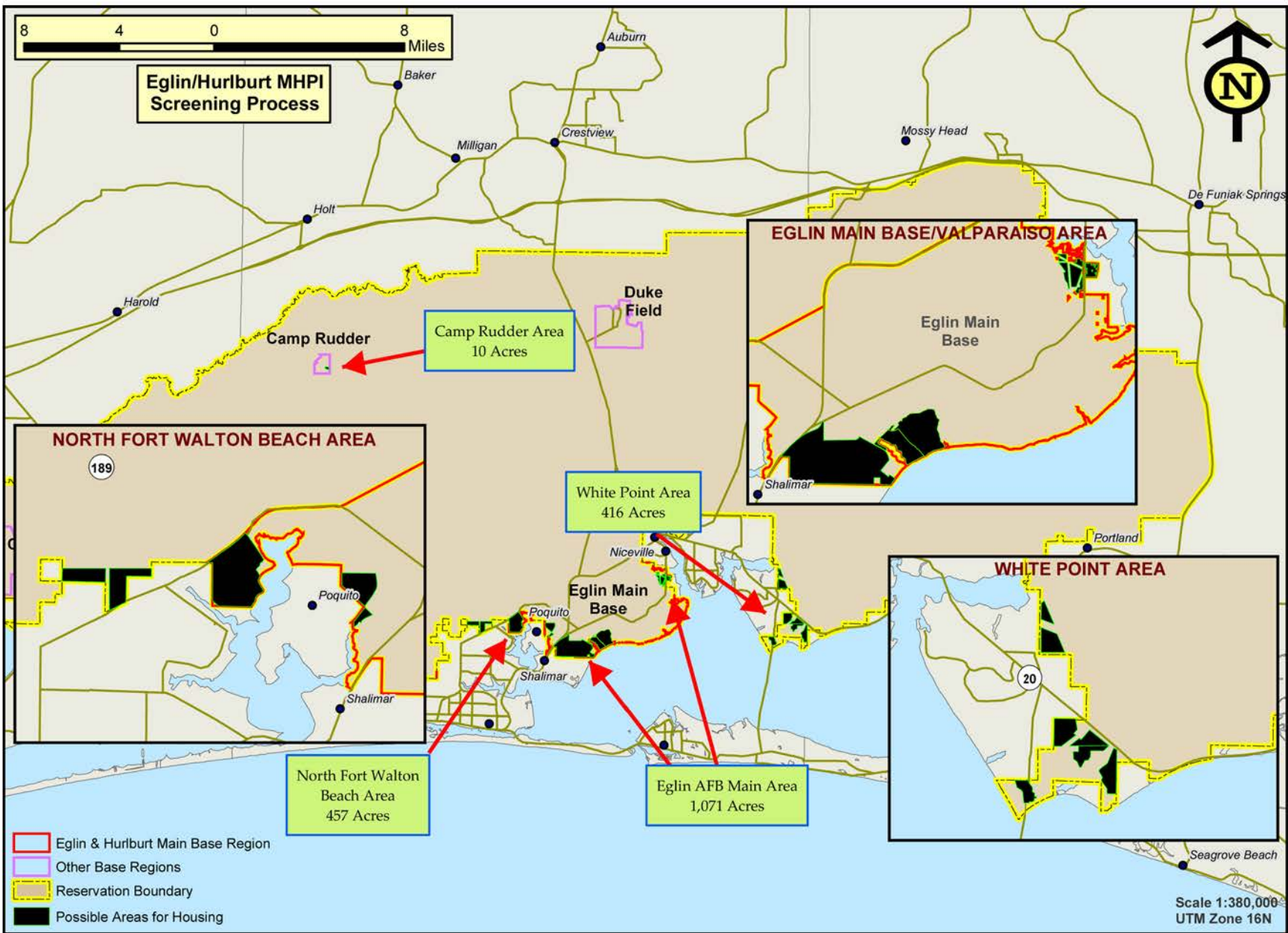


Figure ES-2. Proposed Housing Areas at Eglin AFB

- **North Fort Walton Beach Area** – This area consists of five parcels: Parcel 1 (formerly the “Camp Pinchot Expansion area,” 249 acres); Parcel 2 (74 acres); Parcel 3 (51 acres); and Parcels 4 and 5 (formerly part of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion area,” 72 and 11 acres, respectively). The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this area. Parcel 1 is located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and is bordered on the west by SR-189. For Parcel 1, approximately 199 acres of the total 249 acres would be utilized for construction, while 49 acres would be maintained as a buffer area between the shoreline and the housing development on the eastern side (laying within storm surge category 1–4), with an additional vegetative buffer of approximately 100 feet between the housing development and the Camp Pinchot Historic District and associated entryway, as well as the southern and western boundaries. Parcels 2 and 3 are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189, approximately 1 mile west of Parcel 1. Parcels 4 and 5 are located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area.

Proposed Action

The following activities comprise the Proposed Action and would occur across all alternatives (except the No Action Alternative); therefore, this document refers to them as “commonalities.” The requirements of the Housing Privatization Request for Qualifications (RFQ), the 2009 HRMA, and future land use and planning needs determine these commonalities. Due to the flexibility provided the developer in creating development proposals that meet Air Force needs, the following project scope is the optimal development scenario. Specific details regarding development will not be available until the Air Force selects a development proposal. As a result, the actual project scope may result in different numbers of units constructed or demolished, or development locations, depending on financial viability and projected Air Force needs; the selected proposal would be evaluated by the Air Force to determine if the proposal fits within the scope of that analyzed in this EIS and if supplemental analysis is required. For planning purposes to address the potential optimal development scenario for the MHPI project at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB, it is assumed that all units (with the exception of the historic structures described previously) would be demolished. Figure ES-1 shows the location of existing housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Figure ES-2 shows the locations of proposed housing areas at Eglin AFB, and Figure ES-3 shows the locations of proposed housing areas at Hurlburt Field.

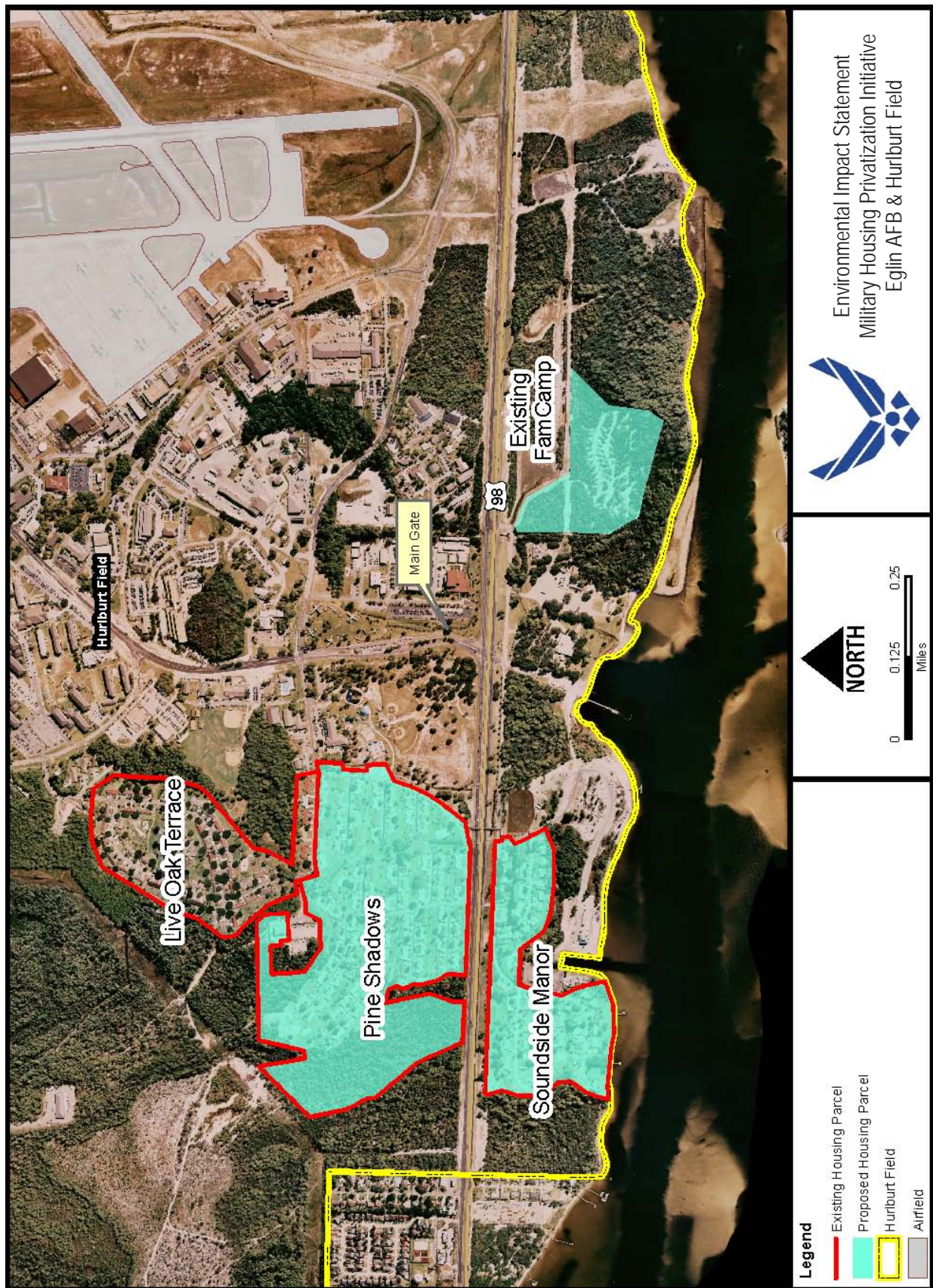


Figure ES-3. Proposed Housing Areas at Hurlburt Field

Commonalities

The Air Force would initially lease all acreage underlying existing housing as well as areas currently undeveloped or utilized for other purposes (i.e., the Family Camping [FAMCAMP] area at Hurlburt Field, housing offices). All alternatives for implementing the Proposed Action include construction of 484 units on Hurlburt Field and up to 35 units at Camp Rudder (except Subalternative 2a). The location utilized for development of the remaining 958 to 993 housing units at Eglin AFB would be associated with whichever alternative is selected. Figure ES-4 and Figure ES-5 show the commonality activities under the Proposed Action.

- The Air Force would lease all existing housing areas to the developer and convey up to 1,413 MFH units (854 at Eglin Main Base, 4 at Camp Pinchot, 150 at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field) and housing offices to the developer (these numbers may be fewer at the time of project initiation due to potential hurricane or other unforeseeable natural events). The Air Force then proposes demolition of up to 1,404 housing units (1,413 minus the 9 historic units): 25 at Camp Rudder; 849 at Eglin Main Base; 150 at Poquito Bayou; and 380 at Hurlburt Field. The developer would construct up to 1,477 new units. The number of housing units to be demolished and constructed is the same among the alternatives. Only the potential location of new housing construction would vary. Areas supporting the end-state family housing units would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years.
- Leasehold interest in parcels not utilized for housing would terminate upon the demolition and removal of all required units and the Air Force's satisfaction with the developer's performance.
- Once replacement units are constructed, the developer will return to the Air Force the historic buildings at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot, at which time the developer's leasehold interest in the parcels would terminate. Subsequently, Eglin AFB will determine the future of the historic buildings. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in an adverse effect, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties through the National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and Section 110 process to resolve the adverse effect and either amend the MHPI Programmatic Agreement (PA) or develop a separate agreement document.

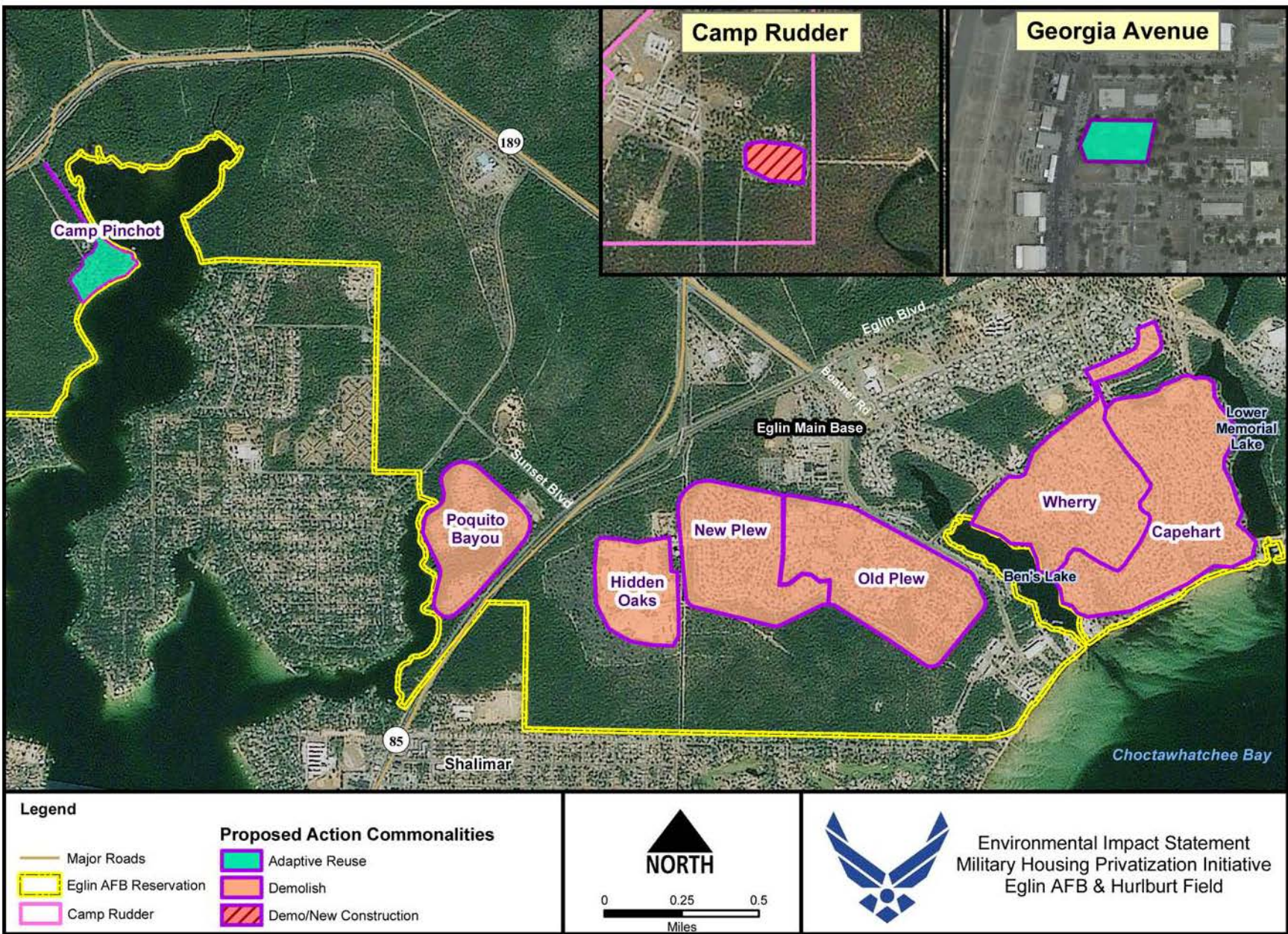


Figure ES-4. Proposed Action/Commonalities at Eglin AFB

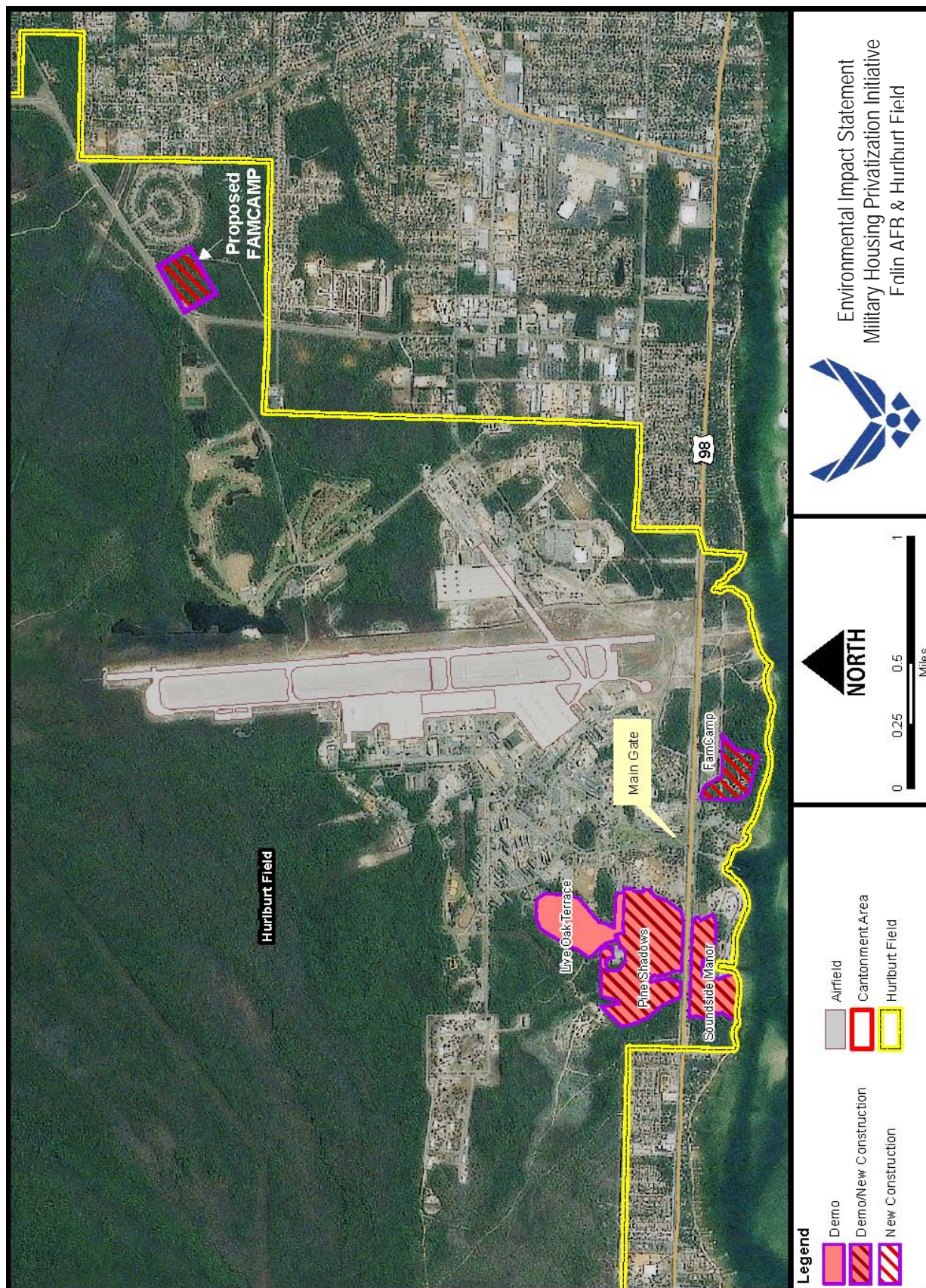


Figure ES-5. Proposed Action/Communalities at Hurlburt Field

As the exact size and placement of each unit within the alternative areas would be determined through the design review process, the actual construction of new units and infrastructure could take place anywhere within the areas (with the exception of small wetlands and floodplains found in some of the parcels), depending on alternative selection. It is possible that the developer would seek to develop each parcel to the optimal extent possible, and since the density and location of units to be constructed is unknown at this time, it is reasonable to assume that development of each parcel to the optimal extent possible would serve to represent the greatest potential impact to these areas. Table ES-2 provides the estimated square footage of construction and demolition (C&D) based on required housing demographics under the Proposed Action.

Table ES-2. Estimated Total Gross Square Footage of Housing Construction and Demolition for the Proposed Action

and Demolition for the Proposed Action																			
# of Bdrms	Pay Grade*		Demolition			Construction													
			# of Units	Total Gross Sq Footage		# of Units			Max Gross Sq Footage		Total Max Gross Sq Ft.								
				Add. Surface	Total				Per Unit	Add. Surface									
2	JNCO	E1-E6	384	1,275	3,829,132	0				1,275	4,871,395								
	SNCO	E7-E8																	
	CGO	O1-O3																	
3	JNCO	E1-E6	671			1,275	3,829,132	242	0			535	1,760	1,275	4,871,395				
	SNCO	E7-E8						34	8			56	2,050						
	CGO	O1-O3						32	11			61							
	Prestige/FGO	E-9/O4-O5						23	1			24	2,300						
4	JNCO	E1-E6	349					1,275	3,829,132			71	0			158	2,220	1,275	4,871,395
	SNCO	E7-E8										33	6			58	2,500		
	CGO	O1-O3										8	5			15			
	Prestige/FGO	E-9/O4-O5										25	4			30	2,700		
	SGO	O6										12	0			18	2,920		
	GO	O7-O10										4	0			3	4,060		
Total			1,404							484	35	958							

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2010

* Under Subalternative 2a, these units would be constructed on Eglin Main Base.

HF = Hurlburt Field; CR = Camp Rudder; JNCO = Junior Noncommissioned Officer; SNCO = Senior Noncommissioned Officer; CGO = Company Grade Officer; FGO = Field Grade Officer; SGO = Senior Grade Officer; GO = General Officer

Note: These numbers are for planning purposes only and are subject to change depending on developer proposals.

The Air Force will not convey existing utility mains as part of this proposed action and will provide utilities to the current housing units until they are all demolished, whereupon the Air Force will abandon the old lines in-place. Points of demarcation are where the lateral service line connects to the main when there is no meter or shut-off valve, otherwise it is the line side of the meter, disconnect, or junction box. In areas of

new development, the developer will be responsible for obtaining utilities from off-base for newly constructed units. Once construction is complete, the developer can either turn systems over to the local utility or to the Air Force, and all new electrical, natural gas, water and sewer utility systems installed by the developer will be constructed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations for ownership and operation by the local utility provider or the Government where applicable.

The actual distribution of units that would occur is unknown, as the exact size and placement of each unit within the alternative areas would be determined when the Air Force selects a developer's project concept and concludes exclusive negotiations with such developer. As a result, the actual construction of new units and infrastructure could take place anywhere within the proposed parcels (with the exception of small wetlands and floodplains found in some of the parcels), depending on alternative selection. However, based on the MHPI RFQ requirements, it is reasonable to assume that the actual distribution of units within the proposed parcels would likely be somewhere between 4 and 6 units per acre. It is possible that developer proposals would seek to develop each parcel to the optimal extent possible (6 units per acre), and since the density and location of units to be constructed is unknown at this time, it is reasonable to assume that development of each parcel to the optimal extent possible (unless otherwise noted) would serve to represent the greatest potential impact to these areas. In order to understand the greatest potential for impact posed by the development of the housing areas, analysis assumes the following is inherent to the Proposed Action and is thus the same across alternatives:

- Hurlburt Field:
 - At Hurlburt Field, 484 units would be built on Hurlburt Field and 64 units would be constructed on Eglin AFB at a location to be determined by alternative selection.
 - The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer "as is" at Hurlburt Field: two recreational courts, seven playgrounds, 10 bus shelters, two boat docks and the seawall at Soundside Manor, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, and the laundry/latrine building at the FAMCAMP location.
 - The existing FAMCAMP would be relocated to the southwest of existing Commando Village along Martin Luther King Boulevard (SR-189) (Figure ES-5). The proposed FAMCAMP area is approximately 13 acres; conceptual site development calls for 50 recreational vehicle spaces, a new bath house, asphalt roadway, stormwater retention, and an access point along SR-189.

- Camp Rudder:
 - At Camp Rudder, all 25 existing housing units could be demolished and 35 new housing units may be constructed within the existing housing area. Under Subalternative 2a, these units would be constructed on Eglin Main Base.
- Eglin AFB:
 - The Air Force would convey five housing units and a separated garage at Georgia Avenue and four housing units (includes General Officers' Quarters [GOQ] guest house) at Camp Pinchot to the developer. Other aspects at Camp Pinchot to be conveyed include: tennis court, three garages, a storage building, a kitchen, guest house, car port, sea wall, boat house and dock, water pump house and storage tank, portable generator, and security gate. The conveyance documents would include a deed restriction requiring that the developer's interest terminate when suitable replacement housing units are constructed. The Air Force would then adaptively reuse the nine units and associated structures.
 - The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer "as is" at Eglin AFB: 16 playgrounds, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, two housing supply and storage facilities, recreational vehicle storage area, grounds facility, and basketball court on Loblolly Drive.

The site development design at both installations would integrate the new housing community, to the extent practicable, with the surrounding community. The site development design would create a network of neighborhoods within the community by creating a full range of compatible private and shared recreation and community-desired facilities. The development design would also provide efficient and separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic patterns. The design would identify constraints such as easements, drainage, and offensive environments (i.e., blight, bright lights, and loud noises) to ensure activities within and surrounding the site are compatible. The site design would provide for common green spaces with native landscaping; recreational areas; appropriate buffer area/screening; street lighting; pedestrian and vehicular circulation; and sidewalks on both sides of the street. These site designs would be consistent with good land use planning, practices, and economics, and would incorporate green space, landscaping, underground utilities, and recreation areas. Offerors may achieve the Proposed Action end-state through a combination of demolition and construction that is different from the combination described above. For the purposes of analysis, the optimal development scenario for each parcel has been assessed to identify potential issues that could arise from a combination of several different possible development proposals.

Alternatives Considered but not Carried Forward

Throughout the alternative development process, several potential alternative locations were identified and considered, but the continued evaluation of these areas with respect to the MHPI objectives resulted in the elimination of these locations due to their inability to meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action.

The Air Force considered utilization of the former Bayou Village Mobile Home Park on Eglin AFB Main Base. However, the majority of the site is within the 100-year floodplain and does not meet the avoidance of wetlands/floodplains objective.

The Air Force considered construction of new homes on Hurlburt Field north of U.S. Highway 98 (US-98) at Live Oak Terrace but did not carry this option forward due to Hurlburt Field's overcrowded mission and the need to support future expansion of existing and future missions (U.S. Air Force, 2005a).

The Air Force considered two parcels in the Crestview Park/Duke Field area. The area is approximately 1 mile northwest of Duke Field, with the parcels split west and east of SR-85, respectively, and just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation. This area was initially identified as a potential development location during the alternative development process and was listed during the public scoping process as a potential alternative. However, closer scrutiny by weapons release and range safety offices indicated that the proposed parcels would be in the last safety buffer for emergency self destruct of a run-away munition before it left Eglin. Safety of potential residents was the primary concern, especially in the event a member of the general public became a resident. As a result, the Air Force determined that this location does not meet the established objectives for housing and is not being carried forward as a viable alternative.

Four parcels in the Eglin Northeast area were also considered but eliminated by the Air Force. The area is located approximately 1 mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border. This area was initially identified as a potential development location during the alternative development process and was listed during the public scoping process as a potential alternative. However, after further review, it was determined that development of housing at this location would conflict with low level routes and the missile corridor, having an adverse impact on test and training missions on the Eglin range. As a result, the Air Force determined that this location does not meet the established objectives for housing and is not being carried forward as a viable alternative.

Alternatives Carried Forward

Each alternative begins by first incorporating the commonalities as described under the Proposed Action, then identifying the maximum number of potential units the

developer could construct within a new or existing housing area such that each area would be developed to the optimal density possible. Due to the varying densities and sizes of potential development locations, as well as the diverse number of parcels associated with each area, the alternatives represent the largest potential development for each area. The selected proposal will be evaluated to determine whether it is within the scope of analysis presented in this EIS. Should there be potential for impacts from a selected proposal outside the scope of analysis within this EIS, a supplemental analysis may be required.

No Action Alternative

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations (40 CFR Section 1502.14(d)) require the alternatives analysis in the EIS to “include the alternative of no action.” “No action” in this case means that the Air Force would not implement the MHPI at Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources, which historically have been inadequate to maintain housing at acceptable levels. As requirements are identified, they would be evaluated through the NEPA process for potential environmental impacts. The No Action analysis provides a benchmark, enabling the Air Force decision maker to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternatives. Under the No Action Alternative, presently ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions must be identified and addressed on housing areas as they exist today and would likely exist under the No Action Alternative, because that scenario represents impacts to existing housing without the influence of MHPI. Conversely, the projects identified here would be addressed under cumulative impacts with respect to the combination of the proposed MHPI project and ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions:

- 2005 BRAC Decisions at Eglin AFB
- Road improvements to SR-85, SR-123, US-331, US-98, and Range Road 211
- Florida Army National Guard Relocation from Panama City, Florida, to Eglin AFB
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Relocation from Shalimar, Florida, to Eglin AFB
- Establishment of Air Force Cost Analysis Agency Satellite Office
- *Eglin AFB Development Plan*. Based on review of the Eglin Facility Requirements Database, there are more than 50 planned MILCON projects planned beyond FY 2010 at Eglin AFB (Main Base and Duke Field), with a total of more than approximately 2,000,000 square feet.
- *Construct Perimeter Fence*. There are plans to install a new perimeter fence so that the hospital and facilities west of Ben’s Lake will be outside the fence. The fence

will start on Pinchot Road just south of the Visitors Center behind the knee wall and run south ending on the shore of Ben's Lake just south of Memorial Trail. Pinchot Road and Boatner Road will be outside the fence. The two new Child Development Centers will be inside the fence at a minimum distance of 148 feet.

- *Hurlburt Field General Plan.* The plan identifies more than 50 transportation and capital improvement projects over the next seven years.
- Development of Emerald Coast Resort on Okaloosa Island, Eglin Test Site A-5
- Development of a Biomass Renewable Energy Facility at Eglin AFB
- Destin/Fort Walton Beach Airport Construction Projects
- DeFuniak Springs Airport Projects

Alternative 1: White Point Area

Under this alternative (Figure ES-6), the Air Force would conduct the following activities:

- Implementation of all commonalities to include the following:
 - Initial conveyance of up to 1,413 housing units at Hurlburt Field, Camp Rudder, and Eglin AFB
 - Return of the Camp Pinchot Historic District and the Georgia Avenue historic buildings to the Air Force once replacement units have been constructed
 - Demolition of up to 1,404 housing units: 25 at Camp Rudder; 150 at Poquito Bayou; 849 at Eglin Main Base; and 380 at Hurlburt Field
 - Conveyance of various nonresidential facilities at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB
 - Construction of 484 new units at Hurlburt Field and up to 35 new units at Camp Rudder
 - Construction of an 8,000-square-foot community center/clubhouse at both Eglin and Hurlburt
 - Construction of up to 958 housing units (894 units for Eglin AFB, 64 units for Hurlburt Field) on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of several parcels within the White Point Area

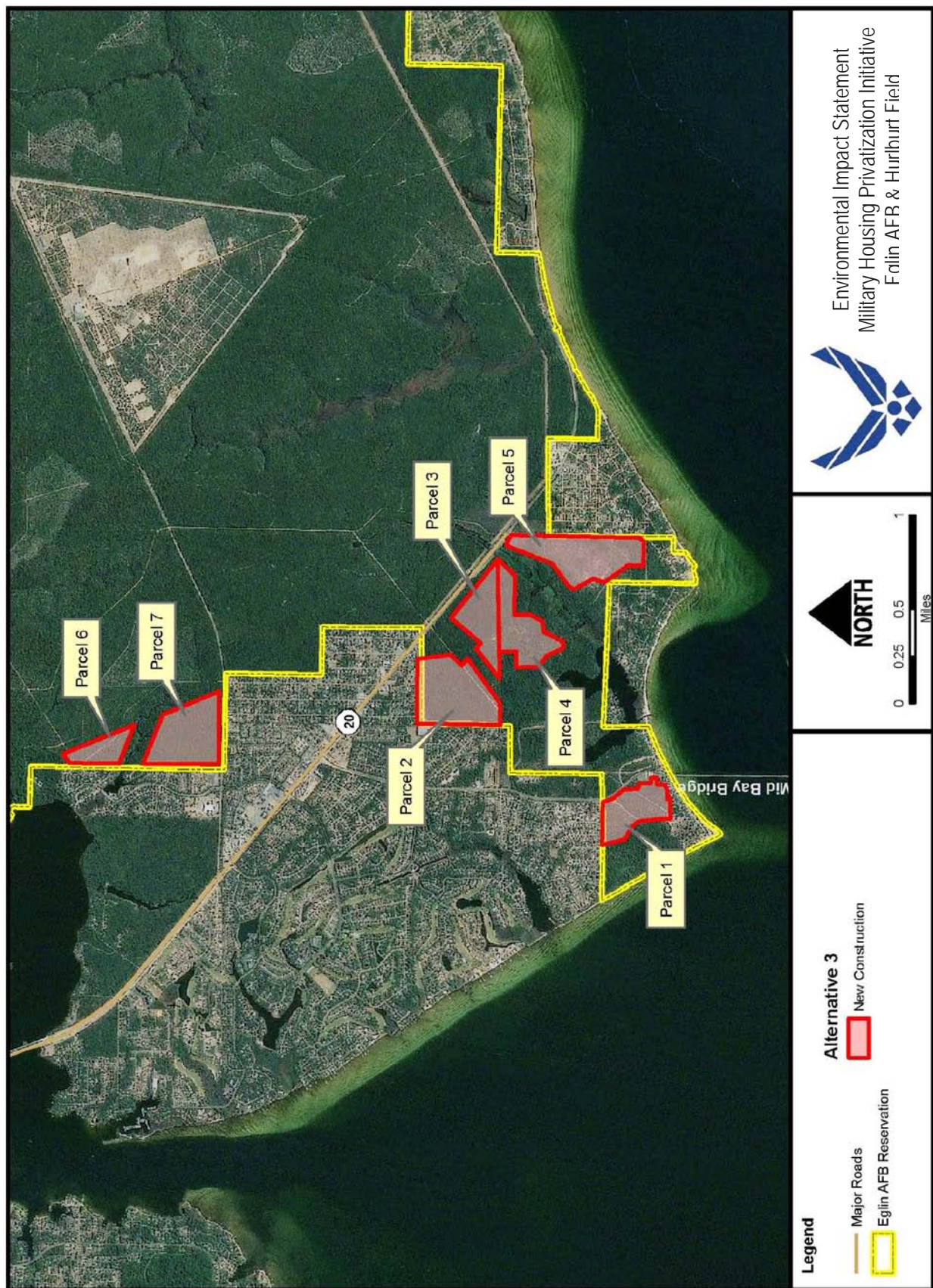
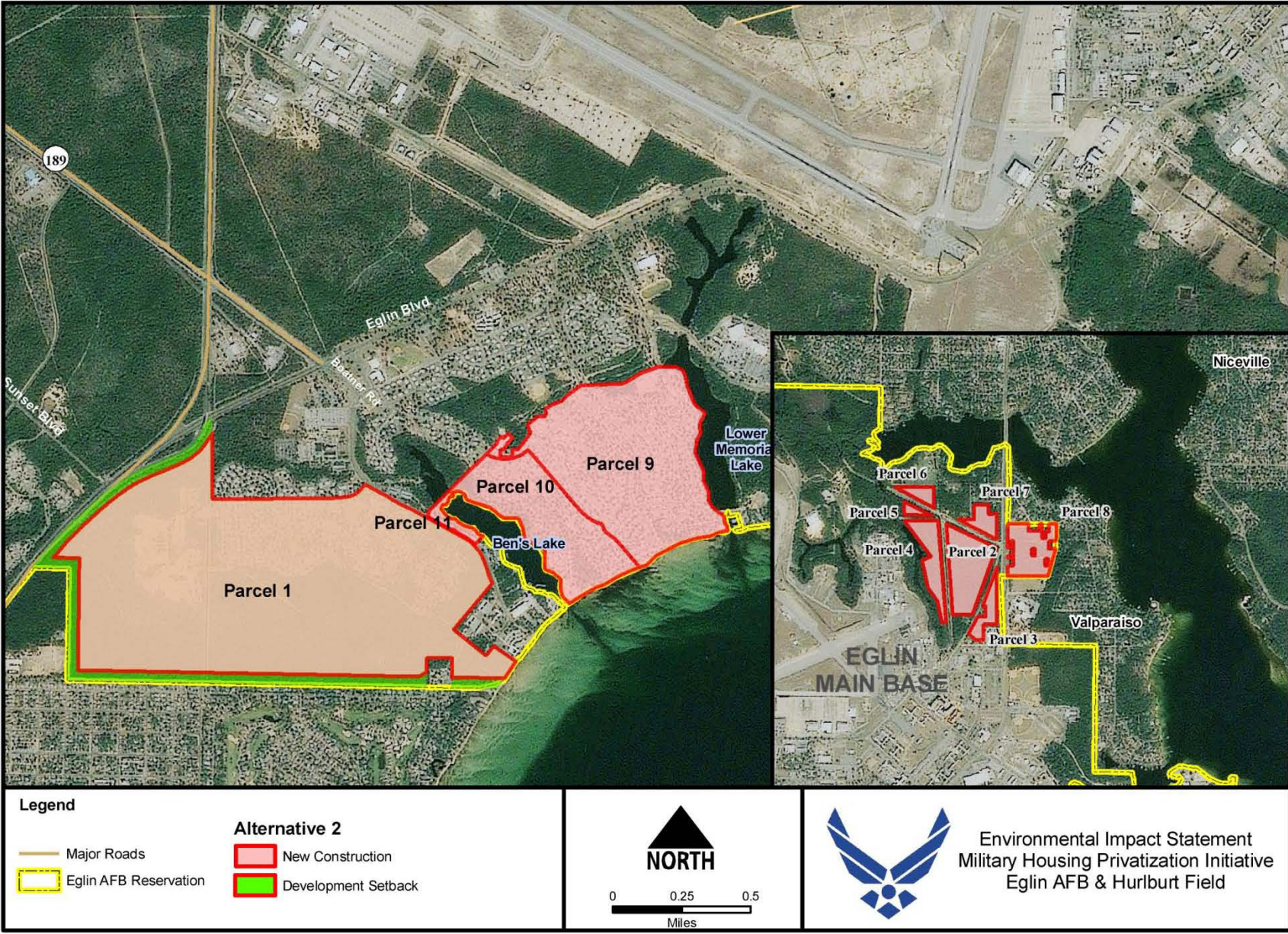


Figure ES-6. Alternative 1 - White Point Area



Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize one or a combination of several of the Eglin Main Base and Valparaiso parcels (Figure ES-7). While for Parcel 1 a total of 673 acres may actually be leased, approximately 661 acres are available for development at this parcel. For Parcels 2-11, approximately 399 acres may be leased.

Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 993 housing units on Eglin AFB (the 35 units at Camp Rudder are included in this number) would utilize only Alternative 2's Parcel 1 (Figure ES-8). As stated previously, a total of 673 acres may actually be leased for Parcel 1, but approximately 661 acres are actually available for development at that parcel.

Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize a combination of several parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area (Figure ES-9). While the total amount to be leased would be approximately 457 acres, approximately 49 acres of the total area would be used as buffer space at Parcel 1. As a result, only about 408 acres would actually be available for development.

Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This alternative would involve construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1-3.

Alternatives Summary

Table ES-3 (on page - 26 -) provides a summary of project activities.

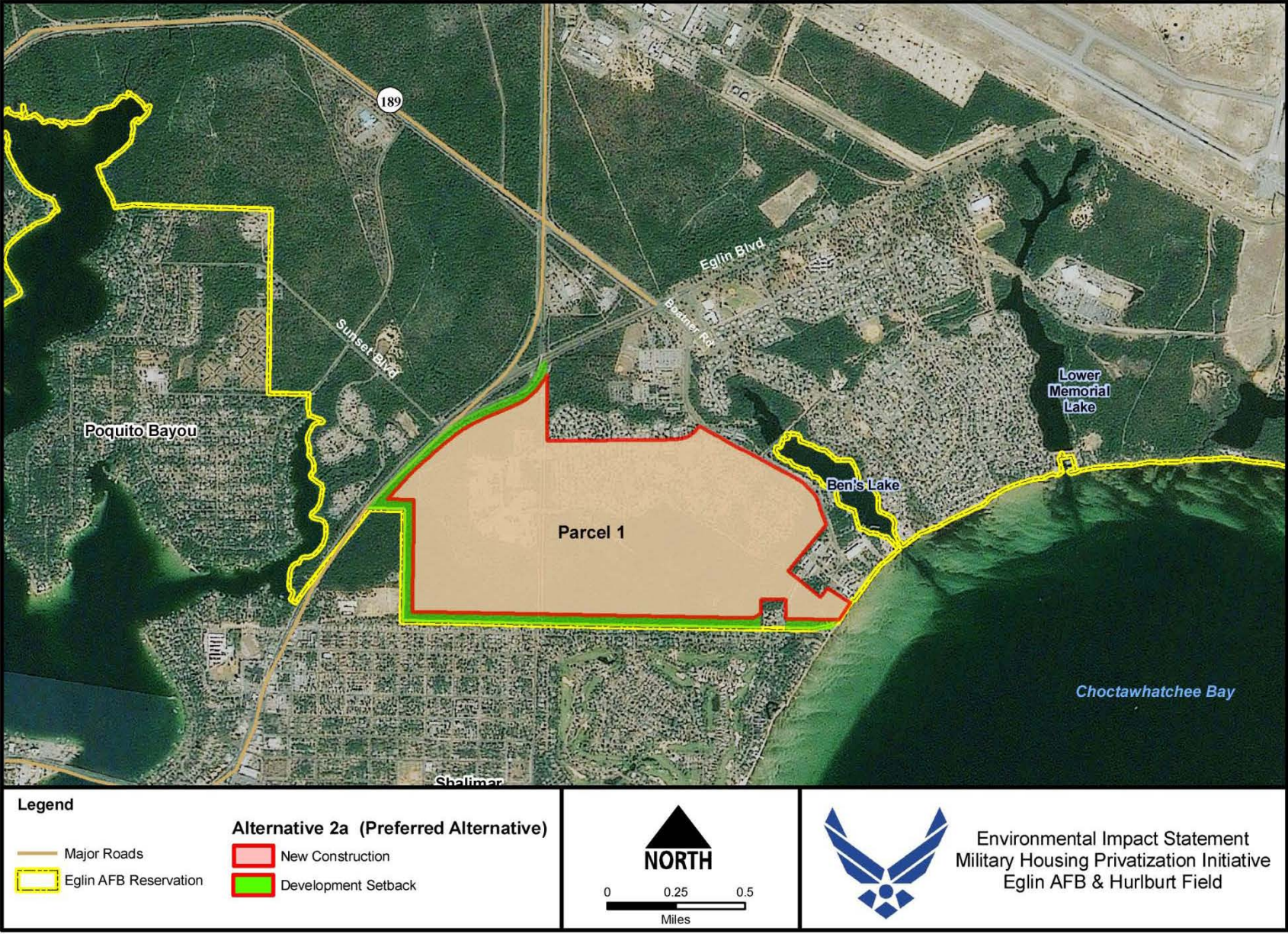


Figure ES-8. Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative) - Eglin Main/Valparaiso Area Parcel 1

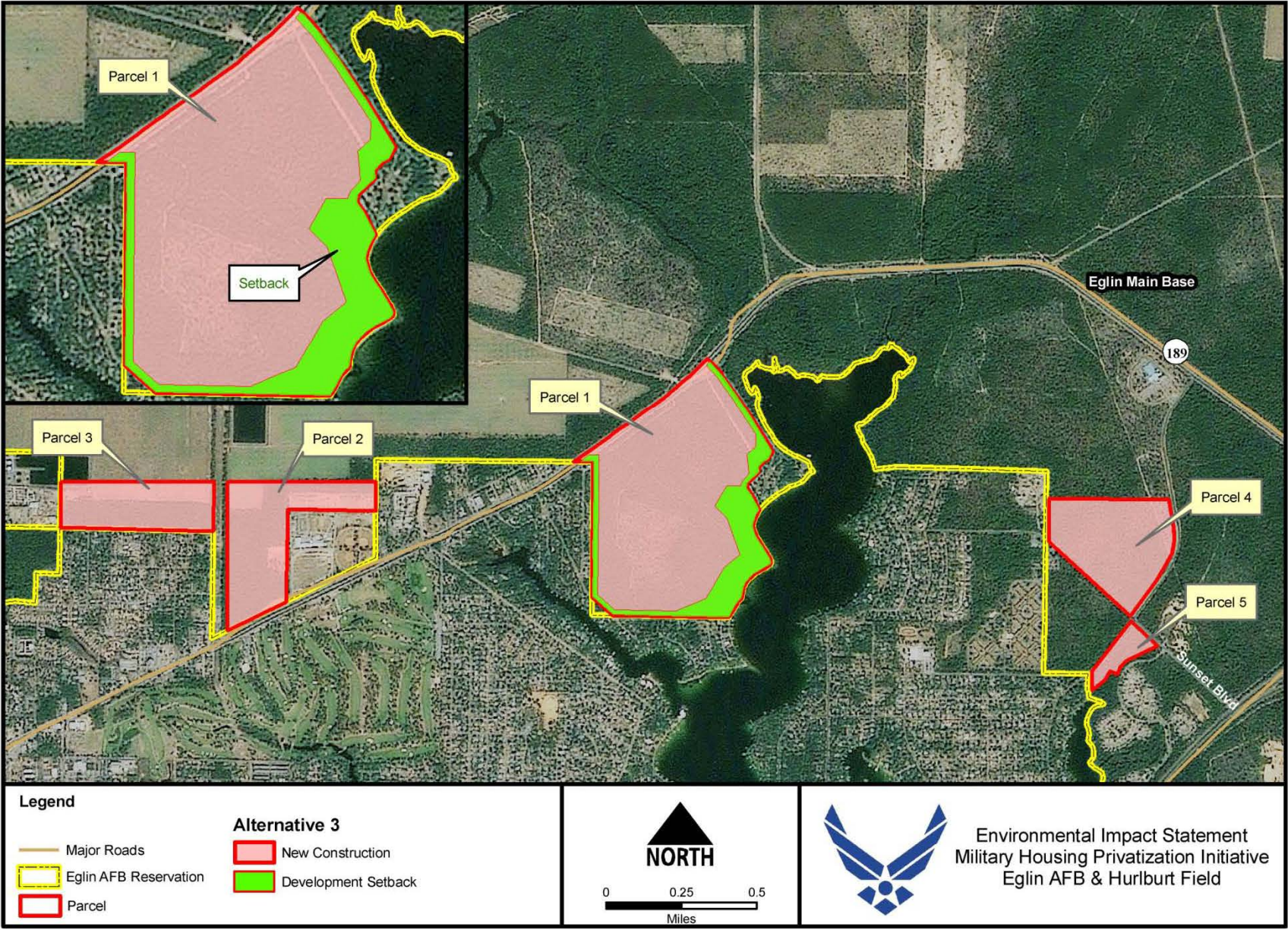


Figure ES-9. Alternative 3 - North Fort Walton Beach Area

Table ES-3. Description of Proposed Project Activities

Parcel		Current Number of Units	Year Built	Commonalities			Max # Units Potentially Constructed*	
				Action for Current Units	# Units Demolished (minimum)	# Units Renovated		
Name	Acres						Common	Alternative Specific
Eglin AFB								
Wherry Capehart	306	479	1951-1958	Demolition	479	0	0	
Georgia Avenue	3	5	1943	Return to Air Force	0			
Hidden Oaks	651	126	2001	Demolition	126			
Old Plew		58	1966-1968	Demolition	58			
New Plew		186	1968	Demolition	186			
Poquito Bayou	91	150	1976	Demolition	150			
Camp Pinchot	15	4	1912-1940	Return to Air Force	0			
Camp Rudder	10	25	1975	Demolition	25		35**	0
Total	1,076	1,033	N/A		1,024		35	0
White Point Area	416	0	N/A					958/993*** (894/929 for Eglin) (64 for Hurlburt)
EMB/ValP Area	1,072							
NFWB Area	457							
Hurlburt Field								
Live Oak Terrace	35	110	1957 & 1976	Demolition	110	0	0	
Pine Shadows	85	196	1957		196		484	0
Soundside Manor	31	74	1957 & 1997		74			
FAMCAMP	20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Total	171	380	N/A		380	0	484	0
Overall Totals	N/A	1,413			1,404	0	519	958
Total End State (current units (1,413) – return to Air Force (9) – demolition (1,404) + new construction (1,477))							1,477 Units	

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2010

*Numbers represent the optimal development scenario at each location based on desired features in the privatization RFQ and are for planning purposes only; actual numbers of units and distribution may vary depending on proposals offered by developers. Existing FAMCAMP would be relocated near Commando Village on Hurlburt Field as part of the Proposed Action. Additionally, the construction of a new FAMCAMP is a separate, but connected action.

** These units are common to all alternatives except Subalternative 2a; ***993 units under Subalternative 2a to account for 35 not constructed at Camp Rudder. EMB/ValP = Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso; NFWB = North Fort Walton Beach

Decision to be Made

The Air Force will base its decision to construct the new housing on the resource area analysis presented in this EIS. A decision to proceed with the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives would result in the conveyance, renovation, and/or demolition of existing housing, the construction of new replacement housing by a developer, return of the historic housing units to the Air Force for purposes other than housing (e.g., offices, conference facilities), the lease of Air Force-owned land and movement of the FAMCAMP area.

Summary of Potential Impacts by Resource Area

The information provided in this chapter essentially summarizes the potential impacts associated with Alternatives 1 through 4 and the No Action Alternative and provides the reader with information necessary to compare Alternative impacts by resource area. Impact analysis throughout the document considers the implementation of standard practices/procedures associated with regulatory requirements (e.g., stormwater construction permits), and other non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these would be required to be implemented by permit or regulatory requirements. Discretionary mitigations are identified after analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified despite implementation of regulatory requirements and other non-discretionary mitigations. The actual discretionary mitigations that would be implemented by the Air Force and the privatization developer are alternative-dependent and will not be known until the Air Force selects an alternative. The Air Force will identify in the Record of Decision (ROD) any regulatory requirements and discretionary or non-discretionary mitigations to be implemented. The MHPI RFQ requires that the developer incorporate all mitigations from the MHPI EIS (whether discretionary or non-discretionary), associated ROD, and Mitigation Plan into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) detailing how the developer will implement and monitor compliance with mitigation requirements. The Air Force will review and approve the EMP prior to any development activities to ensure consistency between the EMP and NEPA requirements. During the EMP review, the Air Force will determine whether additional NEPA analysis is required. While the developer is responsible for acquiring all permits and implementing the associated mitigations, as well as any Air Force-imposed discretionary mitigations, the Air Force is responsible for ensuring that all required permits are acquired and any mitigations are implemented effectively.

Transportation

A number of traffic segments within and surrounding the base are currently operating at less-than-desirable levels of service (LOS). Future roadway improvements can be expected to mitigate some, but not all, of these deficiencies. Roadway traffic is projected to increase under the baseline scenario and will further reduce future LOS.

Commonalities

- **Demolition of existing housing on Eglin Main Base** – This action could result in some improvement to existing on-base roadway LOS. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified a potential for significant impacts.
- **Demolition of existing housing on Poquito Bayou Housing Area** – This action could result in some improvement to adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for significant impacts.
- **Camp Pinchot Housing Area** – This action's potential use of housing units for other uses might or might not result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for significant impacts.
- **Camp Rudder Housing Area** – Except with Subalternative 2a, this action's potential demolition of 25 housing units and the construction of 35 new housing units would result in a net increase of 10 housing units. This would result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect this impact to be significant.
- **Soundside Manor** – This action's potential demolition of 74 housing units and the construction of new housing units would result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. This traffic would also utilize the Hurlburt Field Main Gate to access the installation, which is operating near capacity. Based on the analysis, however, the Air Force does not expect these impacts to be significant.
- **Existing FAMCAMP redevelopment** – The demolition of the existing FAMCAMP recreational vehicle park and the construction of new units on the FAMCAMP location will increase traffic on roadways between this location and the Hurlburt Main Gate. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect these impacts to be significant, and the impacts can be mitigated.
- **New FAMCAMP Development** – The construction of a 50-unit recreational vehicle campground would result in a small increase in traffic on the adjoining street. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect the addition of a new entrance and this small increase in traffic to be significant.

Alternative 1: White Point Area

Increased traffic from this alternative will impact some sections of SR-20 and SR-85 that are anticipated to have an LOS of F in 2017 and 2022. It is not desirable to increase traffic on roadway segments already operating at LOS F. This alternative would have the least impact on transportation if Parcels 6 and 7 are developed. Parcel 1 would have the most negative impacts on transportation. There would be some slight advantage to developing the most westward of Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 first.

Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

The development of these parcels would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways. There would be some impacts from the development of Alternative 2's Parcel 8 because this parcel would be anticipated to add additional traffic onto existing collector roads and some additional traffic to the Eglin Main Base East access control point (ACP). In light of the Construct Perimeter Fence project, Parcels 1 and 11 would use the West main ACP to access the Main Base, thus increasing the traffic there as well. All other parcels would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roadways. Parcel 1 would be able to reuse existing roadways and roadway entrances onto Eglin Boulevard.

Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

In light of the Construct Perimeter Fence project, Parcels 1 and 11 would use the West main ACP to access the Main Base, resulting in increased traffic at this ACP. However, the development of this parcel would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways around Eglin Main Base or routes to Camp Rudder.

Alternative 3: Fort Walton Beach

The development of Alternative 3's Parcels 1, 2, or 3 would add additional traffic to SR-189, which has an LOS of F from the parcels to General Bond Boulevard. SR-189 from General Bond Boulevard to SR-85 becomes LOS F under the maximum development of these parcels by 2022. It is not desirable to increase traffic on roadway segments already operating at LOS F. The development of Alternative 3's Parcels 4 and 5 would not have significant impacts on transportation.

Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

The selection of portions of any of the previously discussed alternatives will have impacts similar to the impacts discussed above on a parcel by parcel basis.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure under the Proposed Action and alternatives, all transportation infrastructure would be designed and developed in accordance with federal U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT) and Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) requirements, which will help to minimize traffic safety issues. (These requirements ensure proper design of roadways and intersections, use of approved materials for construction, etc.) Okaloosa County and FDOT would need to review and approve any proposed new signals external to the development area. Such approval is possible, but not certain (Showers, 2004). This could include new signals for

some exits at the White Point parcels onto SR-20, and perhaps some of the Fort Walton Beach parcels onto SR-189. The developer would be required per Okaloosa County and FDOT requirements to conduct specific engineering design and traffic studies for related road systems and proposed highway interchanges to gain approval from the FDOT and Okaloosa County for transportation plans.

Discretionary mitigations that would serve to minimize traffic impedance and safety impacts at specific parcels involve utilization of turn lanes, acceleration lanes, and signage. Discretionary mitigations to minimize traffic build-up at the Eglin AFB gates include establishing additional lanes or gates and using tandem processing in the peak morning hour and staggered start times for shifts at the base. Traffic congestion within existing Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field housing area roadway systems could be reduced and safety would be enhanced through provision of adequate parking on roadways, pedestrian walkways, and roadways designed to terminate at a collector road in less than 0.5 mile if possible and to convey the traffic from the local road system to the arterial road system. The collector road would also provide access to adjoining properties and possibly for the movement of through traffic. Constructing any replacement housing off-base would increase traffic to the base ACPs. The access gates at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB may be inadequate by the 2017 to 2022 time period under the No Action Alternative. Alternatives 1 and 3 would increase traffic at the Eglin base gates. To minimize the incremental impacts and to reduce travel delays due to gate capacity issues, it may be necessary as discretionary mitigations for the access gate capacity to be improved to better support the expected increases in traffic. The number of lanes for base entrance gates should be evaluated and increased if necessary.

Socioeconomics

Impacts to socioeconomic resources would be common across all alternatives (with the exception of the No Action Alternative). Eglin AFB has demolished over 60 percent of their housing inventory over recent years. Based on the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis, the Air Force estimates that more than 80 percent of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder on the installations. The Proposed Action would only increase the number of housing units by 64 units over existing levels. Thus, the Air Force does not anticipate that the Proposed Action would directly compete with the local housing market. Impacts to employment would be beneficial since the project would induce the creation of jobs that would help sustain low unemployment levels in the local and regional economy. It is most probable that the pool of locally available workers would fill the demand for labor associated with the implementation of the project, thus negating the potential in-migration of workers (and their family members) from outside the region. In the absence of an influx of new residents, negligible change would be expected in regional population or the demand for additional housing as a result of the project. Although a redistribution of persons within the region could result in potential

impacts to the local school district in terms of facility capacity, staffing levels, and revenue sources, these potential impacts would be relatively minor. Alternative 1 has the largest potential for adverse impacts to schools when compared to the other alternatives. The Air Force has not identified any impacts associated with environmental justice under any of the alternatives.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, the developer would be required to provide adequate measures to restrict access to construction and demolition sites and consider all aspects of child safety during work and nonwork hours. There are some non-discretionary mitigations that could be implemented under the Proposed Action to minimize or offset potential impacts associated with safety of children. Such mitigations include providing safety along shorelines to minimize potential for drowning accidents by erecting signs at the waterfront to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard and emphasizing the need to supervise children up to the age of 14 and for children to use a personal flotation device. Emergency equipment may also be located close to the waterfront area.

Utilities

Potential impacts associated with utility infrastructure are related to the potential for disruption of utility service and the potential for utility use at site-specific locations to exceed the design or permit capacity of the respective utility system. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to utility infrastructure design or permit capacity associated with demolition and construction of any of the units. Although electricity, water, and wastewater on both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB may be privatized in the future, the Air Force expects no impacts to infrastructure, service, or capacity based on the analysis.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, the developer would coordinate with local utility providers for water, sewer, electrical, and natural gas utility hook-ups, and would coordinate with all utility providers prior to ground disturbance activities to identify buried utility lines. In addition, all new construction or major renovation must meet the requirements of Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*, as well as the RFQ's requirement to earn the Energy Star label and its desired feature of eligibility for the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certificate, or higher. These requirements would help to minimize utility usage through the development of energy-efficient facilities and use of energy-saving appliances and fixtures.

Air Quality

The Air Force has identified no significant adverse impacts to regional air quality from construction, demolition, or operational activities associated with implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, all new construction or major renovation must meet the requirements of EO 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*, as well as the RFQ's requirement to earn the Energy Star label and its desired feature of eligibility for the LEED Silver Certificate, or higher. This means operational emissions from the housing will be minimized because developers are required to use mechanical equipment or fixtures incorporated for heating, cooling, ventilating, lighting, and domestic hot water usage that will meet efficiency ratings to achieve the Energy Star label. As discretionary mitigations to decrease particulate matter emissions during site preparation activities (i.e., grading), the use of water on soil piles and exposed surfaces from grading activities would minimize particulate releases. For hauling soil, particulate matter emissions may be decreased by using at least 2 feet of freeboard and/or a secured cover and driving on watered unpaved roads or on paved roads to the greatest extent possible.

Safety

No specific aspects of the Proposed Action or alternatives would create any unique impacts to safety from housing construction activities, housing operations, or the presence of UXO in MFH areas.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, all actions would be accomplished by technically qualified personnel and would be conducted in accordance with applicable Air Force safety requirements, approved technical data, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health standards, thus minimizing potential job-site safety impacts. The developer would restrict access during work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours and would minimize slip/trip/fall hazards through standard Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) work-site requirements associated with construction and demolition activities. One non-discretionary mitigation would require the developer to evaluate chlordane concentrations in areas with chlordane-impacted soils prior to disturbing these soils. The developer would then be required to implement measures to prevent fugitive dusts of airborne soil particles in high-concentration areas in order to minimize the potential for inhalation by workers.

Hazardous Materials and Waste

Adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials/waste from demolition of any of the units may result from asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) exposure and disposal. However, these impacts would be mitigated provided that developers follow established regulations and guidance for handling and disposal.

Overall, various potentially beneficial impacts would result from implementation of the Proposed Action at any of the alternative sites. These benefits are primarily associated with the elimination of potential exposure of MFH residents to asbestos fibers from asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) and lead in LBP, both of which have been determined to be present in older housing units.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The primary issue associated with hazardous materials and wastes are potential releases of hazardous materials during construction activities. These activities would utilize standard construction methods, limiting the use of hazardous materials to the maximum extent possible. Compliance with Air Force best construction practices, including adherence to the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans, would be required and would reduce potential spills and improper handling of hazardous materials and waste.

Air Force best construction practices are prescribed in AFI 32-1023, *Design and Construction Standards and Execution of Facility Construction Projects*, and AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction* (U.S. Air Force, 1994; U.S. Air Force, 2008c). These AFIs require that Air Force personnel monitor contractor compliance with all applicable environmental and safety requirements. They also mandate compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations, including any environmental permit requirements. Additionally, AFI 32-6002 requires that for projects to maintain, repair, improve, replace, or construct MFH, appropriate environmental compliance plans be developed and implemented.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requires the contractor to notify applicable state and local agencies before demolition or renovation of buildings that contain certain threshold amounts of asbestos. The developer must provide written notification to the FDEP at least 10 working days before beginning the demolition or any asbestos removal project. Consequently, asbestos surveys must be performed on buildings (that have not already undergone survey) prior to renovation/demolition.

The developer would implement the following requirements as part of project activities to minimize improper storage and handling of hazardous materials and waste:

- The developer would be required to submit all construction project programming documents, designs, and contracts to both 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Compliance Branch and 1st Special Operations Civil Engineering Squadron Asset Management Flight for review.
- The developer would be required to conduct LBP surveys for the alteration or demolition of an existing housing structure (unless conducted previously).
- The developer would be required to stipulate appropriate abatement and disposal requirements for LBP in project designs.
- The developer would be required to utilize a certified contractor when removing ACBMs. Project personnel would be required to adhere to established procedures set forth for the safe handling and transport of these materials as outlined in Eglin's Hazardous Materials Management Plan.
- Planned construction activities would avoid all ERP sites, such as water towers in MFH areas. Regardless, should any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered during development activities in any areas, construction would cease and the Eglin AFB Environmental Management Restoration branch would be contacted immediately.

Noise

Under all alternatives, the relatively low time-averaged noise levels associated with demolition and construction activities indicate that neither activity would be excessively intrusive; noise associated with these activities would be short-term and would conclude upon completion of C&D actions. The Air Force has not identified any significant adverse noise impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Action under any of the alternatives.

The F-35 aircraft noise would dominate the noise environment. Residents located in areas under noise contours greater than 65 dB may experience varying degrees of annoyance and potential negative health effects depending on the amount of time the residents spend outdoors and noise abatement measures retrofitted on current housing. Noticeable structural vibration may result from low-level F-35 overflights. Physical effects of vibration are generally experienced at peak noise levels of greater than 130 dB. Vibration may add to the annoyance generated by noise-related activity interruption. In general, existing or new housing units in areas falling under elevated noise levels would likely need to be retrofitted with noise-dampening materials to minimize noise impacts to residents.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary mitigations that would reduce construction noise levels and minimize the temporary effects of construction noise to on- and off-base communities include phasing demolition and construction in a manner to reduce total noise generation and

conducting demolition and construction activities during normal work days and working hours. The use of a construction noise management buffer (up to 500 feet where practicable) between construction activities and established housing areas would further decrease any potential effects of noise on receptors.

As non-discretionary mitigations, measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 25 dB in areas between 65–69 dB Day-Night Average Sound Level (DNL) must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas, or where the normal noise level is low. Measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 30 dB in areas of 70–74 dB DNL must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings. Areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted (Okaloosa County, 2009). Such mitigations would be required to reduce the noise levels within residential areas on the installation to acceptable levels.

Solid Waste

C&D wastes associated with Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) and other planned/foreseeable actions will result in an increased demand on solid waste disposal resources within the area. Although the estimated C&D wastes generated are expected to increase waste disposal rates within the counties, sufficient landfill capacity appears to exist within the respective counties to accommodate the wastes. Many landfills also have the capacity for significant expansion, which could further minimize any real or perceived impact to available solid waste disposal resources. As a result, the Air Force's analysis has not identified any potential for significant impacts.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Standard Air Force solid waste and recycling programs would apply to the MHPI residents to minimize municipal solid waste generation. Discretionary mitigations that would reduce C&D debris waste include recycling and/or reuse of demolition and waste construction materials as practicable, as well as distribution of C&D wastes to multiple landfills to minimize impacts (e.g., over use) to any one particular landfill.

Land Use

In general, activities associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives occurring on Eglin Main Base and/or Hurlburt Field are consistent with installation future land use plans.

All new structures would adhere to local building codes. All alternative locations would involve development on Eglin lands that are adjacent to established Okaloosa County communities (i.e., outside Eglin Main Base). Although Eglin AFB is not required to comply with the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan*, Policy 10.1 of that Plan

designates a maximum gross density of 5 units per acre south of Eglin AFB for the Low-Density Residential classification (DCA, 2010). At densities fewer than 6 units per acre the project would be consistent with surrounding land uses. However, development at 6 units per acre would exceed maximum recommendations for Low-Density Residential designations under the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan*.

Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Under the scenario for JSF Alternative 1I, a small portion of Parcel 1 would be located within the southern accident potential zone (APZ) II for the new runway. Within the APZ II, there is a suggested maximum density of 1 to 2 dwelling units per acre, possibly increased under a Planned Unit Development where maximum lot coverage is less than 20 percent (U.S. Air Force, 1999). According to the Eglin Air Force Base Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) (Okaloosa County, 2009), Parcels 2–8 are located in a Military Influence Planning Area II, which requires sound attenuation for residential uses for areas exposed to 65–75 dB DNL. Areas experiencing noise above 75 dB DNL would not be suitable for residential uses (Okaloosa County, 2009). The use of Parcels 9 and 10 could also require that new housing units incorporate sound attenuation measures due to potential noise exposures above 65 dB DNL from JSF air operations.

Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The use of Parcel 1 could require that new housing units incorporate sound attenuation measures due to potential noise exposures above 65 dB DNL from JSF air operations. Development of new housing units on Parcel 1 is expected to be compatible with the existing off-base residential areas, and no adverse impacts are expected. There would be no land use issues associated with not utilizing Camp Rudder for housing.

Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

West of Parcel 3 are mixed use and industrial land uses, while to the south is medium-density residential. To the north of both Parcels 2 and 3 are the newly constructed Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility and existing Garniers effluent spray field, which could potentially present compatibility issues with any new housing (Okaloosa County, 2009).

A development setback would be established for any new housing construction on Parcel 1 to minimize any potential compatibility issues with the adjacent off-base low-density residential areas. Development of new housing units on Parcels 4 and 5 is expected to be compatible with the adjacent off-base residential, commercial, and recreational areas, and no adverse impacts are expected.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

According to Eglin AFB's Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) study (U.S. Air Force, 2006b) residential housing is "discouraged in DNL 65–69 dB" and "strongly discouraged in DNL 70–74 dB"; and measures to achieve a noise level reduction (NLR) of 25 and 30 dB, respectively, inside residential housing in such areas must be incorporated into the design and construction. Under the AICUZ program, Air Force policy requires new on-base development to follow the same compatibility criteria that are recommended to surrounding communities, to the maximum extent practical. It should be noted that these NLR criteria for indoor sound attenuation have no effect on outdoor noise and, therefore, measures that reduce outdoor noise should be used whenever practical. Outdoor noise mitigation measures such as site planning and design and the use of berms, barriers, and/or vegetation are practical and useful for ground-level noise, such as jet engine run-ups, motor vehicles, and motorized equipment, but will not reduce overhead noise. Thus, avoiding areas within 65 dB DNL, or greater, for new residential housing is the preferred course of action whenever practical.

In addition, areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted. The outdoor-to-indoor sound attenuation for housing in areas within 65–74 dB DNL and avoidance of areas within 75 dB DNL and above would be considered nondiscretionary mitigations to minimize noise levels inside and outside housing units in residential areas. Other nondiscretionary mitigations would include compliance with lighting standards to reduce glare (which can be problematic for pilots at night), such as standards adopted by the surrounding community pursuant to the Eglin AFB JLUS 2009 involving the use of "full-cutoff fixtures" for exterior lighting to prevent illumination above the horizontal plane. The Eglin Energy Office preference for reducing glare is induction lighting or light-emitting diode (LED) or plasma lighting that achieves a high color index with high lumens per watt, and/or use of 35-watt or less low-pressure sodium or amber LED lamps. These mitigations would apply at both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Implementation of the following discretionary mitigations would lessen perceived aesthetic impacts and result in the minimization of potential adverse impacts to the surrounding communities. Additionally, according to the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan for 2020* (DCA, 2010), land use compatibility issues can be minimized through:

- Variable buffers, combining land and landscaping to achieve adequate separation of uses, appropriate open space, reduction of potential noise, light, glare, and/or pollution, and screening of physical features of a proposed development;
- Variable setbacks, based upon degree of difference in proposed density, intensity, scale, mass, or height;

- Placement and effective screening or shielding of site features such as lights, signs, dumpsters, loading areas, parking areas, outdoor storage, or other features with potential negative impacts;
- Effective transitions of on-site densities, intensities, scale, mass, or height; and
- Other innovative site design features that effectively achieve compatibility and effectively mitigate potential negative impacts.

In addition, local neighborhoods may have their own restrictive housing covenants. As an example, according to local residents, when neighborhoods in the Poquito Bayou area were first established, they adopted restrictive covenants calling for “no boat ramps” or boat houses on the water and maintenance of the water’s edge to maintain a “natural” look as much as possible. These covenants have long since expired, but residents say they still adhere to them (Nabors, 2004). As a discretionary mitigation, the Air Force would ensure that, when possible, the chosen developer would utilize “smart growth” concepts, such as maintenance of natural areas and use of compact building designs, in the design and construction of the housing developments. This would reduce perceived aesthetic impacts and compatibility issues with surrounding residential areas.

Cultural Resources

The Air Force negotiated and signed a PA among Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt Field, the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, National Forests in Florida, and five federally recognized tribal governments for management, maintenance, and repair guidelines for the care of historic improvements, as well as guidelines for the protection of the archaeological sites. The developer will be required to execute, as a Concurring Party, the PA with the Government, the Florida SHPO and other required parties to the PA. Archaeological monitoring by a qualified third-party firm will be required for all ground-disturbing activities on or near archaeological sites.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Any action with the potential to adversely affect historic properties that may result from the Proposed Action or alternatives would be resolved pursuant to the project-specific PA signed in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historical Preservation Act (NHPA). Under the NHPA, management actions would be reflected as mitigations and would be required as a result of consultation. Implementation and adherence to the PA requirements is considered non-discretionary.

Section V of the PA describes specific procedures for resolution of adverse effects to project-related resources (U.S. Air Force, 2011). Section V of the PA is presented below:

V. Resolution of Adverse Effects

A. The Air Force shall meet its responsibilities under 36 CFR 800.6 by ensuring that once the Record of Decision is issued and a preferred alternative is selected the Preferred Offeror (PO), at its expense, resolves the adverse effects of the undertaking to historic properties at each installation in accordance with the following stipulations.

B. Eglin AFB

1. Project Commonalities

a. Camp Pinchot Historic District

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561 and 1562 in accordance with Stipulation V[A]. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (ii) Building 1564, potentially National Register eligible for its association with the military use of Camp Pinchot, is not included in the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan. The PO will consult with Eglin AFB prior to conducting routine maintenance and repair of building 1564. Any activities that Eglin AFB determines will have an adverse effect to building 1564 will require treatment in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (iii) The PO will maintain the existing trees in accordance with the general treatment recommendations for landscaping in the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan. Planting new trees or removing existing trees anywhere on the property will be an adverse effect subject to prior consultation with Eglin AFB.
- (iv) Once the property and buildings at Camp Pinchot are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

b. Georgia Avenue (Eglin Field Historic District)

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in accordance with Stipulation VLA.2. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. The PO will ensure that

any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.

- (ii) Once the property and buildings at Georgia Avenue are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

c. Archaeological Site 80K871 at Camp Pinchot

With the temporary conveyance of Camp Pinchot, archaeological site 80K871 will become the management responsibility of the PO until returned to the Air Force. The PO shall consult with Eglin AFB prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the site's limits as follows.

- (i) Any ground disturbing activity, including but not limited to planting or removal of trees and other vegetation, affecting intact portions of the site will require archaeological testing and or data recovery following an approved plan developed in accordance with Stipulation VLD.
- (ii) Any ground disturbing activity affecting previously disturbed portions of the site, including but not limited to the in-place removal and replacement of utilities or planting or removing trees or other vegetation, which is strictly limited to previously disturbed soil, shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. Discovery of intact archaeological deposits during archaeological monitoring will be treated as an unanticipated discovery under Stipulation VIII.

- d. Archaeological Sites 80KI07 and 80K952 at Poquito Bayou. The PO shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 80KI07 and 80K952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the PO shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The PO shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance within the limits of the sites, and adverse effects will occur, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VLD.

2. Project Alternative I (White Point)

- a. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall avoid affecting site 80KI006 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within 50 meters of the site.
- b. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and data recovery at site 80K2627 following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D prior to demolition and construction activities.

3. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

If the Air Force selects Alternative 3, the PO shall avoid affecting the Camp Pinchot Historic District by defining a development setback at least 100 feet wide along the District's property boundary. All new construction shall be prohibited within the development setback.

4. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

Selection of this project alternative may result in adverse effects to one or more of the historic properties described above and will be resolved as described in Alternatives 1 and 3.

C. Hurlburt Field

The PO shall avoid affecting archaeological sites 80KI33 and 80K061 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within a 50-meter buffer area around each site.

D. Return of Historic Properties

Once replacement MFH units are constructed, the PO will return to the Air Force, in equal or better condition than received, the buildings and structures at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot as stated in Stipulation II.A.I.b. At that time, Eglin AFB will determine the future of these properties. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in adverse effects to the Eglin Field or Camp Pinchot Historic Districts, including but not limited to adaptive reuse, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects and either amend the PA in accordance with Stipulation XIII or develop a separate agreement document.

Water

Potential impacts associated with water resources are related to the potential for increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff, increased amounts of sediment and pollutant runoff during construction and demolition, turbidity and leaching from dock construction, and polluted stormwater runoff from everyday operations within the

housing areas post-construction. Each of these has the potential to adversely affect aquatic systems mainly through the degradation of water quality. The developer would adhere to all applicable regulatory requirements, which would serve to either offset or minimize potential impacts to water quality from demolition, construction, and housing operations. The permitting process would identify specific non-discretionary mitigations. Maintenance of a shoreline green space at Alternative 3's Parcel 1 would serve to reduce the amount of runoff associated with construction at this site. Demolition of some units at Live Oak Terrace would occur in a floodplain, and there are some drainage ditches in the Pine Shadows location identified as jurisdictional wetlands by the FDEP that may require culverts in order to provide parcel access. A Finding of No Practicable Alternative is required for these activities, and an FDEP Environmental Resource Permit is required for actions within the drainage ditches. However, no other actions would occur either in a floodplain or wetland area. Impacts to water quality associated with construction and demolition of housing units would be temporary, and the Air Force does not anticipate any significant, long-term impact.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, to reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff, stormwater management controls and development of a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants. The developer must ensure that these controls are in place prior to any construction activity. The SWPPP would include (1) site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater, (2) a site plan for managing stormwater runoff, (3) identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater mitigations, (4) a maintenance and inspection schedule, (5) the record-keeping process, and (6) identification of stormwater exit areas. When preparing the SWPPP, developers would follow the guidance provided in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) publication, *Stormwater Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (USEPA, 1992). Potential actions that the developer may be required to implement through the SWPPP process as a component of site design to minimize potential stormwater, erosion, and pollution impacts and facilitate environmental compliance would be:

- Limit slope for runoff from housing units near water bodies to no greater than approximately 15 percent to allow for natural percolation versus sheet flow.
- Use porous asphalt allowing water to infiltrate into the subsurface areas versus significant increase to new/existing storm drainage systems.
- Provide appropriate retention, drainage and discharge of flows from larger storms where it is needed (e.g., a minimum storage capacity for rain precipitation from a 24-hour, 25-year storm, or 5 or more inches).
- Use vegetation buffer strips to slow stormwater runoff and trap particulate pollutants.

- Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff.
- Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources.
- Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.
- Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal.

Also as standard practice/procedure, developers must abide by all requirements included in the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. Appendix G, *Water Resources*, provides these mitigations, goals, schedules, and names. As part of the non-discretionary mitigations detailed in their MS4 permits, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have committed to the following with respect to construction: (1) developing contractual language requiring mitigation usage at construction sites, (2) reviewing construction site plans for potential stormwater quality impacts through the comprehensive environmental impact analysis review program, (3) formalizing a method of tracking construction projects and control measures, and (4) performing periodic inspections of construction sites to ensure that mitigations are in place and operational.

A discretionary mitigation to further minimize any potential impacts to water resources associated with specific parcels would be to restrict development activity within 100 feet of all water bodies. This would serve to reduce the potential for stormwater and erosion flow to nearby surface water bodies and enhance SWPPP and MS4 mitigations.

Soils

All soils at the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field within the proposed housing areas are considered to have severe limitations for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. All soils within the region of influence (ROI) are rated as moderately to severely corrosive to steel, while approximately one-quarter of the soils are corrosive to concrete—the primary building material that would be in contact with the soil. The design and selection of building materials, such as coated steel, should take these limitations into account to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs. Under the Proposed Action and alternatives, direct adverse impacts on soils can be expected from surface disturbance and construction due to the alteration of the soil profile and loss of soil productivity. However, these impacts would not be considered significant, and off-site impacts can be minimized through implementing mitigation measures in compliance with laws and regulations. Use of appropriate wind-erosion control best management practices (BMPs), such as application of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, prevents

or alleviates dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

As a result, while soils would be changed by earthmoving activities, the effects would be localized and would not result in indirect impacts to water resources or air quality because BMPs, erosion and sediment controls, and stormwater management measures would be implemented, in compliance with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. Therefore, the Air Force expects minimal impacts to soils from the proposed activities, given the attainment of the required permits and the implementation of BMPs defined in the SWPPP.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The Air Force will comply with the stormwater requirements of Florida Administrative Code, Chapter 62-346, *Environmental Resource Permitting in Northwest Florida*. Additionally, as standard practice/procedure, construction activities associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives would require a General Permit for Construction Activities according to the rules established under the Florida NPDES. Compliance with the permit is intended to improve or maintain water quality by minimizing pollutants in stormwater runoff that is discharged into the drainage system. The permit guidelines include issuance of a Notice of Intent, development and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP that includes erosion and sediment control measures, and implementation and maintenance of BMPs to minimize off-site erosion and sediment yield during and after construction. These permit-related BMPs would be considered non-discretionary mitigations. Specific BMPs/mitigations would be alternative-dependent and would be developed during the permit process; as a result, it is unknown at this time what specific requirements would be implemented. However, typical BMPs/mitigations associated with the SWPPP include annual monitoring and assessment of potential stormwater pollution sources, well maintained silt fences, detention basins, daily site inspections, and other mitigations that may be used to limit or eliminate soil movement, stabilize runoff, and control sedimentation. Following construction, disturbed areas not covered with impervious surfaces like roofs and paved areas would be reestablished with appropriate vegetation or other ground cover and managed to minimize erosion. Appropriate excavation practices would reduce the chance for sides to cave during excavation of trenches for such structures as footers and utility lines.

Biological Resources

The primary potential impacts to biological resources that might occur under the No Action Alternative would be associated with noise, stormwater runoff, excess sedimentation, and habitat loss. Almost all of the predictable actions that are to occur at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through 2015 would be located either on main base sites, at established test areas, or in degraded habitats where wildlife habitat quality is poor.

Impacts would continue from daily activities at existing MFH areas, and occasional renovations or replacement of old MFH units in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources. Given that almost all of the areas that would be affected under the No Action Alternative are either unsuitable for or in very poor condition to support wildlife or sensitive species, impacts to biological resources from the No Action Alternative would not be significant.

Consultation was conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (U.S. Air Force, 2010a). Eglin received concurrence supporting the No Effect determination (USFWS, 2010a). Requirements from this consultation are included as part of the Discretionary and Non-discretionary Mitigations section.

Demolition, land clearing, and construction may have a localized effect on native wildlife species such as squirrels, raccoons, and rabbits. The potential exists for impacts to wildlife from noise and direct encounters (e.g., crushing) with vehicles and equipment. However, almost all of the proposed areas are already developed, with little wildlife value. Additionally, due to fire suppression, invasive species, and proximity to developed areas, any undeveloped habitats at the sites where new construction would occur have become degraded and are poor quality wildlife habitat. The proposed areas represent less than 0.1 percent of the total land area that Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field maintain; thousands of forested acres would continue to be managed for wildlife value. Also, existing wildlife are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from nearby developed areas, roads, and aircraft activity. Given the abundance of better quality wildlife habitat on other portions of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, and the current loud noise environment, impacts to wildlife would not be significant. After review of the Proposed Action and analysis presented in this EIS, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) agrees that while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the Proposed Action, the mitigation requirements identified in this EIS should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats (FWC, 2011).

Invasive nonnative species tend to be more common in urban areas due to constant disturbances and the introduction of invasive species by humans. Because the majority of the MFH area would be covered by buildings, pavement, or landscaped areas, there would not be many areas with the proper environment for the establishment of invasive nonnative plants. However, the developer would remove any invasive nonnative plant species identified during the project at any location in coordination with Eglin AFB's Natural Resources Section, Wildlife (96 CEG/CEVSNW). The developer would be required to coordinate with 96 CEG/CEVSNW to ensure the utilization of native vegetation for landscaping. Management actions are available to reduce the potential for invasive nonnative species infestations. Impacts from invasive nonnative plant species to biological resources would not be significant.

Discretionary and Non-discretionary Mitigations

The developer (through lease agreement) would implement all permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations developed through coordination with regulatory agencies, such as utilization of stormwater management techniques (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). All landscaping and plantings of vegetation would conform to the Presidential Memorandum dated April 26, 1994, *Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds*, and EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, both of which require the planting of regional natives in landscaping; selection of natives must be coordinated with Eglin Natural Resources. Additionally, all requirements resulting from consultation with the USFWS (USFWS, 2010) (summarized below) would be implemented across all alternatives as non-discretionary mitigations:

- Maintain at least a 50-foot vegetated buffer around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 feet to minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Do not clear any new areas along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels to minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains to minimize stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH, thus minimizing stormwater and erosion impacts to wetlands and water bodies.
- Temporarily close and rehabilitate any access point that begins to become an erosion problem to minimize sedimentation issues in nearby waters.
- Designate swimming areas to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation and resulting turbidity in the water column.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation to reduce human disturbance of sensitive shoreline vegetation.
- One month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities, conduct rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species surveys, and relocate any animals in accordance with FWC guidelines to eliminate direct physical impacts to these species.

- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law. Instruct personnel not to injure, harm, or kill this species.
- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise were sighted, and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoises to the Eglin Natural Resources Section.
- Direct personnel to contact Natural Resources staff if a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction. All activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources personnel have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.
- To minimize the effect of urban glow on sea turtles and hatchlings on Santa Rosa Island, exterior lighting (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) at Soundside Manor and new housing at the old FAMCAMP site must be sea turtle friendly lighting. In addition, at Pine Shadows, full cut-off low-pressure sodium street lighting only is needed.

Additional discretionary mitigations would serve to reduce or remove impacts to biological resources from MFH activities.

- Maintain natural areas within MFH locations to minimize the reduction of foraging habitat for native species.
- Require the developer to remove any invasive nonnative species within the MFH areas to avoid competition with native species.
- Minimize clearing of maritime hammock habitat, which would provide habitat for native species, particularly migratory birds.
- Instruct equipment operators to stay out of wet areas and off of steep slopes to minimize erosion impacts and ground disturbance.
- Educate workers and residents on the need to contain their household wastes in a manner so as to not attract bears, to avoid human-bear interactions.
- Educate vehicle/equipment operators and residents on the need to stop the vehicle or equipment if a bear is sighted and to allow the bear to move away from the site before resuming activities to reduce bear injuries/mortalities.

- Direct personnel and residents to report any sightings of black bears to the Eglin Natural Resources Section so that staff can address any nuisance issues and enter sightings into the bear database.
- Avoid construction of any new roads or conduct utility work in rights of way that would impact federally listed species.
- Require off-site equipment to be cleaned for invasive nonnative species prior to first-time use on Eglin to minimize potential transport of nonnative species onto the installation.
- Coordinate with Eglin Natural Resources to monitor the MFH areas during demolition, construction, and post-construction to catch any nonnative species infestations early so that they can be treated.
- Instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer, to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation.
- Address erosion issues near water bodies immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.

In addition to the mitigations/management actions identified above that would apply to all alternatives, the following would be associated with a particular alternative:

Alternative 1 Site:

- Minimize tree-clearing within the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to preserve as much of the natural habitat as possible within this unique area and avoid adverse impacts to the area.
- Conduct prescribed burns at least every two to three years at the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to maintain the natural character and function of this rare habitat.

Alternative 2 Sites:

- Leave a minimum 100-foot vegetated buffer for Okaloosa darter streams to treat stormwater runoff, and protect the instream and riparian habitat.
- Install a fence between the Valparaiso housing areas and Tom's Creek (Okaloosa darter stream); fencing should not be installed on the stream slope. Fencing would serve to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation that would result from foot trails to the stream.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting the darter stream and streamside buffer area.

Alternative Comparison

The following Table ES-4 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by resource area associated with all proposed alternatives for the Proposed Action, as well as the No Action Alternative. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact (Note: no *significant* beneficial impacts have been identified for any resource area.)
- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; management actions or mitigations are required to minimize impacts
- Red – Potential for significant adverse impacts

This is a summary of detailed tables provided at the end of each respective resource discussion in Chapter 4 of the EIS; specific details regarding significance determinations associated with color ratings for each resource area are provided in each respective Chapter 4 resource discussion. In some sections several subissues are discussed. For purposes of this summary, the greatest potential for impact is summarized. If there is the potential for adverse impact under one subissue then the entire rating for that resource area would be yellow, even if all the other subissues had no impacts. As an example, subissues under Biological Resources consist of such categories as threatened and endangered species, sensitive habitats, flora and fauna, etc. While there may be no adverse impacts associated with flora and fauna for a particular parcel, there may be adverse impacts associated with endangered species. As a result, Biological Resources would be rated as yellow in the summary table. Specific, detailed ratings per parcel for each subissue can be found in the respective EIS Chapter 4 resource area discussion.

The No Action Alternative impact rating includes impacts to existing housing areas for resource area ROIs associated with all the actions identified under the No Action Alternative, while the Alternatives 1–3 impact ratings include only impacts from MHPI activities on the proposed alternative locations. The potential impacts associated with Alternative 4 (Mix Alternative) can generally be derived from comparing the impact ratings associated with the individual parcels under each alternative.

Table ES-4. Summary of Impacts by Resource Area

Alternative / Parcel	Resource Area												
	Transportation	Socioeconomics	Utilities	Air Quality	Safety	Hazmat/Waste	Noise	Solid Waste	Land Use	Cultural Resources	Water	Soils	Bio Resources
Commonalities													
Eglin Housing Areas													
Hurlburt Field													
Camp Rudder													
Camp Pinchot													
Poquito Bayou													
Alternative 1 - White Point Area													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
Alternative 2 - Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
Subalternative 2a - Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)													
1													
Alternative 3 - North Fort Walton Beach Area													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
No Action													

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Red = Potential for significant adverse impacts

Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative as they relate to the ROI for that particular resource.

Impact analysis throughout the document considers the implementation of standard practices/procedures associated with regulatory requirements (e.g., stormwater construction permits), and other non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these would be required to be implemented by permit or regulatory requirements. Discretionary mitigations are identified after the presentation

of the analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified despite implementation of regulatory requirements and other non-discretionary mitigations. The effect of these discretionary mitigations is then described in terms of how each mitigation would affect the outcome of impact analysis.

Therefore, the color coding in Table ES-4 reflects the degree of impact without consideration of discretionary mitigations so that a true assessment of the impacts associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives can be made. The actual discretionary mitigations that would be implemented by the Air Force and the privatization developer are alternative-dependent and will not be known until the Air Force selects an alternative. All mitigations identified in this document, whether discretionary or non-discretionary, that would be implemented as a result of the Air Force choosing an alternative for implementation will be identified in the ROD and subsequent mitigation plan. While the developer is responsible for acquiring all permits and implementing the associated mitigations, as well as any Air Force-imposed discretionary mitigations, the Air Force is responsible for ensuring that all required permits are acquired and any mitigations are implemented effectively.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

According to CEQ regulations, cumulative effects analysis in an EIS should consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from “the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions” (40 CFR 1508.7).

Cumulative effects may occur when there is a relationship between a proposed action or alternative and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. This relationship may or may not be obvious. The effects may then be incremental (increasing) in nature and result in cumulative impacts. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action or alternatives can reasonably be expected to have more potential for cumulative effects on “shared resources” than actions that may be geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide temporally will tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects.

In this EIS, the Air Force has made an effort to identify actions on or near the action areas associated with each alternative that are under consideration and in the planning stage at this time. These actions are included in the cumulative analysis sections to the extent that details regarding such actions exist and the actions have a potential to interact with the Proposed Action and alternatives. Although the level of detail available for those future actions varies, this approach provides the decision maker with the most current information to evaluate the consequences of the alternatives. The EIS

addresses cumulative impacts in order to assess the incremental contribution of the alternatives to impacts on affected resources from all factors.

Analysis is conducted by first identifying past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions as related to the ROI for the particular resource. Cumulative impacts are then identified if the combination of proposed MHPI actions and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions interact with the resource to the degree that incremental or additive effects occur.

Past, Present, and Reasonably Foreseeable Future Actions

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions are the same as those identified for the No Action Alternative as described in Section 2.3.1 in the EIS.

Transportation

Programmed and planned improvements in the Okaloosa Walton County area may affect the study area. The 2030 Transportation Master Plan identifies several projects that will positively impact roadways in the study area. From a cumulative perspective, impacts would be relatively minor from the standpoint that the MHPI would not appreciably affect the transportation impacts resulting from other reasonably foreseeable future activities. The planned 2030 roadway projects may partially address some of the needed improvements identified in these analyses. However, these projects may not be funded until after the Proposed Action is complete. The bypass projects may also have an impact on the needed improvements; however, they are still conceptual in nature, and exact impacts are unknown. Any of these projects would help in addressing the roadway needs identified in these analyses and would have a positive impact on the roadway network in general. The results of the analyses indicate that there are many roadways operating deficiently in the study area today, and the number of deficient roadway segments would increase by 2017 when area growth is taken into consideration.

Socioeconomics

The implementation of the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field would have minimal incremental socioeconomic impacts to the ROI when combined with the present and reasonably foreseeable actions. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for the implementation of the MHPI to result in cumulative socioeconomic impacts.

Utilities

Of the actions described as potentially creating cumulative impacts, several pertain to utilities on Eglin Main Base. None of the regional development projects would create

cumulative impacts to the utilities that would be utilized under the MHPI. Since the overall use of electricity and natural gas is projected to be less than current capacity, it is not expected that the relevant reasonably foreseeable actions would have a cumulative impact when combined with other actions. Likewise, the Proposed Action would result in only a slight increase in water use and wastewater generation and should not have a cumulative impact when combined with the BRAC-related actions and other building demolition/construction projects anticipated to occur on Eglin AFB.

Air Quality

Implementation of the projects listed under the No Action Alternative and the MHPI would result in a net increase in emissions. Also, the construction activities occurring around the base would cause a temporary net increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from construction vehicles and worker commutes. Overall these projects are expected to cause temporary increases in regional air emissions but would not cause significant adverse impacts to regional air quality or GHG emissions from a cumulative perspective.

Safety

Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate cumulative impacts to safety from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives and the activities identified under the No Action Alternative as past, present, or reasonably foreseeable.

Hazardous Materials

Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate cumulative impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous wastes from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives and activities identified under the No Action Alternative as past, present, or reasonably foreseeable.

Noise

Cumulative impacts would occur wherever noise impacts from proposed MHPI actions would overlap with noise impacts resulting from other reasonably foreseeable actions planned to occur at Eglin AFB. The projects that would have the greatest cumulative noise impacts are the BRAC-related actions at Eglin AFB, including the JSF aircraft flight training operations. At this time it is unknown which F-35 beddown and training alternative would be selected. However, based on analysis in the *Eglin BRAC Supplemental EIS for F-35 Beddown at Eglin AFB* (the "F-35 SEIS"), only parcels associated with MHPI Alternative 2, Subalternative 2a, and Alternative 3 - Parcel 4 would potentially be impacted by F-35 noise depending on the F-35 SEIS alternative selection. Under any of the JSF flight training action alternatives, time-averaged aircraft noise levels at several known noise-sensitive locations would increase to a level that may be considered by the public to be significant. Alternative 2 Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and

11 would be located in areas exposed to sound levels ranging from 65 to 75 dB DNL for the 59 aircraft scenario where Eglin Main Base is the primary airfield used by the JSF. The developer would be required to construct any units in the affected areas with proper noise abatement (e.g., additional insulation, double-paned windows). New facilities proposed to be constructed on Eglin AFB may be exposed to high noise levels due to aircraft overflight and munitions use, depending on where the facilities are sited. Where practicable, new on-base structures should be located outside of areas exposed to 65 dB DNL or higher noise impacts. Where that is not practical, the new structures must incorporate noise attenuation measures in accordance with the Air Force noise guidelines published in *U.S. Air Force Family Housing Guide for Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction* (August 2004) and Air Force Handbook (AFH) 32-7084, *AICUZ Program Managers Guide*.

Solid Waste

Additional planned and foreseeable projects at Eglin AFB will contribute to overall C&D generation within the ROI when combined with the MHPI. The exact quantity of debris generated from these additional projects is difficult to accurately determine due to uncertainties with regard to the specific amount of construction or demolition that would occur and when such activities may be conducted. These factors impact actual C&D debris to be generated on a given project and how much debris is generated on an annual basis. Although the generation rate will be raised during the construction phase of the project (assumed to be approximately five years), the overall impact to landfill resources within the area is approximately 1.6 years of existing capacity from all planned or foreseeable projects within the ROI. The exact impact to a given landfill within the ROI is difficult to ascertain as the increase assumes that waste generation and disposal rates will remain the same within the respective counties, which is unlikely as these rates are impacted by generation activities associated with construction within the communities and natural events such as hurricanes, which result in increased construction and demolition. In addition, it is considered unlikely that all projects included within the evaluation will overlap for the entire five-year period of the MHPI, and the estimated increase does not take into account any recycling of construction materials such as concrete or asphalt, which could be reutilized.

Land Use

Land use changes associated with the majority of the activities identified under the No Action Alternative would incrementally contribute to the changing character of the area. Although potential land use compatibility impacts have been identified for various MHPI parcel alternatives, the Air Force does not anticipate that the Proposed Action, when considered with other reasonably foreseeable future projects, would have any cumulative land use impacts on Eglin AFB, including Hurlburt Field, or the surrounding community beyond those that have been identified previously for the MHPI alone.

Cultural Resources

The loss of integrity of cultural resources can have a cumulative impact if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. The demolition of historic structures or removal of archaeological artifacts may incrementally impact the historical landscape of Eglin AFB. Any potential adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources that may result from the MHPI Proposed Action or alternatives will be presented and mitigated via the project-specific PA (U.S. Air Force, 2011). Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate any reasonably foreseeable cumulative effects to cultural resources from the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Water

Direct and indirect impacts to water resources can have a cumulative impact when viewed on a regional scale if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. Although negative impacts would occur to some water resources, the proposed activities, coupled with other foreseeable future activities, would not pose a significant impact to water resources given uniform application of non-discretionary stormwater management measures. Cumulatively, impacts to water resources would not be significant. If all projects include implementation of site-specific management non-discretionary mitigations, it is unlikely that adverse cumulative impacts to water resources would occur.

Soils

Past development (e.g., housing developments) in the areas surrounding the alternative locations have likely contributed to erosion and soil loss in the vicinity due to inadequate stormwater management. However, the extent to which this has occurred is difficult to determine. Implementation of the Proposed Action would involve the utilization of nondiscretionary erosion control and stormwater management mitigations to minimize the potential to adversely impact adjacent wetland areas and water quality. Implementation of the Proposed Action would not likely contribute in any appreciable manner to erosion that has occurred in the past. Generally, impacts can be avoided or minimized if proper construction techniques, erosion control measures, and structural engineering designs are incorporated into project development. If all projects include implementation of site-specific non-discretionary mitigations associated with permit requirements, it is unlikely that adverse cumulative impacts to soil resources would occur.

Biological Resources

Localized loss of habitat, degradation of habitat, noise impacts, or direct physical impacts to species can have a cumulative impact when viewed on a regional scale if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. Analysis of potential impacts from the Proposed Action and alternatives has identified minimal potential for direct physical impacts or noise impacts to sensitive species, provided that

Eglin and Hurlburt user groups implement discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations. Although negative impacts would occur to some biological resources, overall, upcoming MHPI actions, in concert with other regional and upcoming future activities, would not threaten the continued existence of any biological resources; thus, impacts would not be significant. Implementation of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations and an increase in Eglin and Hurlburt prescribed fire support would further reduce the potential for negative impacts to biological resources.

Relationship between Short-Term Uses and Long-Term Productivity

The assessment of effects on long-term productivity is related to whether the project is consistent with long-term regional and local planning objectives. Across all alternatives there would be a short-term increase in employment, income, and net fiscal benefits and revenues to the surrounding community during the construction period. Additionally, there would be a short-term increase in the amount of local building supplies needed to execute the project. Nevertheless, this increase would not necessarily result in a significant short-term or long-term decrease in the availability of these resources for other users. Local short-term impacts to resources from all alternatives would be consistent with the regional, state, and local long-term planning objectives

Irreversible and Irretrievable Commitment of Resources

NEPA requires that environmental analysis identify any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources involved in the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives. Irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments are related to the use of nonrenewable resources and the effects that the use of these resources have on future generations. Irreversible effects primarily result from the use or destruction of a specific resource (e.g., energy and minerals) that cannot be replaced within a reasonable time frame. Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural site).

Implementing the Proposed Action through any of the alternatives would require a commitment of natural, physical, human, and fiscal resources. In all of these categories, irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources would occur, with these commitments similar in nature across all alternatives. Land required for new construction would be irreversibly committed during the functional life of the facilities; in some cases land uses would change from undeveloped to developed.

Considerable amounts of fossil fuels and construction materials such as steel, cement, aggregate, and bituminous material would be expended under the action alternatives. However, these physical resources should generally be in sufficient supply during the proposed project that their commitment would not have an adverse effect on the resources' local, regional, or national continued or future availability.

Some biological resources would be irreversibly and irretrievably lost with construction of the proposed project, and some areas of wildlife habitat would be lost. However, based on the amount of open areas at the installation compared to the amount of acreage that would be used for housing, the loss would be minimal. Significant or sensitive habitat areas would be avoided to the extent practicable, and impacts to sensitive species would be mitigated as discussed in the EIS.

In terms of human resources, labor would be used in preparation, fabrication, and construction related to the project. Labor is generally not considered to be a resource in short supply, and commitment to the project would not have an adverse effect on the continued availability of these resources. Project construction would require a substantial expenditure of funds. It is anticipated that businesses, employees, and residents of the local area would benefit from improved economics resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action.

Unavoidable Adverse Impacts

Temporary unavoidable adverse impacts associated with construction and demolition would occur under all alternatives.

Construction and demolition activities would temporarily increase noise, dust pollution, personnel, and traffic density. Noise levels and air emissions would increase around the action areas. Water quality and soil erosion impacts may also occur. In addition, loss of relatively undisturbed areas at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB would occur due to land-clearing activities.

Management actions and permitting requirements would mitigate all of the abovementioned impacts. Normal construction and demolition management would mitigate noise or dust impacts. Air quality impacts would be minor due to the vast ROI of this resource; any additional air emissions would be distributed over such a wide area as to be negligible. The developer would handle and dispose of all hazardous materials in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and Air Force management action requirements. Stormwater management designs and erosion control measures would minimize the potential for erosion and water quality impacts. The maintenance of natural areas as parks and recreational areas, as well as maintaining a minimal unit density in these areas, may somewhat offset the loss of natural areas.

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Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI)

**Eglin AFB, Florida
Hurlburt Field, Florida**

FINAL ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT

Prepared By

**96th Air Base Wing, Eglin Air Force Base
Air Force Materiel Command
and
1st Special Operations Wing, Hurlburt Field
Air Force Special Operations Command**

May 2011



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ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS

1 SOCES/CEA	1 st Special Operations Civil Engineering Squadron Asset Management Flight
33 FW	33 rd Fighter Wing
7SFG(A)	7 th Special Forces Group (Airborne)
96 ABW	96 th Air Base Wing
96 CEG/CEVSNW	Eglin AFB's Natural Resources Section, Wildlife
96 CEG/CEVC	96 th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Compliance Branch
AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic
AASHTO	American Association of State Highway and Transportation
ACAM	Air Conformity Applicability Model
ACBM	Asbestos-containing Building Material
ACM	Asbestos-containing material
ACP	Access Control Point
AFB	Air Force Base
AFCAA	Air Force Cost Analysis Agency
AFH	Air Force Handbook
AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFOSH	Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFSOC	Air Force Special Operations Command
AICUZ	Air Installation Compatible Use Zone
APE	Area of Potential Effect
APZ	Accident Potential Zone
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers
AST	Aboveground Storage Tank
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
ATV	All-terrain Vehicle
BMP	Best Management Practice
BRAC	Base Realignment and Closure
C&D	Construction and Demolition
CAA	Clean Air Act
CD	Compact Disc
CDNL	C-weighted Day-Night Sound Level
CEQ	Council on Environmental Quality
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
cfs	Cubic Feet per Second
CGO	Company Grade Officer
CH₄	Methane
CHELCO	Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc.
CO₂	Carbon Dioxide
CO₂(e)	Carbon Dioxide-equivalent
COC	Community of Comparison
CR	County Road
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Calendar Year
CZ	Clear Zone
CZMA	Coastal Zone Management Act
dB	Decibels
dBA	A-weighted Decibels
dBc	C-weighted Decibels
DBCRC	Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS, CONT'D

DEIS	Draft EIS
DNL	Day-Night Average Sound Level
DNL_{mr}	Onset-Rate Adjusted Monthly Day-Night Average Sound Level
DoD	Department of Defense
DoDI	U.S. Department of Defense Instruction
EDC	Economic Development Council
EFH	Essential Fish Habitat
EIAP	Environmental Impact Analysis Process
EIS	Environmental Impact Statement
EMB/VaIP	Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EO	Executive Order
ERP	Environmental Restoration Program
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ESQD	Explosive Safety Quantity Distance
FAA	Federal Aviation Administration
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FAMCAMP	Hurlburt Field Family Camping Area
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FDOT	Florida Department of Transportation
FE	Federally Endangered
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
FEMA	Federal Emergency Management Agency
FFS	Free Flow Speed
FGO	Field Grade Officer
FICUN	Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise
FLARNG	Florida Army National Guard
FONPA	Finding of No Practical Alternative
FT	Federally Threatened
ft³	Cubic Feet
FWC	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
FY	Fiscal Year
GCTS	Ground Combat Training School
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GIS	Geographic Information System
GO	General Officer
GOQ	General Officers' Quarters
HCM	Highway Capacity Manual
HF	Hurlburt Field
HRMA	Housing Requirements and Market Analysis
HRO	Highest Ranked Officer
Hz	Hertz
IJTS	Initial Joint Training Site
IMPLAN	Impact Analysis for Planning
in	Inches
IRP/ERP	Installation/Environmental Restoration Program
ITE	Institute of Transportation Engineers
ITS	Intelligent Transportation System
IWR	Impaired Waters Rule
JLUS	Joint Land Use Study
JNCO	Junior Noncommissioned Officer

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS, CONT'D

JSF	Joint Strike Fighter
LBP	Lead-based Paint
lbs/ft²	Pounds per Square Foot
LED	Light-emitting Diode
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design
L_{eq(8)}	Equivalent Noise Level Over an Eight-Hour Period
L_{max}	Maximum Sound Level
LOS	Level of Service
LRTP	Long Range Transportation Plan
µg/m	Micrograms per Cubic Meter
MFH	Military Family Housing
MGD	Million Gallons per Day
MHPI	Military Housing Privatization Initiative
MILCON	Military Construction
MLS	Multiple Listing Service
MS4	Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System
MSL	Mean Sea Level
N₂O	Nitrous Oxide
NAAQS	National Ambient Air Quality Standards
NEI	National Emissions Inventory
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFA	No Further Action
NFWB	North Fort Walton Beach
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NIPTS	Noise-Induced Permanent Threshold Shift
NMFS	National Marine Fisheries Service
NOA	Notice of Availability
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NRC/NAS	U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NRCS	Natural Resources Conservation Service
NRHP	National Register of Historic Places
NVOC	Niceville, Valparaiso, Okaloosa County
NWFWMD	Northwest Florida Water Management District
OEDR	Office of Economic and Demographic Research
OFW	Outstanding Florida Waters
OSD	Office of the Secretary of Defense
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OWTPO	Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization
PA	Programmatic Agreement
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PHV	Peak Hourly Volume
PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{2.5}	Particulate Matter with a Diameter of Less Than or Equal to 2.5 Microns
POL	Petroleum, Oils, and Lubricants
PSA	Public Service Announcement
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
PWS	Potable Water System
RAF	Return to Air Force
RCNM	Roadway Construction Noise Model
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND SYMBOLS, CONT'D

RCW	Red-cockaded Woodpecker
RFQ	Request for Qualifications
ROD	Record of Decision
ROI	Region of Influence
SARA	Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SE	State-Endangered
SEIS	Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement
SEL	Sound Exposure Level
SER	Significant Emissions Rate
SGO	Senior Grade Officer
SHPO	State Historic Preservation Officer
SNCO	Senior Noncommissioned Officer
SOF	Special Operations Forces
SR	State Road
SSC	State Species of Special Concern
ST	State-threatened
SWPPP	Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan
TIP	Transportation Improvement Program
TRB	Transportation Research Board
U.S.	United States
US-98	U.S. Highway 98
USACE	U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC	U.S. Code
USDA	U.S. Department of Agriculture
USDOT	U.S. Department of Transportation
USEPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
USFS	U.S. Forest Service
USFWS	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VPD	Vehicles Per Day
WRCA	Water Resource Caution Area
WRF	Water Reclamation Facility
WWTP	Wastewater Treatment Plant

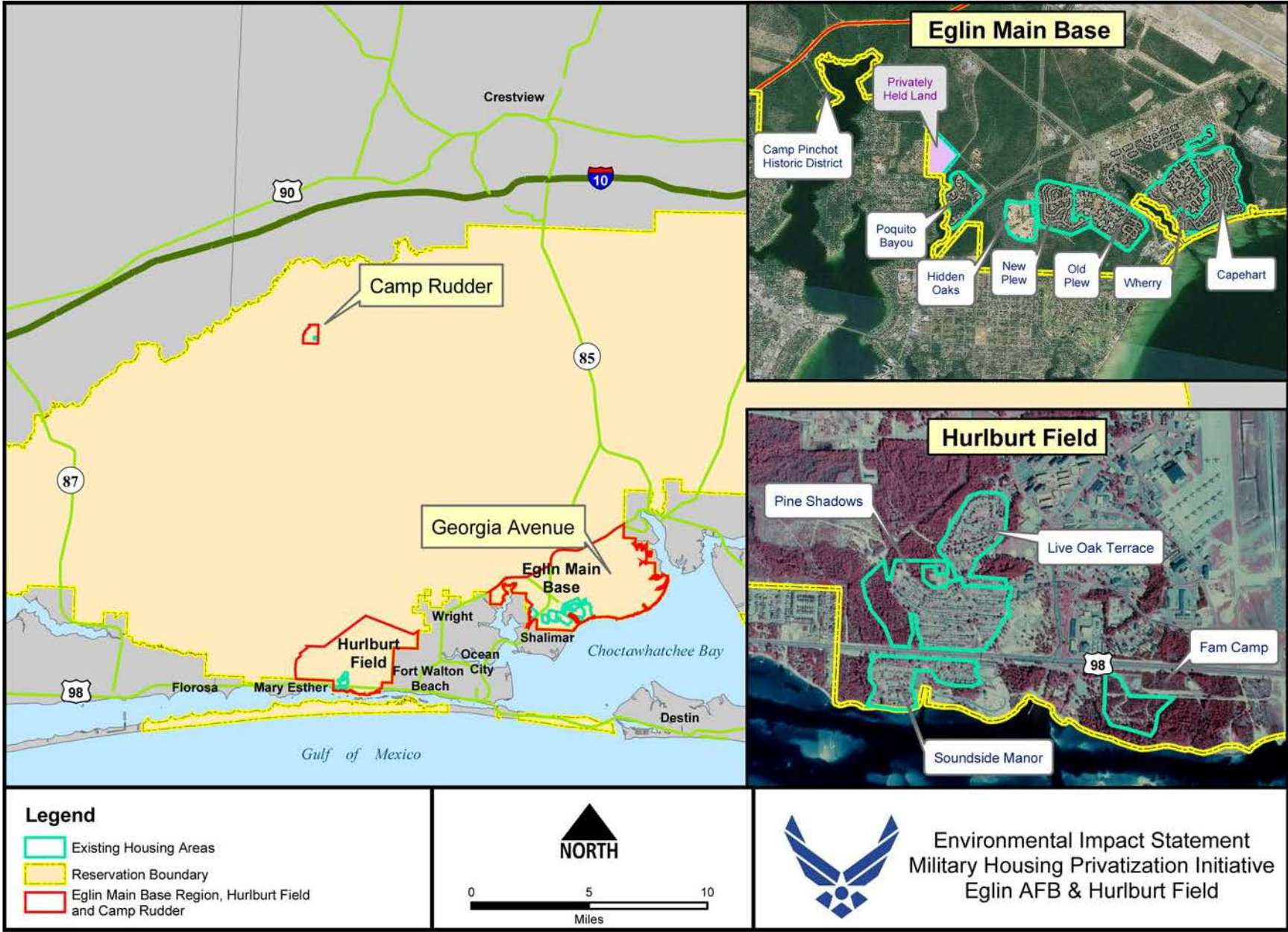
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1. PURPOSE OF AND NEED FOR ACTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) examines the potential environmental impacts resulting from the implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) for Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida, and Hurlburt Field, Florida. It identifies any required environmental permits relevant to the implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives (to include the No Action Alternative), as well as any applicable discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations that would avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for potential impacts. The Air Force prepared this EIS in accordance with the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) (42 United States Code [USC] 4321 et seq.). The regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Part 1500–1508) outline the responsibilities of federal agencies and provide specific procedures for preparing EISs to comply with NEPA. The Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP) as promulgated at 32 CFR 989, defines the steps and milestones in the EIAP. The Air Force intends to privatize its housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Figure 1-1) under a statutory program to allow it to meet its military housing requirement. This is referred to as the MPH. This initiative is accomplished by using the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 St, 186 Section 2801) as amended, which includes a series of authorities that allow the Department of Defense (DoD) to work with the private sector to build and renovate military housing (these authorities were made permanent in Fiscal Year [FY] 2005). DoD's goal is to obtain private capital to leverage government dollars or land contributions, make efficient use of limited resources, and use a variety of private-sector approaches to build and renovate military housing faster and at a lower cost to American taxpayers. Additional information about housing privatization can be found on the Internet at: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/legislation.htm>.

Under MHPI, the Air Force would convey up to 1,413 housing units located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (these numbers may be fewer at the time of project initiation due to potential hurricane or other unforeseeable events), including roadways, and other non-housing related buildings and other items within the housing areas that would be used to support housing, to a real estate development and property management company. Of the existing units, the developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings and would construct up to 1,477 new housing units in phases; up to 35 units for Camp Rudder (depending on the alternative selected), 548 units for Hurlburt Field (484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field), and up to 929 units for Eglin AFB (depending on the alternative selected). As part of the MHPI, and included in initial conveyance, are two Historic Districts (five housing units and a garage located at Georgia Avenue on Eglin AFB and four housing units and eight structures at Camp Pinchot). The developer would return all structures within the districts to the Air Force once replacement units are constructed. How the Air Force would utilize the structures within the Historic Districts would be determined at the time they are returned to the Air Force.



At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate 1,477 housing units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The term “housing unit” is defined as a dwelling that accommodates one family. A four-plex would be considered four housing units. All construction and demolition activities would occur on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Air Force-owned) property. The Air Force would lease the real property parcels underlying the units proposed for demolition to the developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the developer’s lease would end. For areas designated for rebuilding, the real property would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction.

1.2 BACKGROUND

Eglin AFB is located in northwest Florida and comprises 724 square miles of land area and approximately 142,000 square miles of airspace overlying land and water ranges. Eglin AFB’s “Main Base” is located adjacent to Valparaiso, Florida, and about 10 miles east of Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Hurlburt Field is located within the south-southwest area of the base a few miles west of Fort Walton Beach, Florida. For purposes of this EIS, the proposed project involves a real estate transaction with a developer in which the Air Force would convey all existing family housing units distributed among several parcels located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, and certain associated improvements including infrastructure to a developer. The Air Force will not convey existing utility mains as part of this proposed action and will provide utilities to the current housing units until they are all demolished, whereupon the Air Force will abandon the old lines in-place. Points of demarcation are where the lateral service line connects to the main when there is no meter or shut-off valve, otherwise it is the line side of the meter, disconnect, or junction box. In areas of new development, the developer will be responsible for obtaining utilities from off-base for newly constructed units. Once construction is complete, the developer can either turn systems over to the local utility or to the Air Force, and all new electrical, natural gas, water and sewer utility systems installed by the developer will be constructed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations for ownership and operation by the local utility provider or the Government where applicable. The Air Force would also provide a long-term lease for land parcels utilized for housing privatization divided among Eglin AFB Main Base, Hurlburt Field, and Camp Rudder. The Hurlburt housing area known as Commando Village which is leased housing is not included as part of the MHPI.

1.2.1 Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI)

Military Family Housing (MFH) privatization (10 USC 2871-2885, as amended) is a process wherein the Air Force would receive proposals from interested developers outlining their qualifications and proposals for meeting the development requirements through detailed design and construction, property management, and financial management. After evaluating all offerors' proposals, the Government will determine the most advantageous proposal and identify the Highest Ranked Offeror (HRO). The Government will then enter into exclusive negotiations with the HRO to address all of the requirements established in the Solicitation Documents. At the end of the process, the Air Force will make a source selection decision and, after DoD and Congressional approval of the selection, the lease agreement between the Air Force and the successful developer will be signed.

In addition to providing the required improvements to the housing inventory and neighborhoods, the developer would provide the necessary infrastructure (e.g., roads, utility connections) to support the privatized housing units. The developer would prepare details of specific infrastructure requirements and site plan details for any new privatized housing areas as part of the Solicitation process. While that information is unavailable, it does not preclude analysis of reasonably foreseeable impacts from the project, as the Air Force knows the general locations and construction and demolition activities associated with the proposal. The exact location of each unit within the proposed areas would not significantly alter the outcome of the analysis as long as the developer adheres to all permit/regulatory requirements and discretionary/non-discretionary mitigations required by the Air Force. The Air Force will evaluate the selected proposal to determine whether it is within the scope of analysis presented in this EIS. Should there be potential for impacts from a selected proposal outside the scope of analysis within this EIS a supplemental analysis may be required.

1.2.2 EIS Process to Date

This document constitutes the fourth iteration of the EIS. The first iteration of the Draft EIS was published and released to the public in April 2005; the Air Force's Preferred Alternative involved the demolition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District. The Air Force revised the Draft EIS (DEIS) in response to public and agency comments from the initial public hearing process, changing the Preferred Alternative to allow for return of the Camp Pinchot Historic District to the Air Force for uses other than housing once replacement units are constructed, and then released that document to the public as the Revised DEIS in April 2006. The Air Force received public and agency comments on that iteration. Before the 2006 EIS was finalized, several circumstances arose that caused the Air Force to halt the finalization of the EIS and reevaluate the Proposed Action.

Base realignment and closure (BRAC) decisions resulted in the planned beddown of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (i.e., the F-35 aircraft), the U.S. Army 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), and a net of approximately 4,000 additional military, civilian, and contractor personnel (not including family members) at Eglin AFB. Many of the additional personnel will be students. As a result, the Air Force needed to conduct a new housing requirements analysis in light of the changes in personnel. Additionally, rising costs due to recent hurricanes during that period made the utilization of parcels outside the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field main base areas (e.g., Camp Pinchot and Poquito Bayou Expansion areas) financially unreasonable. Consequently, the Air Force revised the scope of the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to consider these factors. The third iteration of the DEIS analyzed the potential consequences from the Proposed Action explained above and in Section 2.1 of that iteration of the EIS. There were no housing alternatives outside the main base areas of Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field. This was due to a shortfall in project financials associated with hurricane-related increases in construction/insurance costs. The total number of housing units was adjusted to reflect the new housing requirements analysis that included changes in personnel associated with the BRAC actions and changes in the local housing market. Due to new JSF alternatives introduced during the JSF NEPA process, it was determined the potential existed for these alternatives to negatively affect the MHPI preferred alternative. Consequently, the Air Force was forced to reevaluate its concept to identify other housing areas that meet Air Force MHPI housing objectives while these JSF alternatives were examined. In addition, the previous hurricane-related increases in construction/insurance costs started to decline, so that previously precluded locations could once again be considered.

This fourth iteration of the EIS describes the changes in the alternative development process, reconsideration of the impacts of current construction costs on alternative feasibility, new alternatives resulting from this process, and the potential impacts to the subsequent affected environment from the MHPI. Table 1-1 provides a summary of the changes in alternatives that are analyzed in this fourth iteration of the MHPI EIS versus the previous three iterations. All alternatives include 484 units on Hurlburt Field; up to 35 units at Camp Rudder; and the remaining 958 units would be placed depending on alternative selection: Alternative 1 - White Point Area (416 acres); Alternative 2 - Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area (1,071 acres including development buffers/setbacks); Subalternative 2A - Eglin Main Base (the Air Force's Preferred Alternative) (673 acres including development buffers/setbacks); Alternative 3 - North Fort Walton Beach Area (457 acres including development buffers/setbacks); and Alternative 4 - Mix Alternative (a mix of parcels from any of the previous alternatives. The entire existing housing project area is shown in Figure 1-1. Chapter 2 details the site-specific locations proposed for development divided among five proposed areas.

Table 1-1. Summary of EIS Changes from 2005 to 2010

Eglin AFB / Hurlburt Field Locations Considered	EIS Iteration													
	1 st (2005) & 2 nd (2006)						3 rd (2008)		4 th (2010)					
	Alternatives													
	Alt 1: Poquito Bayou Expansion	Alt 2: Eglin Main Base	Alt 3: Camp Pinchot Expansion / Poquito Bayou Expansion	Alt 4: Alt 3 w/ Camp Pinchot Return to Air Force	Alt 5: Camp Pinchot / Eglin Main Base	Alt 6: Alt 5 w/ Camp Pinchot Return to Air Force	Alt 1: Parcel D1	Alt 2: Parcel D1 and Parcel B2/B3	Alt 1: White Point Area	Alt 2 & 2a: Eglin Main Base / Valparaiso (2a is Preferred)	Alt 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area	Alt 4: Mix		
Associated Activity per Location														
Live Oak Terrace	Demolition (D)								D					Alt 4 is a mix of any of Alts 1-3
Pine Shadows									D / NC					
Soundside Manor	Demolition / Renovation / New Construction (D/R/NC)													
Camp Rudder	D								D/NC	D/NC (Alt 2) D (Alt 2a)	D/NC			
Ben's Lake									D					
Georgia Avenue	Return to Air Force (RAF)													
Hidden Oaks	No Activity (NA = units conveyed as is or area not utilized as part of Alternative)								D					
Wherry	D	D/NC	D		D/NC	D/NC	D	D	D	D				
Capehart	D	D/NC			D/NC	D/NC								
Old Plew	D				D									
New Plew	D	D/NC			D/NC	D/NC								
New Plew Expansion Area	NA	NC	NA		NC		NC	NA	NC	NA				
Camp Pinchot	RAF		D/NC	RAF	D/NC	RAF	RAF	RAF						
Poquito Bayou	D		D/NC				D		D					
Camp Pinchot Expansion	NA		NC				Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives		NA		NC			
Poquito Bayou Expansion	NC	NA	NC		NA									
Valparaiso Parcels	Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives						Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives		NA	NC (Alt 2) NA (Alt 2a)	NA			
Wherry/Capehart Areas (Parcels B1, B2, B3)							NA	NC	NA	NC (Alt 2) NA (Alt 2a)	NA			
Hurlburt FAMCAMP Area							NC		NC					
White Point							Not part of Proposed Action or Alternatives		NC	NA				
Fairground Parcels									NA		NC			
Alternative Disposition per EIS Iteration														
1 st Draft EIS (2005)	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pref.	✓	Not previously proposed	Not previously proposed	Valparaiso parcels not previously proposed	Fairgrounds Parcels not previously proposed	Not previously proposed			
2 nd Draft EIS (2006)	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	Pref.	proposed	proposed	proposed	proposed	proposed			
3 rd Draft EIS (2008)	No longer viable alternatives						✓	✓	proposed	proposed	proposed	proposed		
4 th EIS (2010)	Areas reevaluated given new screening criteria - reflected in 2010 EIS								✓					

RAF = Return to Air Force; D = demolition; EIS = Environmental Impact Statement; FAMCAMP = family camping; NA = no activity; NC = new construction; R = renovation; Pref. = Preferred

1.3 PURPOSE AND NEED

1.3.1 Purpose of the Proposed Action

The purpose of the Proposed Action is to replace Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field's on-base MFH through implementation of the MHPI. Privatization utilizes private sector investment and efficiency to accelerate the improvement of base housing. It makes efficient use of limited resources for building and renovating military housing faster and at a lower cost—the result being quality, affordable housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field service members. In evaluating its current stock of housing units, the DoD has determined that the current condition of DoD-owned housing is poor. About 60 percent of DoD units need to be renovated or replaced (Office of the Secretary of Defense [OSD], 2004). At Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, approximately 88 percent of housing units do not meet current Air Force housing standards as established by MFH size standards.

1.3.2 Need for the Proposed Action

Need for Privatization

A Quality of Life Task Force report concluded that the continuing decline in the quality of existing on-base military housing, an increase in the out-of-pocket expenses for service members living in private housing, and increased demands on service members and their families (such as more deployments and family separations) could result in potential adverse impacts to military readiness (OSD, 2004). The majority of service members that live in local communities are enlisted personnel whose salaries are at the lower end of the military pay scale. This makes it difficult for them to find quality, affordable housing within a reasonable commuting distance from their duty station. To compound this problem, some communities do not have enough affordable, quality rental housing to accommodate all service members and their families (OSD, 2004). These factors create the need to supply service members with quality, affordable housing to compensate for shortfalls in the local community.

The uncertainty of the continued availability of traditional funding (including Military Construction [MILCON] and Operations and Maintenance sources) and increasing doubts as to the economic feasibility of this traditional funding forced the Air Force to meet this need by changing its policy. At one time, the Air Force used the occupancy rate to gauge the suitability of its housing inventory (for instance, if the occupancy rate was 20 percent, the inventory may have needed a downward adjustment, while an occupancy rate of 99 percent tended to indicate the current inventory was either adequate or in need of supplementation). Additionally, in this project as well as in other Air Force privatization projects, it appeared the private sector could fund the homes at a lower cost to the federal government. This uncertainty and expense forced the Air Force to shift its emphasis away from traditional means of providing military homes to focus first on the local economy and then only to provide homes, most often

through privatization, for those military families who could not be accommodated by local landlords and landowners. Congress authorized such privatization through the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996, which enabled the DoD to rely on private sector housing developers to renovate or demolish existing housing units, build new ones, provide the infrastructure needed to support such developments, and operate, maintain, and manage the housing development on Air-Force owned or project-funded property for up to 50 years. The DoD's objective was to revitalize MFH by 2007.

Need for Housing Units

The Air Force uses the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) to determine the number of families that the local community can accommodate. Where the HRMA reveals the local economy cannot accommodate all the military families assigned to the installation, that installation must then make up the deficit. Whether it does so through privatization or some other means, however, the purpose and need of such military housing remains as it has been for decades. So while the emphasis on funding for military housing has shifted from MILCON to the private sector, the military's intended use of its resources to facilitate military housing has the same purpose it has always had—to provide for military families. The purpose remains not only to provide homes, but also to provide the sense of community that is of vital importance to military cohesion. When the military expends resources or leases land to support military family housing, the military does so to provide its members with a traditional military community. This means, as much as possible, a strong preference for a neighborhood where at least one member of every household is active-duty military. It also means, where possible, there remain divisions between ranks, houses sized by rank and family size, accommodations (such as parks and sidewalks) for children, and at least some handicapped-accessible homes. These measures seek to improve the community atmosphere and provide the military member with a greater sense of unit cohesion.

Determining the specific number of housing units needed at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field involved estimating the number of appropriate adequate and affordable private sector housing units available to military families within 20 miles, or a 60-minute commute (whichever is greater). In 2009, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field conducted HRMA studies in order to identify housing units available to military members in the private community. The Air Force factored shortfalls in available private sector housing into the total MFH requirement for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to determine the number of units needed to support its military families. Cumulatively, the Air Force determined that the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field FY2014 housing requirement is 1,477 units. The HRMA includes existing personnel at both Eglin and Hurlburt Field, BRAC requirements, 59 F-35 aircraft requirements, and other factors. The Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field HRMA documents provide more detailed information regarding how these numbers were derived. These documents are available on the project website at <http://www.jllpress.com> on the Base due diligence pages.

This total (1,477 units) does not include the 300 Section 801 leased housing units at Commando Village, located just east of Hurlburt Field on Martin Luther King Boulevard in Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Since the Air Force does not own the 300 Commando Village homes they are not included in the Proposed Action or alternatives evaluated in this EIS. The lease for the Commando Village homes expires in June 2012, at which time the homes would be considered local market rental units.

Through privatization, the housing units would be an investment for the developer, who would own the units on land leased from the Air Force, collect rent from service members, and provide maintenance and management. In return, the Air Force would be able to house their military families in quality, affordable housing. However, the Government does not direct or order any military members (other than key and essential personnel) to rent from the developer, and the Government does not guarantee rental income. With no guarantees of military rental income, the developer must compete directly with other rental properties within the private sector by offering desirable homes that meet Air Force housing standards in a local market which is increasingly expensive and up-scale. The MHPI includes a policy known as the "Waterfall Policy." The MHPI allows "Other Eligible Tenants" to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians, and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. Non-military members would be required to undergo security background checks, and the base can bar someone from base if they are deemed a security risk. All military members (with the exception of those Key and Essential personnel required to be on-base) will have the option of living on-base or off-base. The Air Force requires that 28 Eglin AFB and 19 Hurlburt Field Key and Essential personnel live on-base for operational and mission requirements.

Need for Land Area to Support Housing

Unique aspects of the military mission mandate features in military housing neighborhoods that may not be of equally great importance to civilian housing residents. For instance, due to the nature of the military mission, military communities are composed of far more shift workers than civilian neighborhoods, and early-morning recalls, routinely conducted by any one of Eglin AFB's or Hurlburt Field's many organizations, are an integral part of most military exercises. Whether for exercises or real-world incidents, a high percentage of the military workforce must be able to arrive at their duty stations upon immediate notice, while for civilians it is an expediency to be located near their places of employment.

The Air Force Family Housing Guide balances these concerns with the concerns shared by non-military residents, such as noise and traffic avoidance, convenience, aesthetics, and price. Accordingly, it requires the installation to consider all these concerns when

arriving at a decision on the housing density, and primary among these (as it would be for a civilian landowner) is the ability of the available land to satisfy these concerns. Eglin AFB has relatively large land areas readily available at no cost to the government that do not impede the military mission. Such areas may be designated as “rural” and allows for lower densities established in the Air Force Family Housing Guide for rural areas, which is averaged for analysis purposes at 4 to 6 units per acre; the Air Force permits multistory, multifamily homes up to 6 housing units per building.

Initially, during the first two iterations of the EIS, the Air Force evaluated the entire Eglin AFB Reservation for housing locations based on a set of housing objectives. These objectives were essential for the MHPI in that the objectives had to be met in order for a particular site to be carried forward for consideration as a potential development location. However, changes in scope under the third (previous) iteration of the EIS required the Air Force to locate housing units within the main base boundaries for financial reasons as well as reassessment of Camp Pinchot due to environmental and historic requirements and public opposition. As a result, many of the initial objectives, while still met, were no longer applicable to identifying potential housing areas on Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB main bases and were not deciding factors in identifying potential locations. As an example, since the scope of the project had changed at that time to development within the main base boundaries, such objectives as a “60-minute commute time” were no longer applicable to housing area identification. However, the new scope for the 2010 EIS (the fourth iteration) requires the Air Force to reevaluate the entire Eglin Reservation because potential JSF alternatives may conflict with certain MHPI objectives. As a result, the Air Force has modified slightly the initial objectives and applied them to the entire reservation to identify potential development areas. The following narrative provides a summary of the evaluation process of potential development locations used in this EIS iteration.

Development of MHPI Objectives

The preliminary process to find development locations first sought to determine what general areas throughout the three counties (Okaloosa, Walton, and Santa Rosa) surrounding Eglin AFB might meet the Air Force’s MHPI objectives, which are based on MHPI housing requirements and project and mission constraints. These objectives were applied to the entire Eglin Reservation and coordinated through Eglin AFB Mission Enhancement Committee, the Eglin AFB Range Configuration Control Committee, and the Eglin Range Development Executive Steering Committee.

Previous MHPI Objectives Not Carried Forward

- **Areas more than 100 Acres** – As discussed in Section 1.3 (Need for the Proposed Action), wherever the military provides funds or leases property for the purpose of military housing, it does so with the intent to provide its members with a

community of military families. Accordingly, numerous isolated developments would fail to achieve this purpose as effectively as fewer large developments. Given these concerns, the Air Force initially determined that 100 acres was a reasonable minimum size for new housing on previously undeveloped properties. At that time, the local leadership also planned a maximum density of 3 units per acre for this project. Under those objectives, scenarios involving parcels smaller than 100 acres were not carried forward for detailed analysis. However, under the new change in scope, parcels under 100 acres are now being considered since several smaller parcels that are near each other could be utilized as part of a larger “area of development.” Consequently, the objective for areas over 100 acres for site selection has been eliminated under the new/current scope of MHPI.

- **Community Service Access** – Initially, the Air Force considered that community services should be within close proximity to housing areas so that residents are not impeded by great distances or excessive effort to acquire such services. However, this criterion was determined to be too limiting under the new/current scope and was therefore eliminated as part of the alternative identification process.

MHPI Objectives Modified and Carried Forward for Site Selection

- **60-minute Commute Time** – Within the HRMAs (U.S. Air Force, 2009a; U.S. Air Force, 2009b), the housing market area is defined as the further of 20 miles from the installation’s headquarters building or a one-hour commute from the headquarters, assuming normal weather conditions. This criterion is based on the DoD requirement to ensure that all personnel can reach the base from housing within 60 minutes (DoD, 1993). Since both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt personnel would be living in the same area, the Air Force could not place units more than 60 minutes away from *either* Eglin AFB or Hurlburt. The Air Force initially identified the 60-minute commute area for both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt to the tri-county area using the Geographic Information System (GIS) to determine overlap between the two areas. Areas outside the combined 60-minute commute boundary for Eglin or Hurlburt Field were then eliminated from consideration.
- **Air Force Property** – Given the project’s requirements, mission constraints, and the limited funds for the Eglin AFB/Hurlburt Field housing effort, neither the purchase of private property nor land swapping would be reasonable. The MHPI program under 10 USC 2871-2885 (as amended) allows use of government provided property in these circumstances. The Air Force has numerous parcels of property available to it that meet the statutory requirements for MHPI program. Potential areas outside Eglin AFB Reservation boundary were therefore eliminated from consideration.

- **Areas with Mission Conflicts** – This criterion involved several different factors associated with current and future mission activities on Eglin AFB:
 - ***Minimize Mission Impact*** – Evaluated overall impact to current test and training capabilities. Most factors are related to specific test/training capabilities or facilities but some are concerned with more general topics such as mission disruption, facility/activity relocation costs, and overall airfield operations.
 - ***Maximize Strategic Capability of the Range*** (e.g., preserve large footprint weapons capability, airfield approaches, low-level training routes) – Evaluated various capabilities that are essential to maintaining the flexibility and capacity for future test and training missions on the range.
 - ***Preserve Restricted Airspace*** – Evaluated the use of land areas under existing restricted airspace. Generally, any effective loss of restricted airspace resulting from siting a nonhazardous operation/activity inside existing restricted airspace was considered unacceptable. Restricted airspace was established and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration to enable the military to exclude civilian aircraft from areas where the military needs to conduct hazardous operations. Therefore, if a permanent nonhazardous activity/facility is sited inside existing restricted airspace, the military agency is effectively relinquishing its need for that portion of restricted airspace. Given the growing need for more land mass and restricted airspace to accommodate testing and training involving long range standoff weapons, any ineffective use or relinquishment of existing restricted airspace for nonhazardous operations was considered unacceptable.
 - ***Minimize Impact on Current and Future Military Operations*** (i.e., noise restrictions, tall structures, lighting, from MFH; and impacts to MFH from current and projected future mission activities) – Evaluated various impacts of MFH on adjacent military operations and of current and future military operations on potential MFH. Noise sources (e.g., small arms training, training activities at Test Areas D-51 and C-52W, training missions on Test Area C-52) were qualitatively considered, but specific noise levels were not available for detailed analysis. Mission impact analysis also used F-35 noise based on the BRAC EIS for a general evaluation of mission noise impact on the potential MFH areas (See Noise and Land Use Sections of this EIS for more detail).
- **Wetland/Floodplains** – Under Executive Order (EO) 11988, *Floodplain Management* (1977, 42 Federal Register 26951), federal agencies are prohibited from the occupancy and modification of floodplains and floodplain development unless there is no practicable alternative. Additionally, EO 11988 requires federal agencies to make every effort to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare, and preserve the natural beneficial value of floodplains. The order stipulates that federal agencies

proposing actions in floodplains consider alternative actions to avoid adverse effects, avoid incompatible development in the floodplains, and provide opportunity for early public review of any plans or proposals. Under EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands* (1977, 42 Federal Register 26961), federal agencies are prohibited from undertaking or providing assistance for activities, including new construction, located in wetlands unless there are no practicable alternatives and all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands have been implemented. It also precludes federal entities from leasing space in wetland areas unless there are no practicable alternatives. Given these EO requirements, the Air Force added Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) wetland data and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain data and Overland Surges from Hurricanes storm surge data from the National Hurricane Center to the GIS analysis. Areas with large portions of floodplain or wetland were removed from consideration. However, areas with small pockets of wetlands or floodplains were included; development in these areas would avoid the wetlands and floodplains within the proposed parcel boundaries. At Hurlburt Field, portions of Live Oak Terrace and Soundside Manor are covered by floodplain, and approximately 0.7 acre of wetlands associated with drainage ditches exists within the Pine Shadows location; demolition would occur for the units within these areas, and culverts may be required across these drainage ditches to allow for parcel access. No other ground-disturbing activities are planned within floodplains or wetlands. A Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) in accordance with EO 11990 and EO 11988 would be required.

- **Emergency Response** – The Air Force also considered proximity to emergency services during the site screening process. Sites could not be so remote that Eglin emergency services (fire and security) could not reach them within a reasonable response time. The National Fire Protection Association Code 1710 provides a national guideline of four minutes or less for fire or emergency medical services first responders to arrive on scene (Brown, 2004). In addition, Okaloosa County Emergency Management maintains an average first response time of six to seven minutes, with any responses greater than 10 minutes considered unacceptable and requiring investigation as to the cause of the delay (McDaniel, 2004). DoD Instruction 6055.06, DoD Fire and Emergency Services Program, requires a 7 minute response time (includes dispatch time, turnout time, and the remainder travel time) for structural fire; this instruction applies to non-DoD activities operating on DoD installations. The distance that an emergency vehicle could travel under normal conditions from its stationed location is approximately six to seven minutes, which equates to about 6 miles. While municipalities exceed the response guideline when faced with rapid growth, the Air Force did not deem it reasonable to do so. The Air Force therefore considered areas outside a seven-minute emergency response time unacceptable. Camp Rudder currently has a fully-staffed fire station, which was considered as part of this objective.

- **Unexploded Ordnance (UXO)/Historic Range Use** - The Air Force would consider small scale and/or minor clean-up of UXO as an option. However, the Air Force considers areas identified as ranges historically used for weapon testing and training to have exceptional safety hazards due to the potential presence of large amounts of UXO. These areas would not be compatible for housing developments. As a result, areas within major test range areas utilized over the past 30 years were eliminated from consideration.
- **Installation/Environmental Restoration Program** - The Air Force eliminated areas with active sites (including Areas of Concern and Points of Interest) for housing development.

The Air Force utilized these objectives to identify potential locations that would fulfill its purpose and need for housing privatization. These potential locations are described in detail in Chapter 2: Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives.

1.4 DECISION TO BE MADE

The Air Force will base its decision to construct the new housing on the resource area analysis presented in this EIS. A decision to proceed with the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives would result in the conveyance, renovation, and/or demolition of existing housing, the construction of new replacement housing by a developer, return of historic housing units to the Air Force for purposes other than housing (e.g., offices, conference facilities, etc.), the lease of Air Force-owned land and movement of the Hurlburt Family Camping (FAMCAMP) area. If the Air Force selects the No Action Alternative, the Government will have to maintain and operate the current inventory of housing. No capital improvements have been programmed for replacement housing and no funds have been programmed or are available to maintain/upgrade housing units at Eglin or Hurlburt. As determined by the most recent Housing Community Profile, the majority of Eglin and Hurlburt housing does not meet current Air Force housing standards and is in need of demolition.

1.5 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ANALYSIS PROCESS

Congress enacted NEPA (Public Law 91-190, 42 USC 4321-4347, as amended) to establish a national policy for the protection of the environment. It requires federal agencies to assess the environmental consequences of a proposed action and alternatives systematically as part of the decision-making process. The intent of NEPA is to protect, restore or enhance the environment through well-informed decisions by the federal decision maker. The President established the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) under NEPA to implement the provisions of the Act and review and appraise federal programs and activities in light of NEPA policy. The CEQ promulgated regulations for implementing the procedural provisions of NEPA (40 CFR

1500–1508). These regulations outline the responsibilities of federal agencies and provide specific procedures for preparing EISs to comply with NEPA.

This EIS assesses the environmental impacts resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives for the MHPI and location of housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. It also identifies and describes the affected environment and evaluates the potential environmental impacts that could result from the implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives (to include the No Action Alternative). The analysis identifies environmental permits, specific mitigation measures associated with those permits, and Air Force-developed management actions to prevent or minimize environmental impacts, if required.

1.6 INTRODUCTION TO THE ORGANIZATION OF THE DOCUMENT

This EIS is organized into 13 chapters. Chapter 1 identifies the purpose of and need for the Proposed Action. Chapter 2 describes the Proposed Action and alternatives. Chapter 3 describes the environment that the Proposed Action or alternatives could potentially affect. Chapter 4 presents an analysis of potential environmental consequences. Chapter 5 provides a summary of and comparison of potential impacts associated with the action alternatives. Chapter 6 provides an analysis of potential cumulative impacts. Chapter 7 discusses the relationship between short-term use and long-term productivity of environmental resources. Chapter 8 presents a discussion of irreversible and irretrievable commitment of resources. Chapter 9 identifies any unavoidable adverse impacts and considerations that would offset those impacts. Chapter 10 discusses the public participation process. Chapter 11 lists the preparers of this document. Chapter 12 lists the references used in the preparation of this document. Chapter 13 provides an index.

The appendices to this EIS are provided as an attachment to this document in electronic format (*EIS Resource Appendices*). Appendix A lists the agencies and associated contact information, as well as persons who requested copies of the EIS for review and who received copies of the EIS for review and comment. Appendix B includes information on the public scoping process, including correspondence received from government agencies and the public during the scoping period. Appendix C lists pertinent laws and regulations associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives. Appendix D provides a glossary of terms. Appendices E through H provide more detailed information regarding the resource areas discussed in Chapter 3 of this EIS. Appendix I provides a copy of the Coastal Zone Consistency Determination submitted to the FDEP in compliance with the Florida Coastal Zone Management Program. Appendix J includes a statement acknowledging that the preparers of this EIS do not have a conflict of interest.

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2. DESCRIPTION OF PROPOSED ACTION AND ALTERNATIVES

This chapter presents a detailed description of the Proposed Action to privatize Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field's Military Family Housing (MFH) through the implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). The details of the Proposed Action form the basis for the analyses of potential environmental impacts. This chapter also includes a discussion of the considerations used to identify candidate alternatives and addresses the No Action Alternative.

2.1 PROPOSED ACTION

The following activities comprise the Proposed Action and would occur across all alternatives (except the No Action Alternative); therefore, this document refers to them as "commonalities." The requirements of the Housing Privatization Request for Qualifications (RFQ), the 2009 Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA) for both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, and future land use and planning needs determine these commonalities. Due to the flexibility provided the developer in creating development proposals that meet Air Force needs, the following project scope is the optimal development scenario. Specific details regarding development will not be available until the Air Force selects a development proposal. As a result, the actual project scope may result in a higher or lower requirement depending on financial viability and projected Air Force needs; the selected proposal would be evaluated by the Air Force to determine if the proposal fits within the scope of that analyzed in this EIS and if supplemental analysis is required. Figure 2-1 shows the location of existing housing at Eglin AFB, Figure 2-2 shows the locations of proposed housing areas at Eglin AFB, and Figure 2-3 shows the locations of existing and proposed housing areas at Hurlburt Field. The Air Force would initially lease all acreage underlying existing housing as well as areas currently undeveloped or utilized for other purposes (i.e., Family Camping area at Hurlburt Field). All alternatives for implementing the Proposed Action include construction of 484 units on Hurlburt Field and up to 35 units at Camp Rudder. The location utilized for development of the remaining 958 housing units at Eglin AFB would be associated with alternative selection.

- Leasehold interest in land areas not utilized for housing would terminate upon the demolition and removal of all required units and the Air Force's satisfaction with the developer's performance—this would constitute a "short-term" lease and the developer would return these areas to the Air Force. The Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue Historic Districts would be returned to the government once replacement units are constructed.

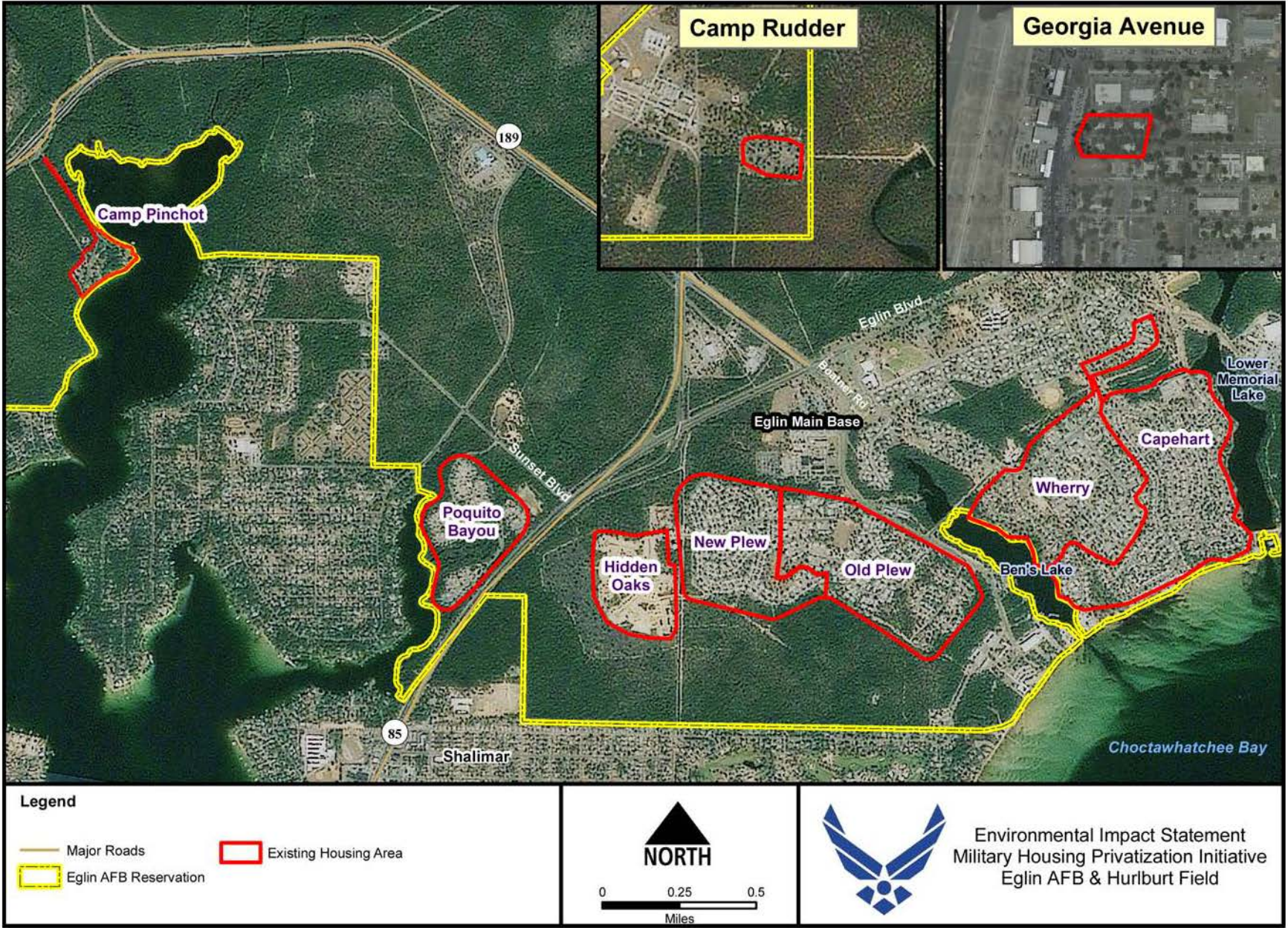


Figure 2-1. Existing Housing Areas at Eglin AFB

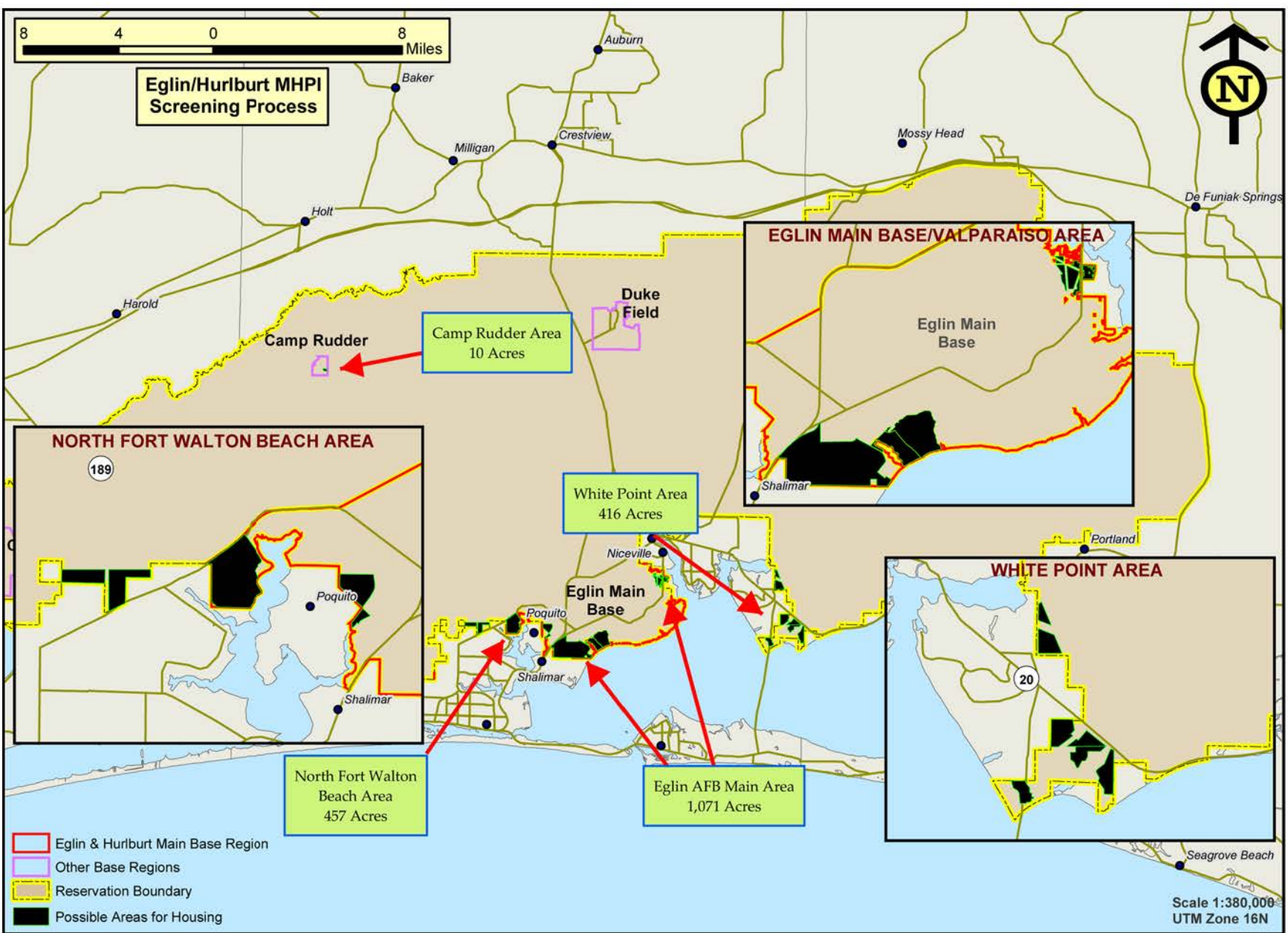


Figure 2-2. Proposed Housing Areas at Eglin AFB

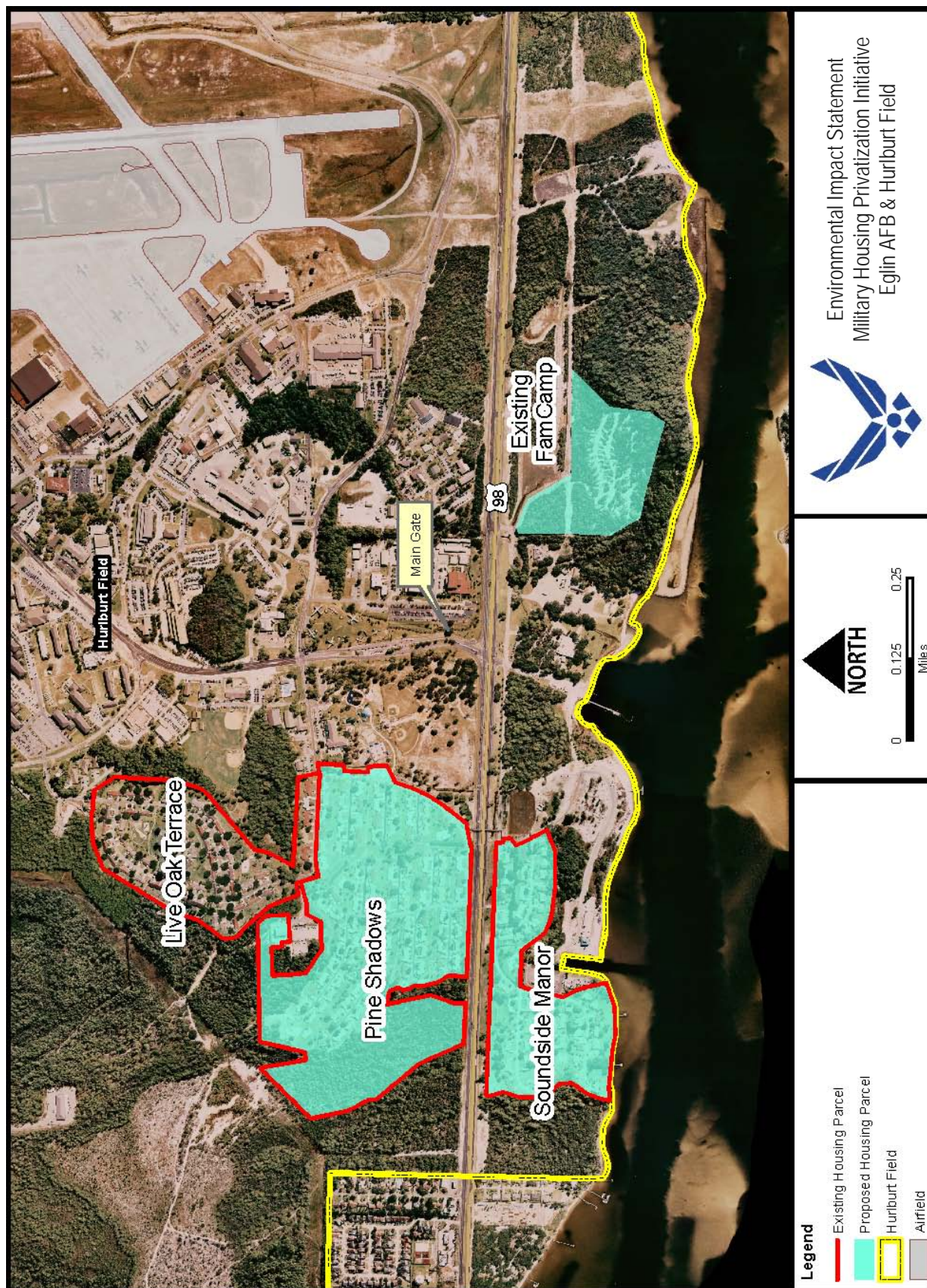


Figure 2-3. Existing and Proposed Housing Areas at Hurlburt Field

- As is current Air Force housing privatization policy, and as is consistent with the housing privatization statutes, the Air Force would lease all areas supporting the end-state family housing units to the developer for a period of 50 years. At the end of the lease period, the project owner would either remove all of the improvements (housing units) from the land and restore the land to the satisfaction of the government or the government may retain all or a portion of the improvements in lieu of removal and restoration. The MHPI transaction documents will include provisions for ongoing life-cycle maintenance and repair, as well as mid-term renovations (typically at the 25-year point) to keep the houses competitive with local market rental quality standards.
- Under the Proposed Action the Air Force would convey up to 1,413 MFH units (854 at Eglin Main Base, 4 at Camp Pinchot, 150 at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field) to a developer (these numbers may be fewer at the time of project initiation due to potential hurricane or other unforeseeable events). The number of housing units to be demolished and constructed is the same among the alternatives; however, these numbers may be fewer at the time of project initiation due to potential hurricane or other unforeseeable events. Only the potential location of new housing construction would vary.
- Once suitable replacement housing has been developed, nine historic units (four at Camp Pinchot, to include a guest house as part of the General Officers' Quarters (GOQ), and five at Georgia Avenue) and associated facilities within the Historic Districts would be returned to the Air Force for uses other than housing (e.g., meeting facilities, offices). The extent of this use has yet to be determined and is part of a separate action, which would be coordinated through the Florida State Historic Preservation Office once a proposed use has been determined.
- Due to the age and condition of the majority of Air Force housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, the Air Force proposes demolition of up to 1,404 housing units (1,413 minus the 9 historic units): 25 at Camp Rudder; 849 at Eglin Main Base; 150 at Poquito Bayou; and 380 at Hurlburt Field. While some units at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB have been constructed within the last 10 years, developers sometimes propose demolition and reconstruction of newer units as part of their offer. So, for planning purposes to address the potential optimal development scenario for the MHPI project at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB, it is assumed that all units (with the exception of the historic structures described previously) would be demolished.
- Based on HRMA requirements and project financials (discussed in Section 1.3), the developer would construct up to 1,477 new units (548 units for Hurlburt Field, 929 units for Eglin AFB). While the HRMA identifies 2-bedroom requirements for some pay grades, Eglin and Hurlburt's desire is for a mixture of 3- and 4-bedroom single-family structures and multiplex units. As a result, for purposes of analysis, all HRMA 2-bedroom requirements have been upgraded to 3-bedroom, and all HRMA 3-bedroom requirements have been upgraded to 4-bedroom. This represents the optimal scenario for MHPI.

- It is anticipated that the developer would complete all phases of the transition/demolition/construction portion of the project within five years of transaction closing. As the exact size and placement of each unit within the alternative areas would be determined through the design review process, the actual construction of new units and infrastructure could take place anywhere within the areas (Figure 2-2 and Figure 2-3), depending on alternative selection. It is possible that the developer would seek to develop each parcel to the optimal extent possible, and since the density and location of units to be constructed is unknown at this time, it is reasonable to assume that development of each parcel to the optimal extent possible would serve to represent the greatest potential impact to these areas. In order to understand the greatest potential for impact posed by the development of the housing areas, analysis assumes the following is inherent to the Proposed Action and is thus the same across alternatives:
 - The Air Force assumes that, of the total acreage for each parcel, approximately 80 percent of the total acreage of each parcel or area would be available for housing units while the remaining 20 percent would be utilized for infrastructure and ancillary facilities. As an example, a 100-acre parcel would have 80 acres (80 percent) of its area available for actual units while 20 acres would be utilized for infrastructure, with 10 acres used for roads and 10 acres utilized for recreation and support facilities potentially constructed by the developer.
 - The Air Force assumes that the average impervious surface area associated with each unit (includes driveways, patios, sidewalks, etc.) would be approximately 1,275 square feet. This square footage is therefore added to the total square footage constructed for each unit.
 - Table 2-1 provides the estimated square footage of construction and demolition based on required housing demographics under the Proposed Action.
 - A community center/clubhouse is included in the RFQ as a desired feature for both Hurlburt Field and Eglin. Since the dimensions of this facility are unknown at this time and would be determined at the time of Air Force selection of a developer proposal, the Air Force estimates the size of the facility to be approximately 8,000 square feet.
 - The developer would have the option of proposing single family units or multiplex units; all Senior Grade Officer, and General Officer, would be single-family units, while Prestige, Field Grade Officer, and Company Grade Officer units could be either single-family or multiplex units developed at unit density of between 4 and 6 units per acre. All other housing units would be developed at no more than 6 multiplex units per acre, with desirable densities at no more than 4 single-family units per acre.

Table 2-1. Estimated Total Gross Square Footage of Housing Construction and Demolition for the Proposed Action¹

# of Bdrms	Pay Grade*		Demolition			Construction						
			# of Units	Total Gross Sq Footage		# of Units			Max Gross Sq Footage		Total Max Gross Sq Ft.	
				Add. Surface	Total				Per Unit	Add. Surface		
2	JNCO	E1-E6	384	1,275	3,829,132	0				1,275	4,871,395	
	SNCO	E7-E8										
	CGO	O1-O3										
3	JNCO	E1-E6	671			242	0	535	1,760			1,275
	SNCO	E7-E8				34	8	56	2,050			
	CGO	O1-O3				32	11	61				
	Prestige/FGO	E-9/O4-O5				23	1	24	2,300			
4	JNCO	E1-E6	349			71	0	158	2,220			1,275
	SNCO	E7-E8				33	6	58	2,500			
	CGO	O1-O3				8	5	15				
	Prestige/FGO	E-9/O4-O5				25	4	30	2,700			
	SGO	O6				12	0	18	2,920			
	GO	O7-O10				4	0	3	4,060			
Total			1,404			484	35	958				

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2010

* Under Subalternative 2a these units would be constructed at Eglin.

HF = Hurlburt Field; CR = Camp Rudder; JNCO = Junior Noncommissioned Officer; SNCO = Senior Noncommissioned Officer; CGO = Company Grade Officer; FGO = Field Grade Officer; SGO = Senior Grade Officer; GO = General Officer

Note: These numbers are for planning purposes only and are subject to change depending on developer proposals.

- The Air Force will not convey existing utility mains as part of this proposed action and will provide utilities to the current housing units until they are all demolished, whereupon the Air Force will abandon the old lines in-place. Future privatization of utilities is an action separate from MHPI and is not detailed in these documents, although specific points of demarcation for each system are provided. Points of demarcation are where the lateral service line connects to the main when there is no meter or shut-off valve, otherwise it is the line side of the meter, disconnect, or junction box. In areas of new development, the developer will be responsible for obtaining utilities from off-base for newly constructed units. Once construction is complete, the developer can either turn systems over to the local utility or to the Air Force, and all new electrical, natural gas, water and sewer utility systems installed by the developer will be constructed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations for ownership and operation by the local utility provider or the Government where applicable. Any user-requested or latent site conditions discovered subsequent to the transaction closing will go through a rigorous review process and an established Air Force approval process. Project specific solicitation documents can be found at <http://jillpress.com/>."

Specifics concerning utilities will be included in a Utility Services Agreement, which is included with the transactions documents at the project closing. The Utility Services Agreement will not be signed until the conclusion of the EIS process and a Record of Decision (ROD) is issued.

The actual distribution of units that would occur is unknown, as the exact size and placement of each unit within the alternative areas would be determined when the Air Force selects a developer's project concept. As a result, the actual construction of new units and infrastructure could take place anywhere within the proposed parcels (with the exception of small pockets of wetlands and/or floodplains), depending on alternative selection. However, it is reasonable to assume that the actual distribution of units within the proposed parcels would likely be somewhere between 4 and 6 units per acre. It is possible that developer proposals would seek to develop each parcel to the optimal extent possible (6 units per acre), and since the density and location of units to be constructed is unknown at this time, it is reasonable to assume that development of each parcel to the optimal extent possible (unless otherwise noted) would serve to represent the greatest potential impact to these areas. In order to understand the greatest potential for impact posed by the development of the housing areas, analysis assumes the following is inherent to the Proposed Action and is thus the same across alternatives:

- Hurlburt Field:

- At Hurlburt Field, 484 units of the total 548 unit requirement would be built on Hurlburt Field; the remaining 64 units would be constructed on Eglin AFB at a location to be determined by alternative selection.
- Hurlburt Field has an estimated total of approximately 135 acres to accommodate approximately 1,610,120 square feet of housing units and associated additional surface area (see Figure 2-1), infrastructure, and ancillary facilities.
- The Soundside Manor location, set aside at 4 units per acre, is approximately 31 acres; with a 20 percent reduction in available acreage to account for infrastructure, approximately 25 acres remain. As a result, under an optimal development scenario, approximately 100 units could be placed at this location at 4 units per acre.
- At the Hurlburt Field Family Camping Facility (FAMCAMP) area (20 acres) and Pine Shadows (85 acres) locations, given the 20 percent reduction in area available for units associated with infrastructure needs, there would be approximately 16 acres at the FAMCAMP location and 68 acres at Pine Shadows remaining for unit construction. As a result, the maximum number of units (6 units per acre) that could be placed in the FAMCAMP location would be 96, and the maximum number that could be placed at Pine Shadows would be 406; this represents the optimal development scenario for these two parcels.

- The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer “as is” at Hurlburt Field: two recreational courts, seven playgrounds, 10 bus shelters, two boat docks and the seawall at Soundside Manor, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, and the laundry/latrine building at the FAMCAMP location.
- The existing FAMCAMP would be relocated to the southwest of existing Commando Village along Martin Luther King Boulevard (State Road [SR-] 189) (Figure 2-4).

The proposed FAMCAMP area is approximately 13 acres; conceptual site development calls for 50 recreational vehicle spaces, a new bath house, asphalt roadway, stormwater retention, and an access point along SR-189.

- Camp Rudder:

- At Camp Rudder, all 25 existing housing units could be demolished and 35 new housing units may be constructed within the existing housing area.
 - ◆ The Camp Rudder location (Figure 2-5) has approximately 10 acres available to accommodate approximately 124,175 square feet of housing units and associated additional surface area (see Table 2-1), infrastructure, and ancillary facilities. While this area may be developed at densities between 4 and 6 units per acre, for purposes of analysis it is assumed that this location would be developed at 6 units per acre to represent the optimal development scenario.

- Eglin AFB:

- The Air Force would convey five housing units and a separated garage at Georgia Avenue and four housing units (including a guest house as part of the GOQ) at Camp Pinchot to the developer. Other aspects at Camp Pinchot to be conveyed include: tennis court, three garages, a storage building, a kitchen, guest house, car port, sea wall, boat house and dock, water pump house and storage tank, portable generator, and security gate. The conveyance documents would include a deed restriction requiring that the developer’s interest terminate when suitable replacement housing units are constructed. Once replacement units are constructed the developer will return to the Air Force the historic buildings at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot. Subsequently, Eglin AFB will determine the future of the historic buildings. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in an adverse effect, Eglin AFB will resolve the adverse effect through National Historic Preservation Act Section 106 and 110 consultation and either amend the MHPI Programmatic Agreement or develop a separate agreement document.



Figure 2-4. Proposed FAMCAMP Area at Hurlburt Field

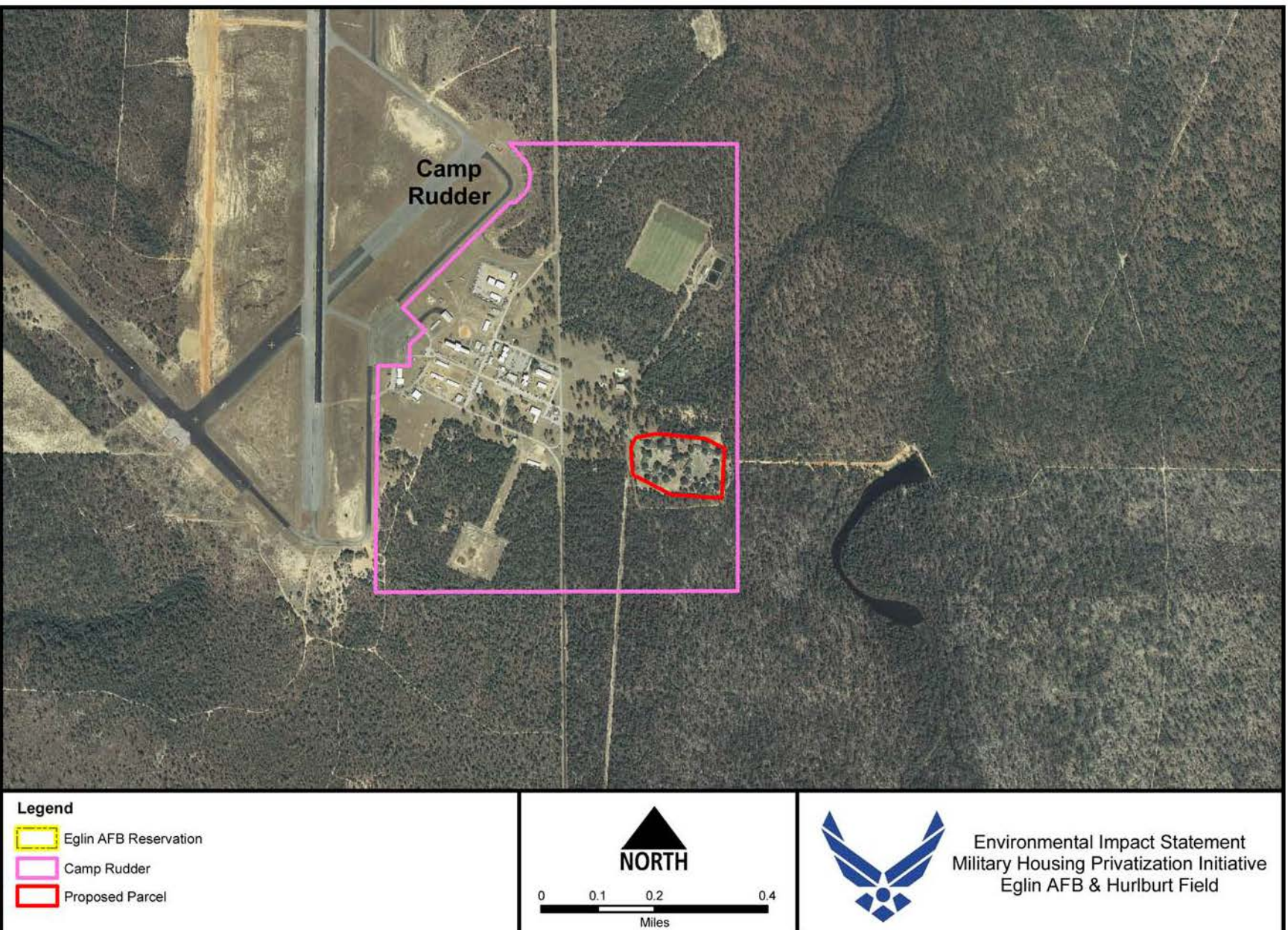


Figure 2-5. Camp Rudder Housing Area

- The total estimated acreage available at Eglin AFB to accommodate approximately 3,137,100 square feet of housing units and associated additional surface area (see Table 2-1), infrastructure, and ancillary facilities varies depending on alternative. Each location would be developed at densities between 4 and 6 units per acre. For purposes of analysis, the optimum development scenario of 6 units per acre was utilized for each parcel.
- The following additional nonresidential facilities would be conveyed to the developer “as is” at Eglin AFB: 16 playgrounds, the Housing Maintenance Facility and office, two housing supply and storage facilities, recreational vehicle storage area, grounds facility, and basketball court on Loblolly Drive.

The site development design at both installations would integrate the new housing community, to the extent practicable, with the surrounding community. The site development design would create a network of neighborhoods within the community by creating a full range of compatible private and shared recreation and community-desired facilities, and would provide efficient and separate vehicular and pedestrian traffic patterns. The design would identify constraints such as easements, drainage, and offensive environments (i.e., blight, bright lights, and loud noises) to ensure activities within and surrounding the site are compatible. The site design would provide for common green spaces with native landscaping; recreational areas; appropriate buffer area/screening; street lighting; pedestrian and vehicular circulation; and sidewalks on both sides of the street. These site designs would be consistent with good land use planning, practices, and economics, and would incorporate green space, landscaping, underground utilities, and recreation areas.

Construction and demolition of the proposed housing units would be phased throughout the initial development period of the project (i.e., a certain number of units would be constructed and demolished each year). In addition, it is expected that the housing would be renovated or replaced at mid-project around timeframe approximately 25 to 30 years after project closing. The Air Force-selected developer would identify the exact phasing of the project, so it is unknown at this time how the phasing would be conducted. Table 2-2 provides an estimated timeline scenario for the Proposed Action. The timeline scenario is based on the assumption that all activities would be completed within five years of project initiation, with 40 percent of demolition and construction activities completed within the first year, and 15 percent per year thereafter. While it is possible that the developers would submit a more aggressive schedule, it is unlikely that difference would result in environmental impacts significantly different from those presented in the Air Force’s scenario. However, should there be such a difference, the Air Force would consider the necessity of supplemental environmental documentation in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Table 2-2. Projected Timeline Scenario for Housing Demolition and Construction Activities Under the Proposed Action

Activity	Estimated Total Gross Square Footage/Project Year*					Total
	1	2	3	4	5	
Demolition	1,531,653	574,370	574,370	574,369	574,369	3,829,132
Construction	1,948,558	730,709	730,709	730,709	730,709	4,871,395

* Includes housing units, impervious surface area, and recreation and support facilities.

Offerors may achieve the Proposed Action end-state through a combination of demolition and construction that is different from the combination described above. For the purposes of analysis the optimal development scenario for each parcel has been assessed to identify potential issues that could arise from a combination of several different possible development proposals.

2.2 ALTERNATIVES CONSIDERED BUT NOT CARRIED FORWARD

Throughout the alternative development process, several potential alternative locations were identified and considered, but the continued evaluation of these areas with respect to the MHPI objectives resulted in the elimination of these locations due to their inability to meet the purpose and need of the Proposed Action.

As an example, areas outside the Eglin AFB Reservation boundary, such as the Crestview and Florosa areas, were initially considered for potential development as they fell within the 60-minute commute objective. However, given the financial constraints of the Eglin AFB/Hurlburt Field MFH privatization effort, the purchase of non-federal property is not financially feasible. In addition, the Air Force does not consider “land-swapping” with private landowners a viable option, as Eglin AFB has no “surplus” property to utilize for such purposes. Accordingly, the Air Force identified the need to utilize Eglin AFB property as an objective, which eliminated privately held land as an alternative.

The Air Force considered utilization of the former Bayou Village Mobile Home Park on Eglin AFB Main Base. However, the majority of the site is within the 100-year floodplain and does not meet the avoidance of wetlands/floodplains objective.

The Air Force considered construction of new homes on Hurlburt Field north of U.S. Highway 98 (US-98) at Live Oak Terrace but did not carry this option forward due to Hurlburt Field’s overcrowded mission and the need to support future expansion of existing and future missions (U.S. Air Force, 2005a). According to the *Hurlburt Field General Plan*, the Air Force has designated this area for base administrative and support areas. Specifically, plans for this area includes expansion of temporary lodging facilities and construction of a new child development center, 1st Special Operations Contracting Squadron facility, Airmen Leadership School, library/education center, and billeting

facility (U.S. Air Force, 2002a). Therefore, this area would not support housing under the current *General Plan*.

The Air Force considered two parcels in the Crestview Park/Duke Field area: Parcel 1 (303 acres) and Parcel 2 (265 acres). The area is approximately 1 mile northwest of Duke Field, with the parcels split west and east of SR-85, respectively, and just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation. This area was initially identified as a potential development location during the alternative development process and was listed during the public scoping process as a potential alternative. However, closer scrutiny by weapons release and range safety offices indicated that while the proposed parcels would not have been directly under flight paths of self guided munitions, it would place them in the last safety buffer for emergency self destruct of a run-away munition before it left Eglin. Safety of potential residents was the primary concern, especially in the event a member of the general public became a resident. Weapons safety guidelines require a safety margin when dealing with public safety. The areas ultimately failed to meet the safety margin required by Eglin live fire tests. As a result, the Air Force determined that this location does not meet the established objectives for housing and is not being carried forward as a viable alternative.

Four parcels in the Eglin Northeast area were also considered but eliminated by the Air Force. The area is located approximately 1 mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border. The four parcels were 824 acres, 475 acres, 506 acres, and 654 acres, respectively. This area was initially identified as a potential development location during the alternative development process and was listed during the public scoping process as a potential alternative. However, after further review, it was determined that development of housing at this location would conflict with low level routes and the missile corridor, having an adverse impact on test and training missions on the Eglin range. As a result, the Air Force determined that this location does not meet the established objectives for housing and is not being carried forward as a viable alternative.

2.3 ALTERNATIVES CARRIED FORWARD

Potential Development Locations

Through evaluation of the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field land area as described in Section 1.2, the Air Force identified the following areas as meeting MHPI objectives (Figure 2-2):

- White Point Area – This area is comprised of seven parcels: Parcel 1 (49 acres); Parcel 2 (86 acres); Parcel 3 (49 acres); Parcel 4 (56 acres); Parcel 5 (82 acres), Parcel 6 (25 acres), and Parcel 7 (70 acres). The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, adjacent to SR-20.

- **Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area** – This area consists of eleven parcels. Parcel 1 is approximately 673 acres and is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. While the entire 673 acres would be leased to the developer, only approximately 661 acres would be utilized for construction; a 40-foot buffer (about 12 acres) would be placed between the housing area and the southern and western Eglin Main Base boundary to allow for a vegetated buffer between the privatized housing and neighboring public property. Parcel 2 (29 acres); Parcel 3 (8 acres); Parcel 4 (16 acres); Parcel 5 (2 acres); Parcel 6 (4 acres); Parcel 7 (7 acres); and Parcel 8 (21 acres) are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso. Parcels 9 (212 acres – existing Capehart housing area), 10 (94 acres – existing Wherry housing area), and 11 (6 acres – currently undeveloped) are located east of Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base.
- **North Fort Walton Beach Area** – This area consists of five parcels: Parcel 1 (formerly the “Camp Pinchot Expansion Area,” 249 acres); Parcel 2 (74 acres); Parcel 3 (51 acres); and Parcels 4 and 5 (formerly part of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion Area,” 72 and 11 acres, respectively). The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this area. Parcel 1 is located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and is bordered on the west by SR-189. For Parcel 1, approximately 199 acres of the total 249 acres would be utilized for construction, while 49 acres would be maintained as a buffer area between the shoreline and the housing development on the eastern side (laying within storm surge category 1–4), with an additional vegetative buffer of approximately 100 feet between the housing development and the Camp Pinchot Historic District and associated entryway, as well as the southern and western boundaries. Parcels 2 and 3 are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189, approximately 1 mile west of Parcel 1. Parcels 4 and 5 are located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area.

Each alternative begins by first incorporating the commonalities as described under Section 2.1, then identifying the maximum number of potential units the developer could construct within a new or existing housing area at 6 units per acre such that each area would be developed to the optimal density possible. Due to the varying densities and sizes of potential development locations, as well as the diverse number of parcels associated with each area, the alternatives represent the largest potential development for each area.

Since it is unknown at this time how a developer would choose to develop a particular area (or combination of areas), it would be impractical to try and assess the potential maximum development of each individual parcel within each area. Alternatives are therefore based on development of the area as a whole, with subsequent impact analyses based on identification of impacts, issues, and constraints associated with individual parcels within each area, while still addressing development of the entire area. This provides a reasonable representation of the potential impact that could be experienced at each location from an optimal development scenario, with the notion that if a particular area is developed to a

lesser extent than that analyzed the impacts would be reduced accordingly. As a result, the alternatives differ primarily in the location and number of units that could be constructed within each housing area. The selected proposal will be evaluated to determine whether it is within the scope of analysis presented in this EIS. Should there be potential for impacts from a selected proposal outside the scope of analysis within this EIS, a supplemental analysis may be required.

2.3.1 No Action Alternative

The Council on Environmental Quality regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 1502.14(d)) require the alternatives analysis in the EIS to “include the alternative of no action.” “No action” in this case means that the Air Force would not implement the MHPI at Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources, which historically have been inadequate to maintain housing at acceptable levels. As requirements are identified, they would be evaluated through the NEPA process for potential environmental impacts. The No Action analysis provides a benchmark, enabling the Air Force decision maker to compare the magnitude of environmental effects of the action alternatives.

To this end, under the No Action Alternative, presently ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions must be identified and addressed on housing areas as they exist today and would likely exist under the No Action Alternative, because that scenario represents impacts to existing housing without the influence of MHPI. Conversely, the projects identified here would be addressed under cumulative impacts with respect to the combination of the proposed MHPI project *and* ongoing and reasonably foreseeable future actions.

The description of the “No Action” alternative was developed by evaluating predictable actions that would occur even if the MHPI is not implemented. As an example, the majority of activities associated with the MHPI consist of demolition and construction activities, and similar activities under other projects may occur under the No Action Alternative. However, other actions such as ground training activities may occur under the No Action Alternative and would have no bearing on MHPI. Consequently, actions that would have no bearing on MHPI are not included in the No Action Alternative. As a result, comparison of the No Action Alternative to the Proposed Action alternatives can be specifically tailored to relevant actions.

Present/Ongoing Relevant Changes in Personnel and Facilities/Infrastructure

While these are only actions that have been currently approved by Eglin AFB through 2010, they are representative of the types of actions that are expected to occur over time. There would likely be other minor personnel (less than or equal to 50) changes that have not yet been identified. These would be the result of new or expanded programs

to support existing missions and would likely involve the renovation or expansion of existing facilities on Eglin AFB.

2005 Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) Decisions at Eglin AFB. An MHPI No Action decision would not affect the actual BRAC decisions regarding locating and training additional military missions at Eglin AFB. However, the MHPI No Action would result in insufficient housing to accommodate the BRAC personnel. On 8 September 2005, the 2005 Defense Base Closure and Realignment Commission (DBCRC) completed its review of initial BRAC recommendations made by the Secretary of Defense and forwarded a Final Report with a list of recommended base closures and realignments to the President (DBCRC, 2005). The President approved the Commission's recommendations and forwarded them to Congress. Since Congress did not disapprove the recommendations within the time period provided under law, the recommendations are required by law to be implemented. Therefore, those 2005 BRAC recommendations associated with Eglin AFB must be implemented as stated in the Final Report without any deviation or consideration of alternate locations. BRAC actions at Eglin AFB currently being implemented include:

- Relocating the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) (7SFG(A)) to Eglin AFB from Fort Bragg, North Carolina
 - Relocation is anticipated to bring approximately 6,000 people to the area (including personnel and family members).
 - The 7SFG(A) is currently constructing a Special Operations Forces Compound, which will contain the cantonment area or main base for the 7SFG(A), including approximately 30 facilities and associated infrastructure. Total square footage of construction is expected to be approximately 3,000,000 over approximately 300 acres.
 - The 7SFG(A) will construct 13 new weapons training ranges over approximately 1,000 acres.
- Establishing a Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Initial Joint Training Site (IJTS).
 - Relocation The JSF IJTS would bring nearly 5,000 new people associated with the IJTS to the area (including personnel and family members).
 - A ROD signed in February 2009 allows 59 F-35 aircraft by 2016. (This action is being evaluated in a separate NEPA document).
 - The JSF Program anticipates that the IJTS would require approximately 200 acres and approximately 23 buildings that would require either renovation of existing facilities or new construction. Depending on the alternative selected, establishing the IJTS would involve:
 - ◆ Facility renovation up to 581,670 square feet.
 - ◆ New construction of buildings and roadways up to 3,386,316 square feet.

- ◆ Additional 506,000 square feet of road construction.
- ◆ 1,410,658 square feet of renovation to the West Apron and 1,006,000 square feet of road and pavement renovation.

State Road Improvements. Currently, the Florida Department of Transportation is upgrading part of SR-85 from four to six lanes. This project will affect the stretch of highway from General Bond Boulevard to SR-123 and its interchange at the Okaloosa County Regional Airport. Other projects currently underway or in the planning stages included widening SR-123, developing a Mid-Bay Bridge connector road and Mid-Bay Bridge toll booth, a SR-85 overpass near Duke Field/7SFG(A) cantonment area, and improved access to Camp Rudder, which may involve upgrading (re-engineering, design, bridges, straightening and security upgrades) Range Road 211 or building a bridge across Shoal River north of Camp Rudder. U.S. Highway 331 is also being evaluated for a widening project.

Reasonably Foreseeable Relevant Changes in Personnel and Facilities/Infrastructure

Florida Army National Guard (FLARNG). The FLARNG has requested that Company C, 3rd Battalion, 124th Infantry, which currently trains at Eglin AFB, be relocated from Panama City, Florida, to Eglin AFB. Information was provided by the Air Base Wing Planning Office regarding the proposed FLARNG beddown at Eglin (Talley, 2007). FLARNG submitted a formal beddown request (December 2002) with the following initial notional requirements:

- 5 officers, 155 enlisted, 0 civilians
- 3 full-time support personnel
- Approximately 25,000 square feet of facilities (drill hall, offices, weapons vault, etc.)
- Parking for 100 personal vehicles covering approximately 25 acres
- Subsequent to the initial request (January 2004), the FLARNG changed their request of 25 acres to 3 to 5 acres on the cantonment to build a permanent facility of approximately 2,400 square feet to house three to five full-time support personnel. They requested 2,600 square feet for warehouse storage for their 136-member unit, 5,500 square feet of paved parking for vehicles, and 328 square feet for an arms vault with secure fencing. Eglin recommends that building 30 be provided as a temporary facility, with a later evaluation of a permanent beddown.

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. The Department of the Army requested to relocate the Gulf Coast Area Office, located in Shalimar, Florida, and co-locate with the Eglin Resident Office on base in building 50519. The Gulf Coast Area Office manages the military construction (MILCON) programs for Eglin AFB, Tyndall AFB, and Hurlburt Field. The Eglin Resident

Office manages the MILCON contracts at Eglin AFB, Duke Field, and Santa Rosa Island. Co-locating the two offices would enable more timely support to Eglin projects and would allow economies of scale, thus reducing the cost of doing business. No information is available on the number of personnel to be relocated onto base.

Air Force Cost Analysis Agency (AFCAA). To improve the Air Force cost analysis capability, the Air Force proposed establishing a new satellite office for the AFCAA in building 11 at the Air Armament Center.

Eglin Plan. Based on review of the Eglin Facility Requirements Database, there are more than 50 planned MILCON projects planned beyond Fiscal Year 2010 at Eglin AFB (Main Base and Duke Field) with a total of more than approximately 2,000,000 square feet. Major projects include:

- *Precision Measurement Equipment Facility.* On Eglin AFB there are plans to build a new 28,330-square-foot Precision Measurement Equipment Laboratory Facility for the 46th Maintenance Squadron Test, Measurement, and Diagnostic Equipment Flight to the east of building 613, off Eighth Street. In addition to the facility, construction would include a stormwater retention pond or swales.
- *Ground Combat Training School (GCTS).* Future plans to develop the area north of the intersection of SR-189 and SR-85 as the new location for GCTS. The new GCTS location will include administrative offices, classrooms, barracks, and storage buildings as well as training field areas.
- *Flightline Fire Station.* There are plans to construct a new crash/fire/administration station on Eglin AFB. The new fire station will be located on the 33rd Fighter Wing side of the flight line. It will house fire/rescue personnel as well as fire administration staff.
- *Fitness Center.* There are plans to construct a new fitness center on Eglin AFB. The fitness center will include cardio and weight areas, administration, multi-purpose courts, a pool, elevated track, and locker rooms. The new fitness center will be located north of the current fitness center location on Main Base.
- *Dormitory Replacement.* A complete replacement of the bachelor dorms on Main Base is underway. One dorm building has been replaced with three other buildings to be replaced in the future. A total of approximately 750 rooms will be new when construction is complete.
- *Construct Perimeter Fence.* There are plans to install a new perimeter fence so that the hospital and facilities west of Ben's Lake will be outside the fence. The fence will start on Pinchot Road just south of the Visitor's Center behind the knee wall and run south ending on the shore of Ben's Lake just south of Memorial Trail. Pinchot Road and Boatner Road will be outside the fence. The two new Child Development Centers (CDCs) will be inside the fence at a minimum distance of 148 feet.

Hurlburt Field General Plan. The plan identifies more than 50 transportation and capital improvement projects (U.S. Air Force, 2002a) over the next seven years. These projects include demolition and new construction of facilities and roadways on Hurlburt Field. Specific information on each project and the potential impacts associated with the *General Plan* can be found in the *Environmental Assessment for the Hurlburt Field General Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2005a).

Reasonably foreseeable facilities planned outside Eglin Main Base on the Reservation would include:

- *Emerald Coast Resort.* A resort is being planned to benefit Active Service Members and their families, retirees, Department of Defense (DoD) employees and families, and the general public as a recreation resort and commercial complex. The resort will be located at Eglin Test Site A-5 on Santa Rosa Island. The resort will be a multi-floor, commercial, office and parking lot space. Also included could be a personnel “Walk over” from the resort to the existing Okaloosa Convention Center, directly across US-98.

Development of a Biomass Renewable Energy Facility. The proposed biomass energy plant requires approximately 30 acres near the Alternative 3 location, and will produce an estimated 30 megawatts of electricity daily. Of the overall acreage, the plant facility will require approximately 24,000 square feet; the fuel source stock area will require approximately 9 acres; the remainder is utilized for roadway, parking, administrative, and storage space. The facility is proposed to assist Eglin AFB meet DoD goals for renewable energy.

Developments of Regional Impact (DRIs). Review of the active West Florida Regional Planning Council DRIs within the MHPI region of influence includes Contrada Hills (formerly Jubilee) in Santa Rosa County.

Destin/Fort Walton Beach Airport Construction Projects. The Destin/Fort Walton Beach Airport is planning many new construction projects over the next few years. Plans include constructing an air traffic control tower, overlaying the runway with asphaltic concrete, installing an approach lighting system for Runway 32/14, and installing a global positioning system approach and acquiring a strip mall for a south approach.

DeFuniak Springs Airport Projects. At the DeFuniak Springs Airport new overlaying for the taxiway has been completed. Upcoming projects include constructing an apron and expanding an apron, expanding the taxiway and constructing T-hangars, installing guidance signs, and constructing additional terminal parking and terminal facility expansion.

2.3.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Under this alternative (Figure 2-6, Figure 2-7, and Figure 2-8) the Air Force would conduct the following activities:

- Implementation of all commonalities described in Section 2.1 to include:
 - Initial conveyance of up to 1,413 housing units at Hurlburt Field, Camp Rudder, and Eglin AFB.
 - Once suitable replacement units are constructed, return of the Camp Pinchot Historic District and the Georgia Avenue historic buildings to the Air Force for uses other than housing.
 - Demolition of up to 1,404 housing units: 25 at Camp Rudder; 150 at Poquito Bayou; 849 at Eglin Main Base; and 380 at Hurlburt Field.
 - Conveyance of various nonresidential facilities at both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB.
 - Construction of 484 new units at Hurlburt Field and 35 new units at Camp Rudder.
 - Construction of an 8,000-square-foot community center/clubhouse at both Eglin and Hurlburt.
- Construction of up to 958 housing units (894 units for Eglin AFB, 64 units for Hurlburt Field) on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of several parcels within the White Point Area.

2.3.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize one or a combination of several of the Eglin Main Base and Valparaiso parcels (Figure 2-6, Figure 2-7, and Figure 2-9). While for Parcel 1 a total of 673 acres may actually be leased, approximately 661 acres are available for development at this parcel. For Parcels 2-11, approximately 399 acres may be leased and developable at these parcels.

2.3.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 993 housing units on Eglin AFB (958 units plus 35 units not constructed at Camp Rudder) would utilize only Alternative 2's Parcel 1 (Figure 2-6, Figure 2-7, and Figure 2-10). As stated previously, a total of 673 acres may actually be leased for Parcel 1, but approximately 661 acres are actually available for development at that parcel.

2.3.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

This alternative would involve the same commonalities as described under Alternative 1, except that construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB would utilize a combination of several parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area (Figure 2-6, Figure 2-7, and Figure 2-11). While the total amount to be leased would be

approximately 457 acres, approximately 49 acres of the total area would be used as buffer space at Parcel 1. As a result, only about 408 acres would actually be available for development.

2.3.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This alternative would involve construction of up to 958 housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1-3.

2.4 ALTERNATIVE SUMMARY

Table 2-3 (on page 2-29) provides a summary of project activities.

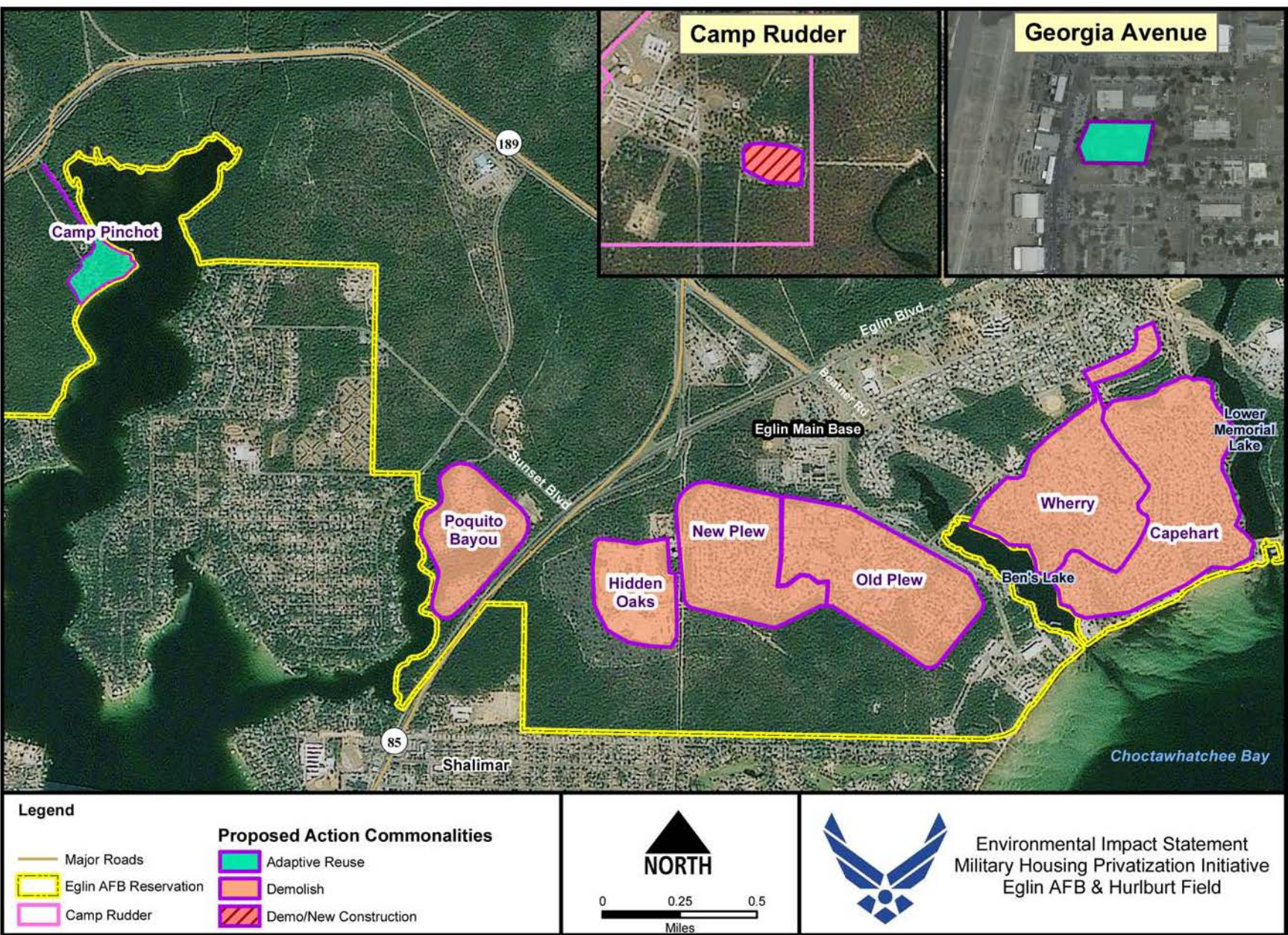


Figure 2-6. Proposed Action/Commonalities at Eglin AFB

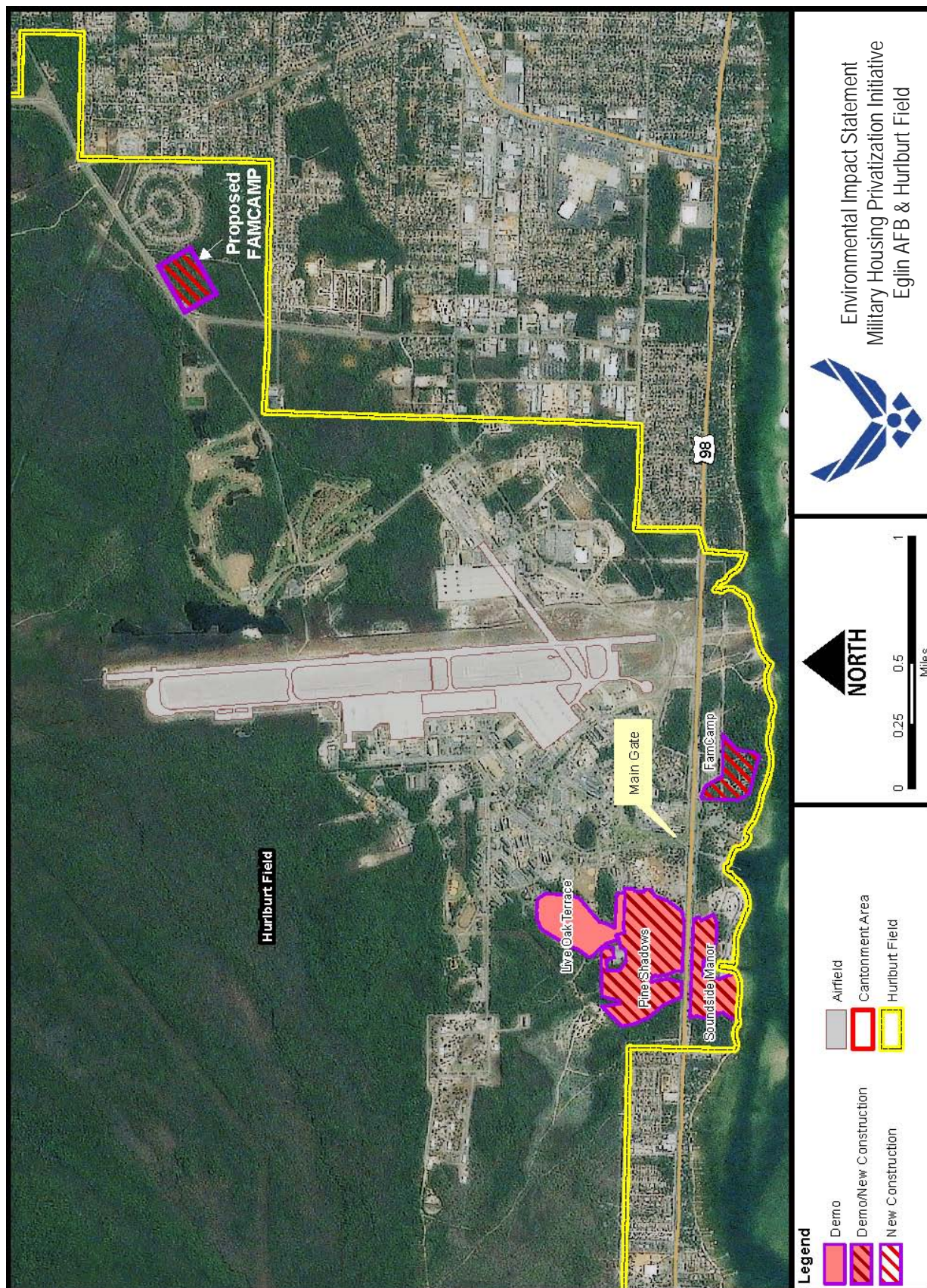


Figure 2-7. Proposed Action/Commonalities at Hurlburt Field



Figure 2-8. Alternative 1 – White Point Area

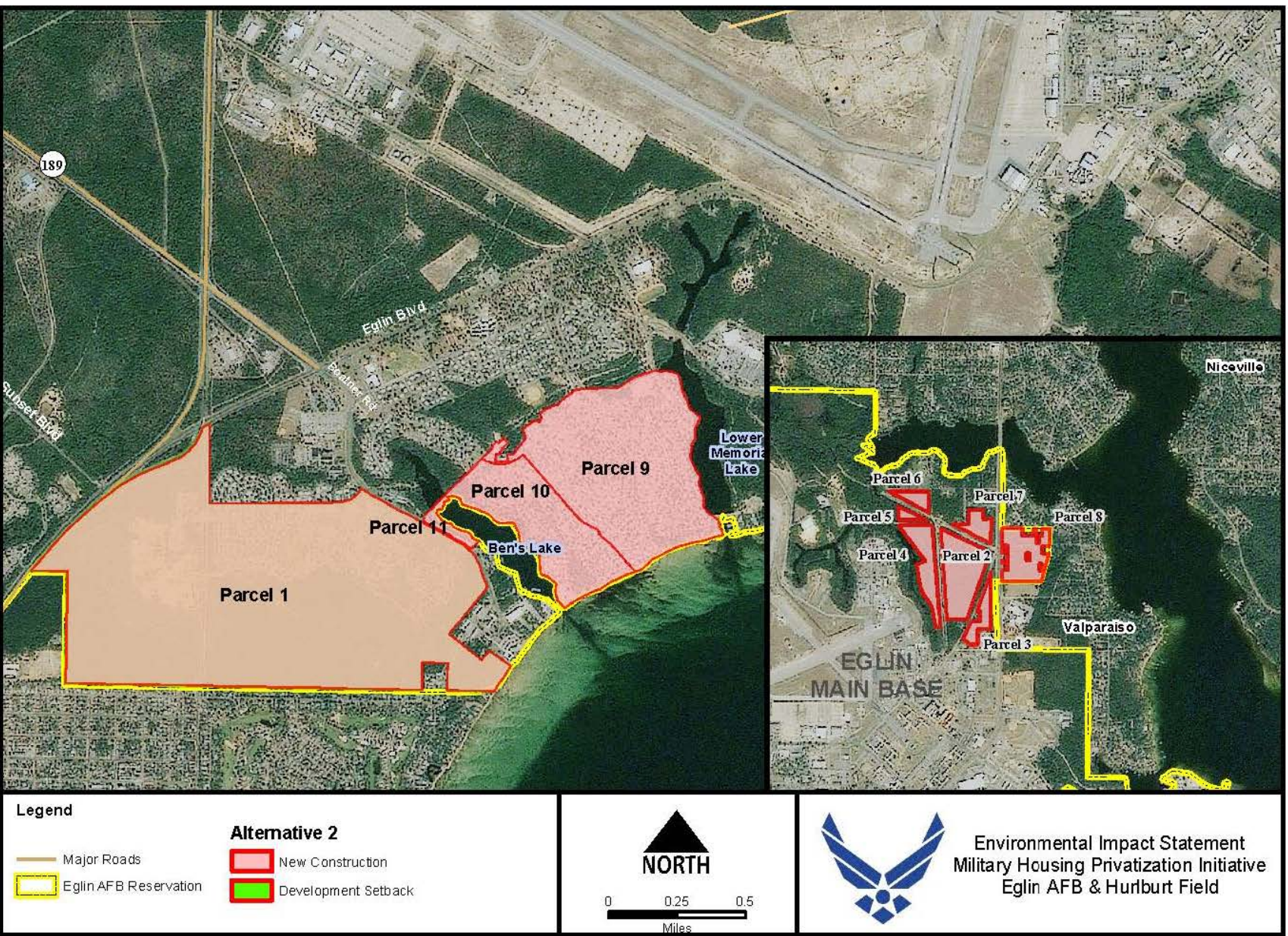


Figure 2-9. Alternative 2 - Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

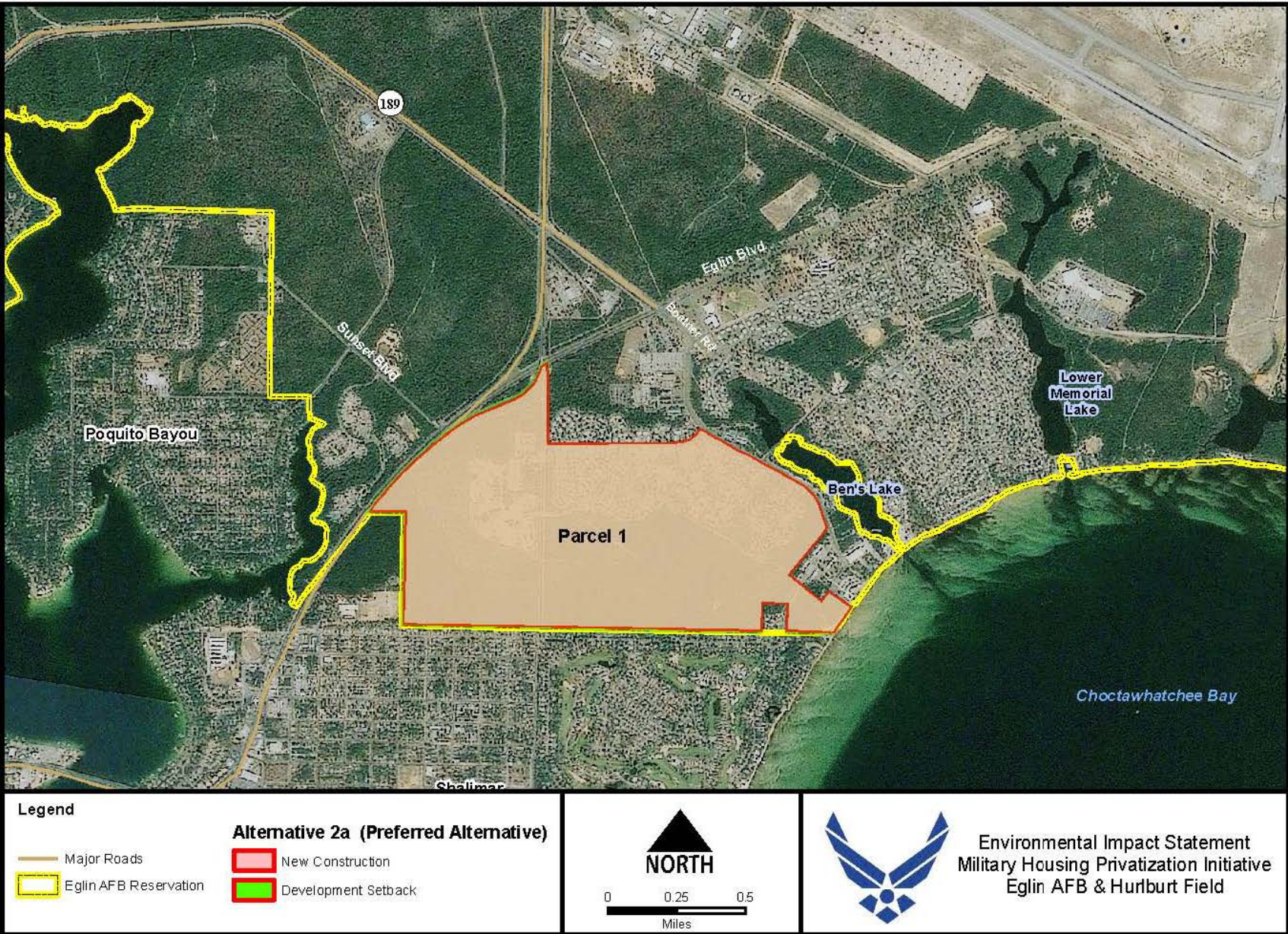


Figure 2-10. Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative) - Eglin Main/Valparaiso Area Parcel 1

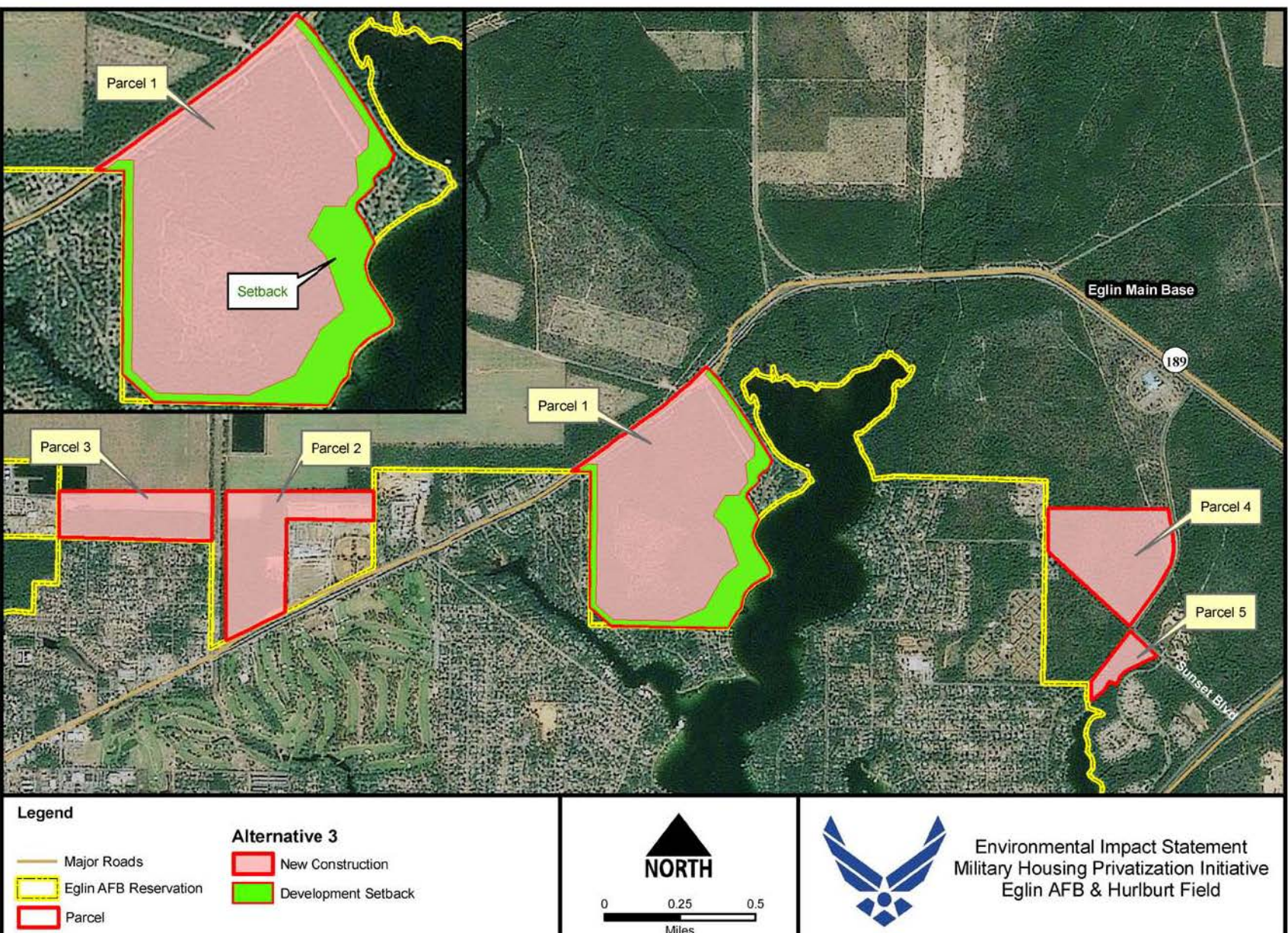


Figure 2-11. Alternative 3 - North Fort Walton Beach Area

Table 2-3. Description of Proposed Project Activities

Parcel		Current Number of Units	Year Built	Commonalities			Max # Units Potentially Constructed*	
				Action for Current Units	# Units Demolished (minimum)	# Units Renovated		
Name	Acres						Common	Alternative Specific
Eglin AFB								
Wherry Capehart	306	479	1951-1958	Demolition	479	0	0	
Georgia Avenue	3	5	1943	Return to Air Force	0			
Hidden Oaks	651	126	2001	Demolition	126			
Old Plew		58	1966-1968	Demolition	58			
New Plew		186	1968	Demolition	186			
Poquito Bayou	91	150	1976	Demolition	150			
Camp Pinchot	15	4	1912-1940	Return to Air Force	0			
Camp Rudder	10	25	1975	Demolition	25		35	0
Total	1,076	1,033	N/A		1,024		35**	0
White Point Area	416	0	N/A				958/993*** (894/929 for Eglin) (64 for Hurlburt)	
EMB/ValP Area	1,072							
NFWB Area	457							
Hurlburt Field								
Live Oak Terrace	35	110	1957 & 1976	Demolition	110	0	0	
Pine Shadows	85	196	1957		196		484	0
Soundside Manor	31	74	1957 & 1997		74			
FAMCAMP	20	0	N/A	N/A	N/A			
Total	171	380	N/A		380	0	484	0
Overall Totals	N/A	1,413			1,404	0	519	958
Total End State (current units (1,413) - return to Air Force (9) - demolition (1,404) + new construction (1,477))							1,477 Units	

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2010

*Numbers represent the optimal development scenario at each location based on desired features in the privatization RFQ and are for planning purposes only; actual numbers of units and distribution may vary depending on proposals offered by developers. Existing FAMCAMP would be relocated near Commando Village on Hurlburt Field as part of the Proposed Action. Additionally, the construction of a new FAMCAMP is a separate, but connected action.

** These units are common to all alternatives except Subalternative 2a; ***993 units under Subalternative 2a to account for 35 not constructed at Camp Rudder.

EMB/ValP = Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso; NFWB = North Fort Walton Beach

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3. AFFECTED ENVIRONMENT

3.1 TRANSPORTATION

3.1.1 Definition of the Resource

Transportation infrastructure includes the public roadway network, public transportation systems, airports, railroads, pedestrian/bicycle facilities, and waterborne transportation. The Proposed Action will impact road segments in the public roadway network, access control points (ACPs or gates) to the bases, and the internal roadway systems of the bases. This section discusses impacts on the level of service (LOS) of public roadways and the impacts on internal base roadways and ACPs. LOS is a measure of a roadway's operational characteristics; in general, it reflects the amount of congestion and ease of use of a roadway segment by individual drivers.

Generally, the desired LOS for urban arterial roadways is LOS D or better, although short periods of time with LOS E or even LOS F are sometimes acceptable in urban areas. The Eglin and Hurlburt Transportation Plans include the programmed LOS for many roadway segments near Eglin AFB and Hurlburt. The Transportation Research Board's Highway Capacity Manual (HCM) (TRB, 2000) discusses the characteristics of urban arterial roadways and defines the LOS for urban roadways as follows:

"LOS A describes free flowing traffic at average travel speeds, usually about 90 percent of the free flow speed for the given street class. Vehicles are completely unimpeded in their ability to maneuver within the traffic stream. Control delay at signalized intersections is minimal" (TRB, 2000). Drivers find the roadway relatively stress free.

"LOS B describes reasonably unimpeded operation at average travel speeds, usually about 70 percent of the free flow speed. The ability to maneuver within the traffic stream is only slightly restricted, and control delays at signalized intersections are not significant" (TRB, 2000). Drivers begin to experience some stress driving the roadway.

"LOS C describes stable operations however the ability to maneuver and change lanes in midblock locations may be more restricted than in LOS B, and longer queues, adverse signal coordination, or both may contribute to lower average travel speeds of about 50 percent of the free flow speed (FFS)" (TRB, 2000). Drivers find the roadway somewhat stressful to drive.

"LOS D borders the range in which small increases in flow may cause substantial increases in delay and decreases in travel speed. LOS D may be due to adverse signal progression, inappropriate signal timing, high volumes,

or a combination of these factors. Average travel speeds are about 40 percent of FFS" (TRB, 2000). Drivers find the roadway stressful to drive.

"LOS E is characterized by significant delays and average travel speeds of 33 percent or less of the FFS. Such operations are caused by a combination of adverse progression high signal density, high volumes, extensive delays at critical intersections, and inappropriate signal timing" (TRB, 2000). Drivers find the roadway very stressful to drive.

"LOS F is characterized by urban street flow at extremely low speeds, typically one third to one-fourth of the FFS. Intersection congestion is likely at critical signalized locations, with high delays, high volumes, and extensive queuing" (TRB, 2000).

3.1.2 Affected Environment

The location of arterial roadways and ACPs are shown in Figure 3-1.

Using information provided in the Master Plan, the fiscal year (FY) 2008–2013 Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) work program, the Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization (OWTPO) Transportation Improvement Program (OWTPO, 2010a) and Long Range Transportation Plan (OWTPO, 2007) identify some road upgrades that will impact the roadway segments serving Eglin Main Base and Hurlburt Field.

The projects currently committed and programmed to being built include (HDR, 2008):

- Intersection improvements at General Robert M. Bond Boulevard (General Bond Boulevard) and State Road (SR)-189
- Improve SR-20 from two lanes to four lanes between Rocky Bayou Road and SR-293
- Improve SR-20 to add additional lanes between SR-293 and the Mid Bay Bridge Connector
- SR-85 upgrades to Okaloosa Regional Airport entrance
- Improve SR-85 from four to six lanes between south of General Bond Boulevard and north of the Okaloosa Regional Airport entrance
- Improve SR-85 with additional lanes between SR-397 and SR-85.
- Improve SR-85 with additional lanes between General Bond Boulevard and the Okaloosa Regional Airport
- Bicycle and pedestrian projects per the OWTPO Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan
- Intelligent Transportation System Master Plan projects

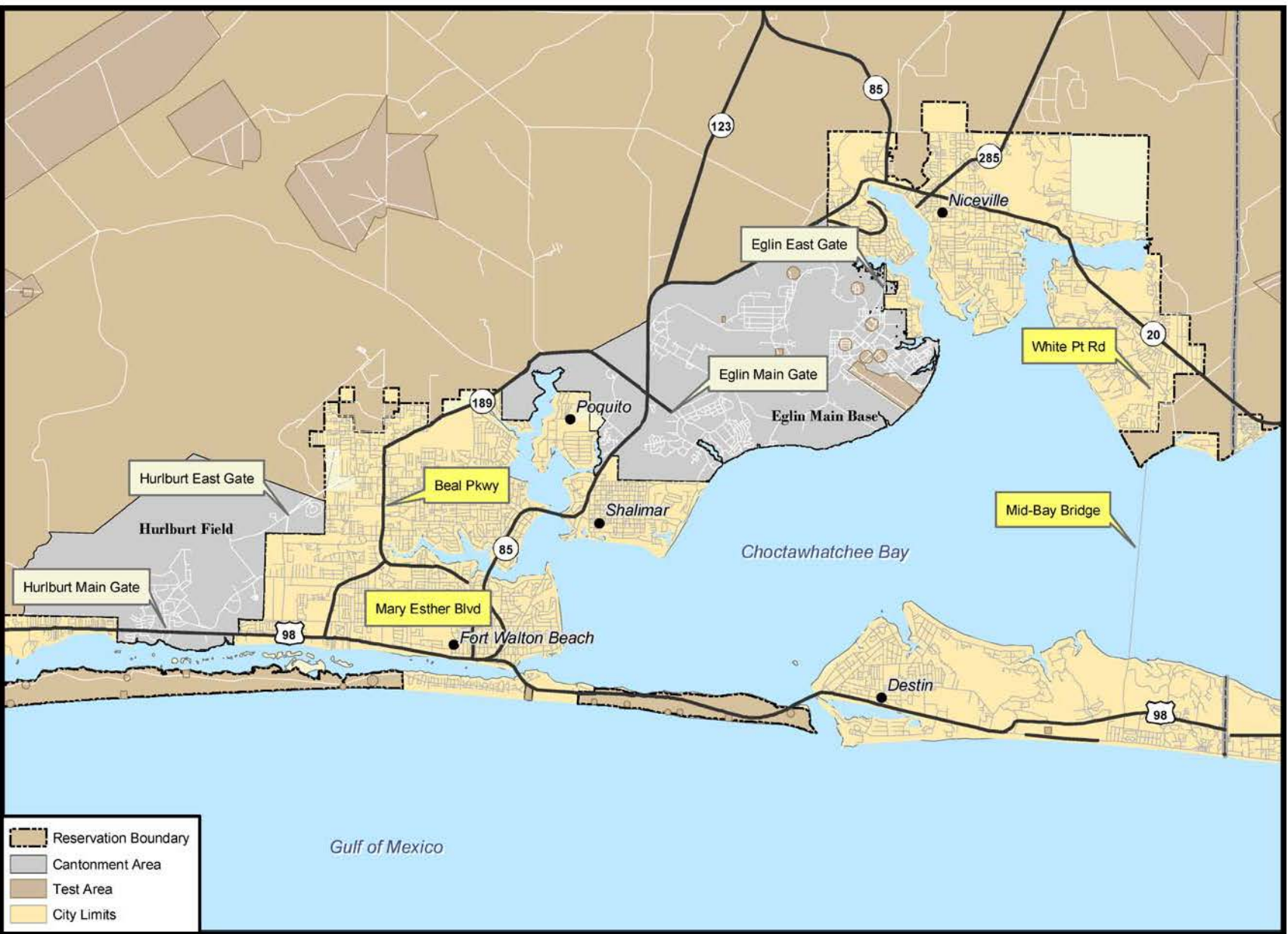


Figure 3-1. Location of Gates and Access Roads - Eglin and Hurlburt Field

Other upgrades that have been identified as being needed by the OWTPO (OWTPO, 2010b), but that have not been funded, include the following (HDR, 2008):

- Widening SR-30 (U.S. Highway [US-]98) to six lanes, from the Santa Rosa County line to the Hurlburt Field Gate
- Construction of interchange on US-98 at the Hurlburt Field Gate
- Widening SR-85 to six lanes from 12th Avenue to SR-189.
- Widening SR-85 to six lanes from SR-123 Avenue to SR-189.
- Widening SR-189 to six lanes from SR-85 to Mooney Road.
- Widening Eglin Boulevard to six lanes from SR-85 to Eglin Main Gate
- Widening US-331 to six lanes from Santa Rosa Island to DeFuniak Springs.

The widening of SR-30 (US-98) to six lanes from the Santa Rosa County line to the Hurlburt Field Gate, and the construction of an interchange on SR-30 (US-98) at Hurlburt Field Gate are included in the list of the OWTPO's addendum projects. The addendum projects are the projects considered most needed. An analysis that assumes widening of SR-30 (US-98) to six lanes from the Santa Rosa County line to the Hurlburt Field Gate is included, as the roadway could be widened sometime before the years 2017 and 2022 (HDR, 2008).

The major roadways associated with the potential project and surrounding areas as discussed above are shown in Figure 3-1. Generally, the road segments serving the new housing (Table 3-1) would be the most directly impacted by the Proposed Action. More distant road segments would be expected to be less impacted by the Proposed Action, as the traffic generated is diffused among alternative branch routes. Traffic on roadways serving base ACPs may also be impacted by some alternatives. Typically on many road segments, greater volumes of traffic may occur only in one direction during peak traffic hours. For example, traffic into a city center may be heavier coming into the city in the morning and heavier going out of the city in the afternoon.

Table 3-1. Roadways Served by MHPI Common Areas

Common Area	Roads Servicing the Common Area
Camp Rudder	Served by Military Road 257 - 2010 LOS A
Poquito Bayou	Served by Sunset Lane (collector) and SR-85 - 2010 LOS F
Eglin Main Base	Served by Eglin Main Base roads - 2010 LOS C, SR-189 - 2010 LOS B and SR-397 - 2010 LOS B
Hurlburt Field	Served by US-98 - 2010 LOS D
Camp Pinchot Housing	Served by SR-189 2010 LOS F and Camp Pinchot Road

3.1.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

At Eglin AFB, traffic changes would impact the Main (West) Gate, the East Gate, and other gates to the base, as well as the public roadways providing access to those gates. From the Main East Gate, traffic must either travel northwest on SR- 189 or southwest on SR 85 (Eglin Parkway). In 2008, the FDOT reported the average annual daily traffic (AADT) on the following road segments:

- SR-189 between the Eglin East Gate and the intersection of SR-189 and SR-85 had 16,600 vehicles per day (VPD); SR-397 between the Eglin West Gate and the intersection of SR-85 and SR-397 had 11,800 VPD. Both road segments intersect SR-85.
- The section of SR-85 located northeast of the intersection of SR-189 and SR-85 had 30,500 VPD.
- The section of SR-85 to the southeast of this intersection had 16,100 VPD.
- The section of SR-189 located northwest of the intersection of SR-85 and SR-189 had 20,500 VPD.
- The portion of Eglin Boulevard extending from the Eglin Main Gate to SR-85 had 11,200 VPD.
- Access to the Eglin East Gate is provided by SR-397 (John Sims Parkway) which had 17,900 VPD (FDOT, 2008).

The East and West Gates at Eglin AFB are connected by SR-397 which is the main arterial roadway on the base. All of the road segments listed above are four-lane highways (two lanes in each direction) and most of these roadways are also divided roadways.

Figure 3-2 provides a representation of the roadways providing access to the Eglin West Main Gate.

The Eglin AFB Master Plan contains information and LOS modeling for the roadways on the base and the arterial roadways serving the base. The traffic counts collected were expressly for the Master Plan in 2006. The 2006 traffic count information is significantly higher, in most cases, than the 2008 FDOT traffic information on adjoining roadway segments. The 2006 FDOT traffic information is also generally higher than that reported by FDOT in 2008. It is thought that the change is attributable to the downturn in the economy; it was assumed that the decline in traffic is temporary, and the worst case LOS from this information was listed for each roadway segment. The Master Plan found only three roadway segments on Eglin AFB operating at or worse than LOS D (HDR, 2008). Those roadways were:



Figure 3-2. Eglin West Main Gate and Roadway System

- Boatner Road between Hatchee Road and the Hospital.
- Chinquapin Drive between Minor Drive and Memorial Trail.
- Museum Drive between SR-397 and Minor Drive.

The Master Plan also found that most of the roadway segments outside of Eglin AFB were operating within acceptable standards except for the following six segments (HDR, 2008):

- SR-85 between SR-20 and SR-397
- SR-85 between the Air Combat Command Gate at Nomad Way and SR 189
- SR-85 between SR-189 and 12th Avenue
- SR-85 between Interstate 10 and PJ Adams Parkway
- SR-189 between General Bond Boulevard and County Road (CR)-85 C (Mooney Road)
- SR-123 between SR-85 near the Okaloosa Walton Regional Airport and SR-85 approximately 5 miles to the north of the airport (about 8 road miles on SR-85)

Table 3-2 provides the existing condition LOS for major arterial roadways that provide access to Eglin AFB (HDR, 2008).

Table 3-2. 2010 LOS for Eglin AFB

Primary Road Segments	Number of Lanes	Peak Hour Peak Direction LOS (2010)
SR-189 between Eglin Main Gate and SR-85	4	B
SR-189 between SR-85 and General Bond Boulevard	4	B
SR-397 between SR-189 and SR-85	4	B
SR-85 between SR-189 and General Bond Boulevard	4	F
SR-85 between SR-189 and Sunset Blvd	4	A

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

This housing area is served by Sunset Lane and SR-85.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

This housing area is south of SR-189 west of Camp Pinchot Road. Camp Pinchot Road is not anticipated to be impacted by the proposed housing; a new entrance onto SR-189 is anticipated. SR-189 has a projected 2017 LOS of F.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The housing area at Camp Rudder is served by Range Road 257. This is a public access roadway and accesses the Camp Rudder area from one direction only and would not be expected to have any traffic passing through Camp Rudder to other destinations.

The locations of the Poquito Bayou, Camp Pinchot, and Camp Rudder housing is shown in Figure 3-3.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The Hurlburt Field Main Gate provides access to SR-30 (US-98), with an AADT of 45,000 VPD. The Hurlburt East Gate provides access to Martin Luther King Boulevard, with an AADT of 24,500 VPD (FDOT, 2008). SR-30 is a divided, four-lane highway (two lanes in each direction). Martin Luther King Boulevard is a divided, four-lane street (two lanes in each direction) in the north direction and an undivided four-lane street in the south direction.

The Transportation Plan describes the existing conditions of intersections and ACPs at Hurlburt Field (Figure 3-4). The Transportation Plan found the following intersections were operating at unacceptable standards (Black & Veatch, 2008):

- US-98 and Cody Avenue
- Martin Luther King Jr. Boulevard and Freedom Way
- Cody Avenue and Independence Road
- Cody Avenue and Simpson Avenue
- Independence Road and Brimms Road
- Tully Street and Terry Avenue
- Independence Road and O'Neil Avenue
- Independence Road and Terry Avenue
- Independence Road and Tully Street

The Transportation Plan found the ACPs at Hurlburt to work at an acceptable level; however, the intersections connecting the ACPs to the public roadway system do not have an acceptable LOS. The public roadways near the base have poor LOS. Most of the internal base roadways have adequate LOS, although some intersections could be improved. The Hurlburt entrance is under review for upgrade and an Environmental Assessment (EA) is being conducted for proposed improvements to the US-98/Hurlburt Main Gate.

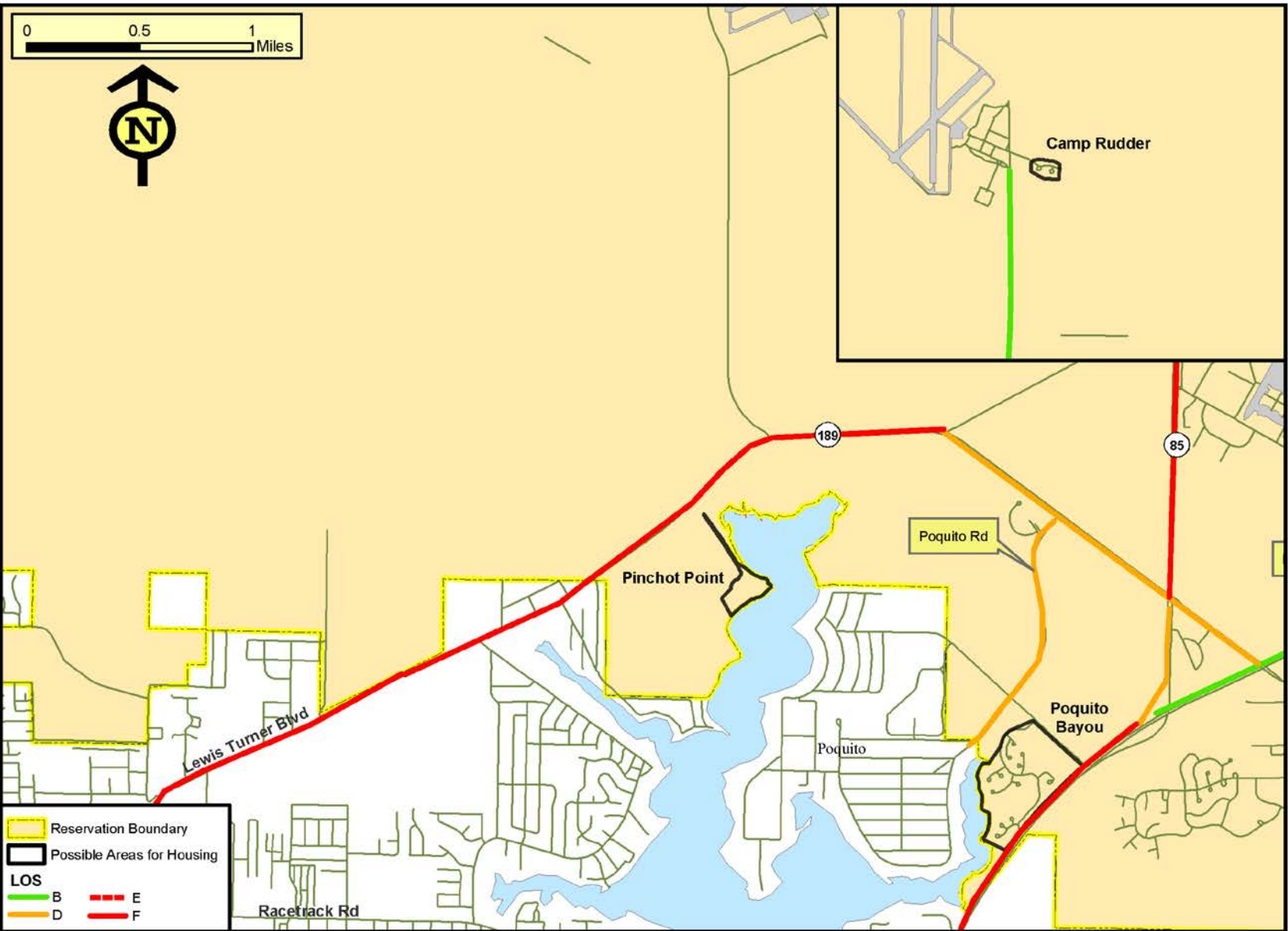


Figure 3-3. Locations of Poquito Bayou, Camp Pinchot and Camp Rudder
Public Road Systems

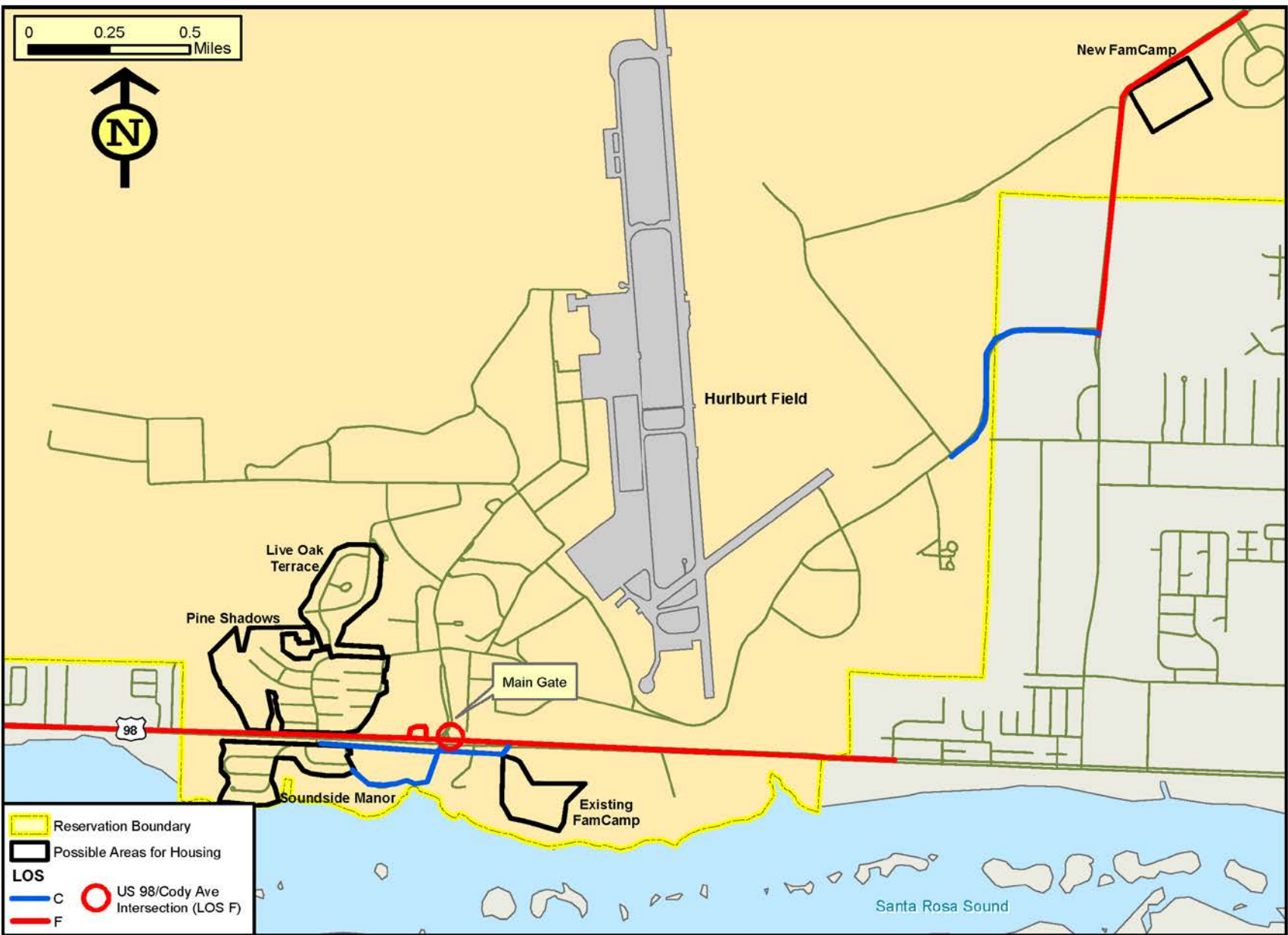


Figure 3-4. Hurlburt Field - Existing Level of Service

Table 3-3 provides the existing condition LOS for major arterial roadways that provide access to Hurlburt Field (Black & Veatch, 2008).

Table 3-3. 2010 LOS for Hurlburt Field

Primary Road Segments	Number of Lanes	Peak Hour Peak Direction LOS (2010)
SR-30 (US-98) west of Hurlburt Main Gate	4	F
Martin Luther King Boulevard near Hurlburt East Gate	4	D
Hurlburt Field Road	4	A

Public Transit

There are no public bus routes in the Eglin Main Complex or at Hurlburt Field. Public bus transportation in the regional area is provided by Okaloosa County Transit, which provides scheduled service on some fixed routes. The routes will deviate up to three-quarters of a mile from the fixed route with advance notice. Current routes do not appear to serve the locations of any of the proposed alternative locations for housing units.

School Bus Routes

One school district services the alternative housing areas, the Okaloosa County School District. The alternative housing areas are all within existing school attendance zones, and school buses pick up students at designated pickup points throughout the ROI. Several schools in the immediate vicinity of Eglin are currently light on attendance. Busing the students from the new housing areas to those schools would bring additional students and potentially help to keep those schools open. For Alternative 2, including Subalternative 2a, the school bus routes would not change, and for the other alternatives, existing school bus routes that serve the adjacent communities can be adjusted for the new developments. All Alternatives would actually enhance conditions on the Range transportation system by removing dependent and school bus traffic from range roads servicing Camp Rudder. This would reduce to a minimum the current level of conflict between the family housing on Camp Rudder and the inherent activities of an active DoD Test & Training Range. For major developments in new areas, coordination with the school district to provide school bus services would be desirable. The impact of additional school buses on the arterial road system would be minimal, and the LOS experienced by those buses would mirror that experienced by other traffic. School bus stops should be limited to collector and local service roadways. School bus stops on arterial roadways should be avoided, if possible, both for traffic and safety reasons.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

Some existing bicycle and pedestrian facilities are known to exist in the proposed locations for housing units. According to the Transportation Master Plan, SR-189 between Roberts Boulevard and the Eglin Main Base West Gate has paved shoulders or bike lanes with a bicycle LOS of C.

3.1.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

This alternative consists of seven parcels located near SR-20 (Figure 3-5). Primary access to this area would be provided by SR-20, which has a 2010 LOS of C. SR-20 would provide access to the Eglin Main Gate by way of SR-85 and SR-397. SR-85 between SR-20 and SR-397 has a 2010 LOS of F and SR-397 has a 2010 LOS of B.

There is a proposed highway project that would have a major impact on this alternative. This project, sometimes referred to as the Choctawhatchee Bridge to Eglin Bypass, is listed in the *Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization 2030 Long Range Transportation Plan* (OWTPO, 2007) in three phases. As shown on the 2030 Okaloosa-Walton Long Range Transportation Map, this project consists of: Phase (1) Four-lane Mid-Bay Bridge Connector from Mid-Bay Bridge north approach to Range Road; Phase (2) Four-lane Mid-Bay Bridge Connector from Range Road to SR-285; Phase (3) Four-lane Mid-Bay Bridge Connector from SR-285 to SR-85. If all three phases of this project were constructed, it would provide an alternative route around much, but not all, of the existing roadways that have an LOS of F between the White Point Area and the Eglin East Gate. To access the Eglin East ACP, traffic from the White Point Area would still need to use a segment of SR-85 anticipated to have an LOS of F. That project is not listed as a currently committed project in the Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization Fiscal Years 2011–2015 Project Priorities Amended January 21, 2010 (OWTPO, 2010b) or in the Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization Fiscal Years 2010–2014 Transportation Improvement Program (OWTPO, 2010a). Since that project is currently not funded and not included in the projects to start in the next five years, it is unlikely to be in existence in a 2017 and 2022 time frame and would not be available to housing developed on the White Point Area during that timeframe. Also while that project is listed in the OWTPO 2030 *Long Range Transportation Plan*, the projects contained in that Plan are subject to change and may not be constructed.

Table 3-4 presents 2008 traffic count information from the FDOT (FDOT, 2008).

The LOS on the main arterial roadways between the proposed housing area and the Eglin East Gate was determined for the years 2010, 2017, and 2022. Table 3-5 shows the expected LOS for arterial roadways that would be impacted by Alternative 1.

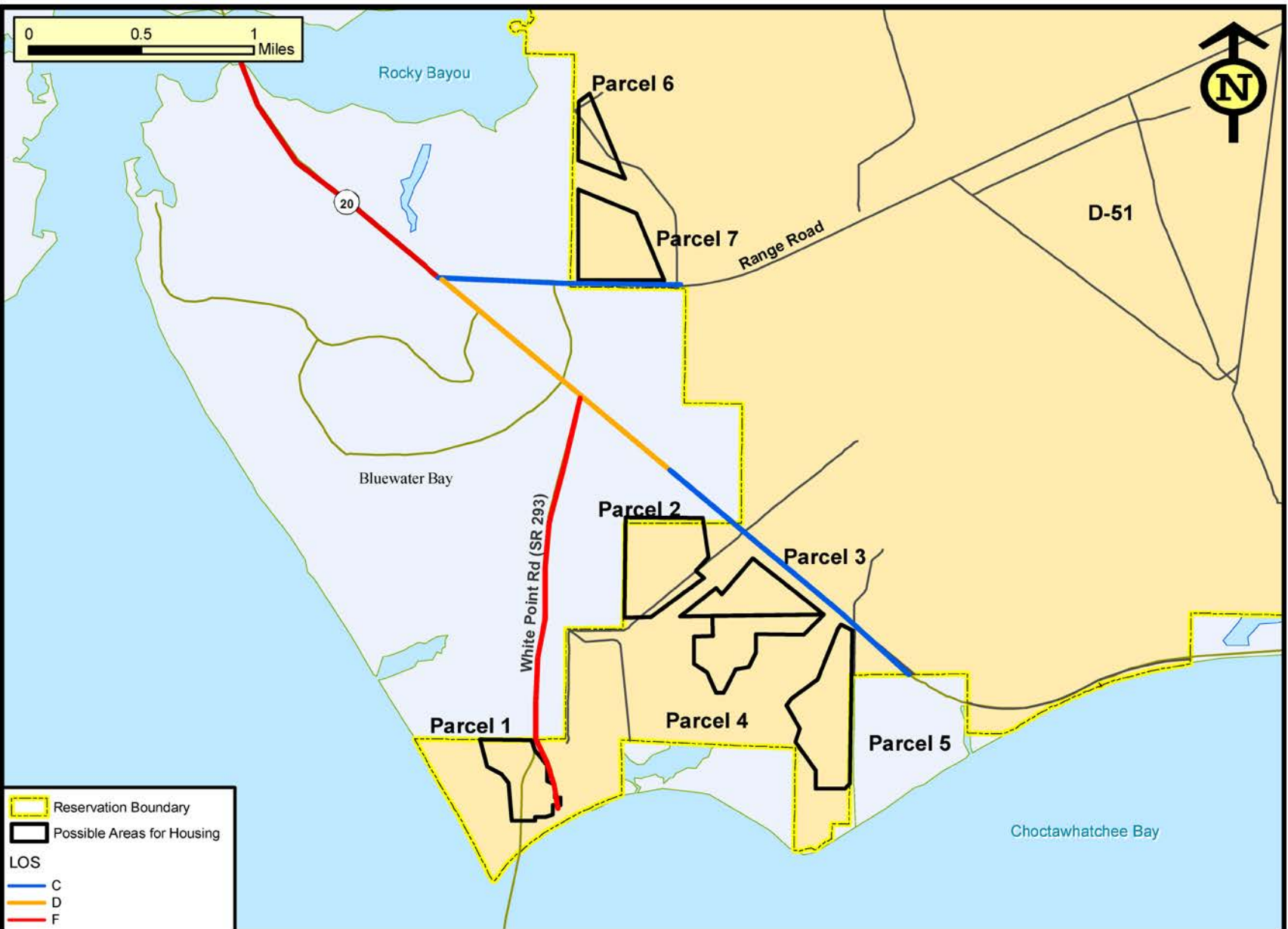


Figure 3-5. Alternative 1: White Point Area - Existing Level of Service

Table 3-4. 2008 Arterial Traffic Volume Affected Roadways - High and Low Directions - for Alternative 1

Site	Description	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT Two Way	"K" Factor	"D" Factor	"T" Factor
0110	SR-20 - Okaloosa - Walton County Line	E 4,400	W 4,200	8,600	11.41	63.65	7.85
0295	SR-293 - (White Point Road) 500' south of SR 20	N 9,800	S 9,700	19,500	9.65	59.89	3.87
0294	SR-20 - 1,000' east of Bay Drive, east of Niceville	E 15,000	W 16,000	31,000	11.02	51.99	5.49
0298	SR-20 - east end of Rocky Bayou Bridge	E 20,000	W 19,500	39,500	11.02	51.99	4.39
1502	SR-20 - 50' west of Swift and Sanders Creek Bridge	E 19,000	W 19,000	38,000	11.02	51.99	5.49
5073	SR-20 - 300' east of Palm Boulevard	E 19,000	W 19,500	38,500	11.02	51.99	4.23
5076	SR-20 - 300' east of SR-285 (Partin Drive)	E 19,000	W 19,000	38,000	11.02	51.99	5.49
5010	SR-20 - 150' east of CR 285A (Davis Street)	E 23,000	W 25,000	48,000	11.02	51.99	5.49
5009	SR-20 - 150' east of SR-285 (Bayshore Drive)	E 26,000	W 21,500	47,500	11.02	51.99	5.49
1510	SR-85 - south end of Boggy Bayou Bridge, Niceville	N 27,000	S 25,000	52,000	11.02	51.99	5.49
5081	SR-85 - 150' west of SR 397 (Leg D)	N 9,000	S 9,300	18,300	11.02	51.99	5.50
1507	SR-85 - 0.2 mile north of SR-190 (Niceville city limits)	N 8,500	S 8,600	17,100	11.02	51.99	6.49
0306	SR-30 - 500' west of Hurlburt Field Main Gate	E 26,950	W 18,500	45,000	9.65	59.89	4.10

' = feet; CR = County Road; SR = State Road

The columns have the following meanings:

Site = Location where traffic count was taken. See column description or mapping available on Florida Department of Transportation web site

Description = Describes location of site, typically in terms of distance from nearby intersections

Direction 1 and Direction 2 = Directional split of average annual daily traffic

AADT two way = Average annual daily traffic in both directions

"K" factor = The ratio of AADT to the peak hour traffic (AADT divided by K equals peak hour traffic)

"D" factor = The directional factor used to split peak hour traffic into heavier and lighter directions

"T" factor = The percentage of large trucks in the traffic stream - trucks affect the LOS on a roadway to a greater degree than cars

Table 3-5. Expected LOS Baseline/No Action Arterial Roadways Impacted by Alternative 1

Site	Description	2010 Heavy Direction LOS	2010 Light Direction LOS	2017 Heavy Direction LOS	2017 Light Direction LOS	2022 Heavy Direction LOS	2022 Light Direction LOS
110	SR-20 - Okaloosa - Walton County Line	C	C	C	C	D	D
295	SR-293 - (White Point Road) 500' south of SR 20	D	C	E	E	F	F
294	SR-20 - 1000' east of Bay Drive, east of Niceville	D	C	C	C	D	C
298	SR-20 - east end of Rocky Bayou Bridge	F	D	C	C	C	C
1502	SR-20 - 50' west of Swift and Sanders Creek Bridge	F	F	F	F	F	F
5073	SR-20 - 300' east of Palm Blvd	F	F	F	F	F	F
5076	SR-20 - 300' east of SR-285 (Partin Drive)	F	F	F	F	F	F
5010	SR-20 - 150' east of CR 285A (Davis Street)	D	D	F	F	F	F
5009	SR-20 - 150' east of SR-285 (Bayshore Drive)	D	D	F	F	F	F
1510	SR-85 - south end of Boggy Bayou Bridge, Niceville	F	F	F	F	F	F
5023	SR-397 - (John Sims Parkway) 300' north of Bayshore Drive North	B	B	B	B	B	B
5024	SR-397 - (John Sims Parkway) 50' north of Eglin AFB East Gate	B	B	B	B	B	B
1505	SR-397 - (John Sims Parkway) 0.240 mile South of SR-8	B	B	B	B	B	B

' = feet; Blvd = Boulevard; LOS = Level of Service; SR = State Road

3.1.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

The Eglin Main Base Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 locations were discussed previously under the commonalities section. The Valparaiso area, approximately 87 acres, is located near the northeast border of Eglin Main Base near the Eglin AFB East Gate. Access to the public road system for the 11 parcels under this alternative would be expected through utilization of the following collector roadways to the arterial roadway Eglin Boulevard:

- Parcel 1: Boatner Road, Hatchee Road, and Memorial Trail to Eglin Boulevard and Eglin West Gate
- Parcel 2: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 3: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 4: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 5: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 6: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 7: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 8: Eglin Boulevard and Eglin East Gate
- Parcel 9: Chinquapin Drive and Nakina Road to Hatchee Road to Eglin Boulevard
- Parcel 10: Ben's Lake Road and Choctaw Road to Hatchee Road to Eglin Boulevard
- Parcel 11: Boatner Road and Hatchee Road to Eglin Boulevard

Parcels 2–8 would also be served by North Gate Road, with a 2010 LOS of C, and Daytona Road, with a 2010 LOS of C.

3.1.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative would construct all of the new units on Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 and would not utilize the Valparaiso parcels or Parcels 8, 9, and 10. The Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 location was discussed previously under the commonalities section and Alternative 2 discussion.

Table 3-6 presents 2008 traffic count information from the FDOT (FDOT, 2008).

Table 3-6. 2008 Arterial Traffic Volumes - High and Low Direction - Alternatives 2 and 2a

Site	Description	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT Two Way	"K" Factor	"D" Factor	"T" Factor
0190	SR-189 - 300' south of SR-397 (Lewis Turner Blvd) near Eglin Main Gate	N 5,500	S 5,700	11,200	11.02	51.99	1.93
0307	SR-85 - 500' south of SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd)	N 8,500	S 8,100	16,600	11.02	51.99	5.50
0260	SR-85 - 500' north of SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd)	N 20,500	S 10,000	30,500	11.02	51.99	6.22
0290	SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd) 300' Northwest of SR-85	N 15,500	S 5,000	20,500	11.02	51.99	4.90
0291	SR-397 (Lewis Turner Blvd) 300' southeast of SR-85	N 5,900	S 5,800	11,700	11.02	51.99	5.22
0306	SR-30 (US-98) - 500' west of Hurlburt Field Main Entrance	E 22,500	W 22,500	45,000	9.65	59.89	4.10

' = feet; AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; Blvd = Boulevard; SR = State Road; US = U.S. Highway

Table 3-7 shows the expected LOS for arterial roadways that would be impacted by Alternatives 2 and 2a. Figure 3-6 depicts the LOS on roadways affected by Alternative 2 (including Subalternative 2a).

Table 3-7. Expected LOS Baseline/No Action Arterial Roadways Impacted by Alternatives 2 and 2a

Site	Description	2010 Heavy Direction LOS	2010 Light Direction LOS	2017 Heavy Direction LOS	2017 Light Direction LOS	2022 Heavy Direction LOS	2022 Light Direction LOS
190	SR-189 - 300' south of SR-397 (Lewis Turner Blvd near Eglin Main Gate	B	B	B	B	B	B
307	SR-85 - 500' south of SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd)	B	B	B	B	C	B
260	SR-85 - 500' north of SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd)	F	F	F	F	F	F
290	SR-189 (Lewis Turner Blvd) -300' northwest of SR-85	B	B	B	B	C	B
291	SR-397 (Lewis Turner Blvd) - 300' southeast of SR-85	B	B	B	B	B	B
306	SR-30 (US-98) - 500' west of Hurlburt Field Main Entrance	D	D	E	D	F	D
306	SR-30 (US-98) - 500' west of Hurlburt Field Main Entrance with increase to 6 lanes by 2017	D	D	C	B	D	C

' = feet; Blvd = Boulevard; LOS = Level of Service; SR = State Road; US = U.S. Highway

3.1.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 consists of five parcels that would be expected to access the public road system by using the following connector roadways:

- Parcel 1: New Access Point to SR-189
- Parcel 2: Roberts Boulevard to SR-189
- Parcel 3: Roberts Boulevard to SR-189
- Parcel 4: Sunset Land and Poquito Road to SR-189
- Parcel 5: Sunset Land and Poquito Road to SR-189

Table 3-8 presents 2008 traffic count information from the FDOT (FDOT, 2008).

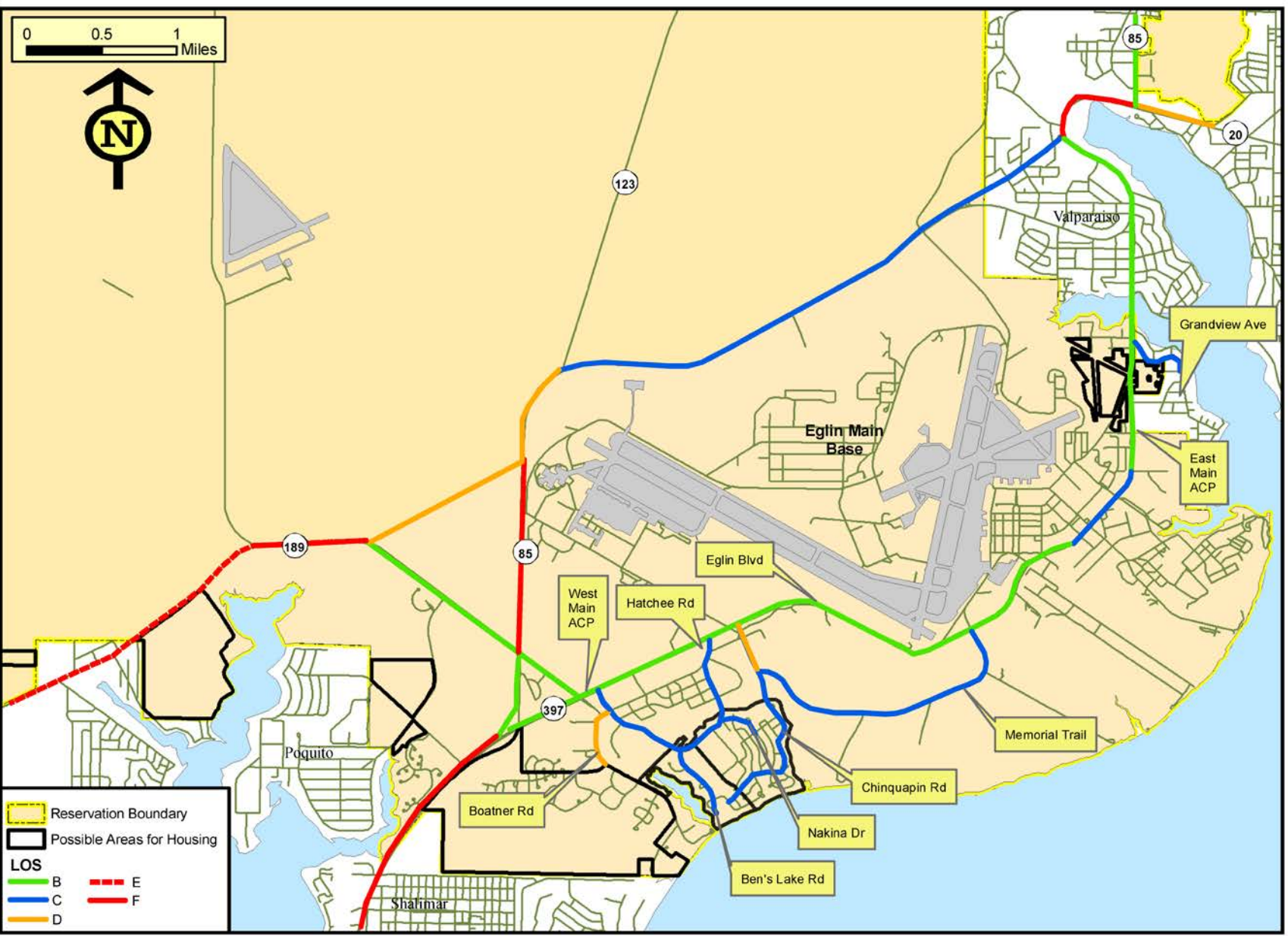


Figure 3-6. Alternative 2 and Subalternative 2a - Existing Level of Service

Table 3-8. 2008 Arterial Traffic Volumes - High and Low Direction - Alternatives 3

Site	Description	Direction 1	Direction 2	AADT Two Way	"K" Factor	"D" Factor	"T" Factor
5024	SR-397 (John Sims Parkway) - 50' north of Eglin AFB East Gate	N 8,800	S 9,100	17,900	11.02	51.99	4.97
5023	SR-397 (John Sims Parkway) - 300' north of Bayshore Drive North	N 9,600	S 9,200	18,800	11.02	51.99	2.79
1505	SR-397 (John Sims Parkway) - 0.240 mile south of SR-8	N 11,000	S 11,000	22,000	11.02	51.99	3.07
5022	SR-190 (John Sims Parkway) - 0.18 mile west of SR 397	N 0	S 0	3,900	11.02	51.99	4.14
1504	SR-190 (John Sims Parkway) - 0.27 Mile East of SR-85	N 1,900	S 2,000	3,900	11.02	51.99	5.22
5081	SR-85 150' west of SR-397 (Leg D)	N 9,000	S 9,300	18,300	11.02	51.99	5.50
1507	SR-85 - 0.2 mile north of SR-190 (Niceville city limits)	N 8,500	S 8,600	17,100	11.02	51.99	6.49

AADT, K, and D are taken from Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT), 2006.

' = feet; AADT = average annual daily traffic; PHV = peak hourly volume; SR = State Road

1. K is a factor relating the AADT to the peak hourly volume.

2. D is a factor showing the percentage of the traffic flowing in the heavier direction.

Table 3-9 shows the expected LOS for arterial roadways that would be impacted by Alternative 3. Figure 3-7 depicts the LOS on roadways affected by Alternative 3.

Table 3-9. Expected LOS Baseline/No Action Arterial Roadways Impacted by Alternative 3

Site	Description	2010 Heavy Direction LOS	2010 Light Direction LOS	2017 Heavy Direction LOS	2017 Light Direction LOS	2022 Heavy Direction LOS	2022 Light Direction LOS
1706	SR-189 (Lewis Tuner Blvd) - 2.0 miles west of SR-85	F	F	F	F	F	F
0250	SR-189 - 1.6 mile north of SR-188/US-98, Okaloosa County	F	F	F	F	F	F
5090	SR-189 - 300' north of SR-188 (Racetrack Road)	F	F	F	F	F	F
306	Hurlburt Field Road - 300' west of Martin Luther King Blvd	F	F	F	F	F	F

' = feet; Blvd = Boulevard; LOS = Level of Service; SR = State Road; US = U.S. Highway

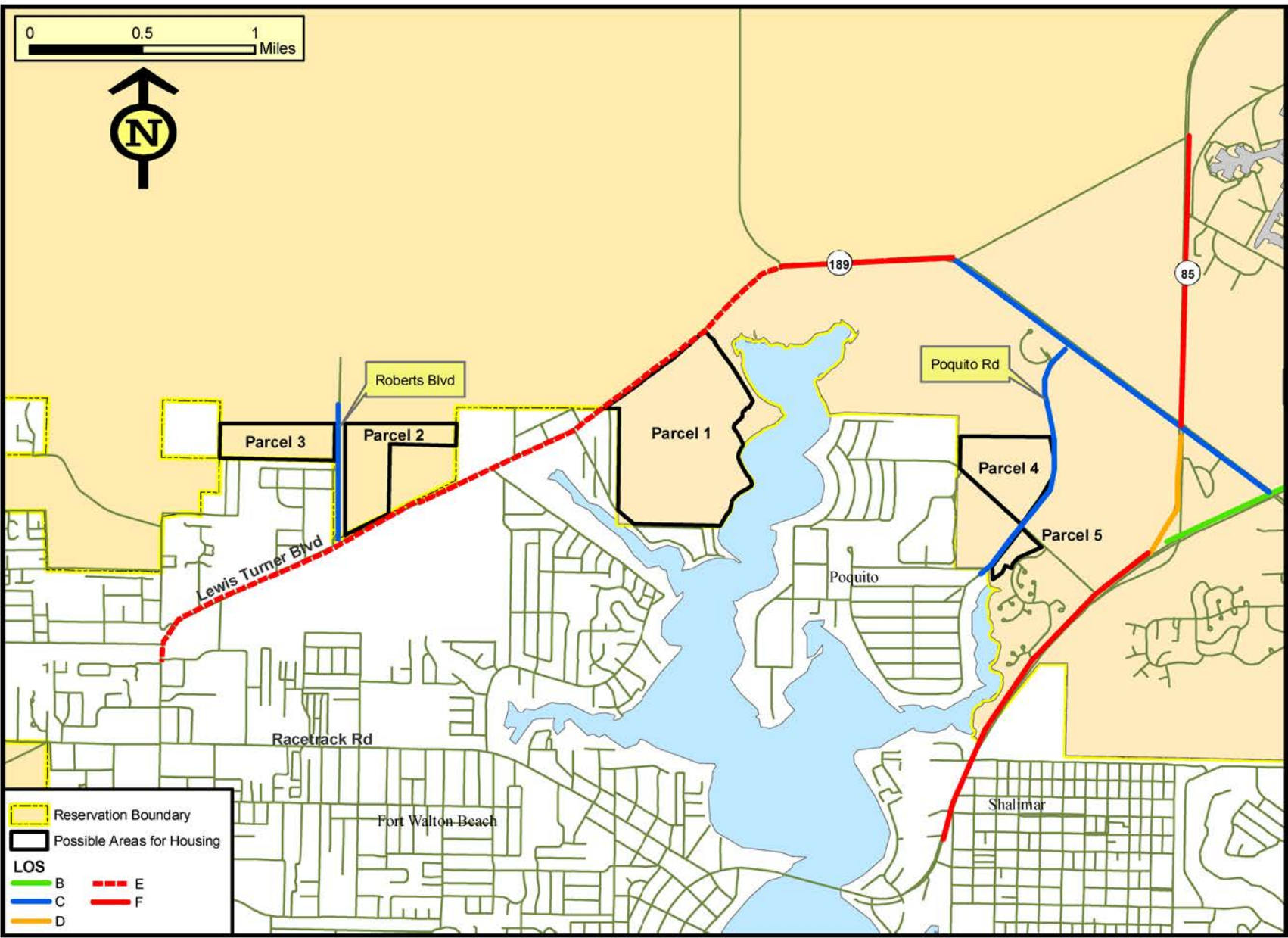


Figure 3-7. Alternative 3 - Existing Level of Service

3.1.2.6 *Alternative 4: Mix Alternative*

This Alternative would involve utilizing a combination of the parcels described in Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. The affected environment for this alternative would be the same as described previously.

3.2 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

3.2.1 Definition of the Resource

Socioeconomic resources are defined as the basic attributes associated with human activities. The Eglin Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) is primarily associated with the construction and renovation of on-base housing units for military members. Therefore, the following resources are addressed under socioeconomics as the indicators that could potentially be impacted by the MHPI process: population, economic activity (employment and earnings), schools, and housing.

Environmental Justice

Concern that certain disadvantaged communities may bear a disproportionate share of adverse health and environmental effects compared to the general population led to the enactment in 1994 of Executive Order (EO) 12898, *Federal Actions to Address Environmental Justice in Minority Populations and Low-Income Populations*. This EO directs federal agencies to address disproportionate environmental and human-health effects in minority and low-income communities. In addition, 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 989, *Environmental Impact Analysis Process*, addresses the need for consideration of environmental justice issues in compliance with the National Environmental Policy Act. EO 12898 applies to federal agencies that conduct activities that could substantially affect human health or the environment. The evaluation of environmental justice is designed to:

- Focus attention of federal agencies on the human health and environmental conditions in minority communities and low-income communities with the goal of achieving environmental justice.
- Foster nondiscrimination in federal programs that may substantially affect human health or the environment.
- Give minority communities and low-income communities greater opportunities for public participation in, and access to, public information on matters relating to human health and the environment.

Environmental justice analysis also addresses the protection of children, as required by EO 13045, *Protection of Children from Environmental Health Risks and Safety Risks*

(*Protection of Children*), issued in 1997 to identify and address issues that affect the protection of children. According to the EO, all federal agencies must assign a high priority to addressing health and safety risks to children, to coordinating research priorities on children's health, and to ensuring that their standards take into account special risks to children. The EO states that, "...'environmental health risks and safety risks' mean risks to health or to safety that are attributable to products or substances that the child is likely to come in contact with or ingest (such as the air we breathe, the food we eat, the water we drink or use for recreation, the soil we live on, and the products we use or are exposed to)."

3.2.2 Affected Environment

3.2.2.1 Commonalities Across All Alternatives

The influence of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is distinguishable within a three county region of influence (ROI) composed of Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton counties located in northwest Florida. Although the effects of activities taking place at both installations are manifest throughout the ROI, they are most evident in Okaloosa County. In addition, individual parcels of the proposed housing areas are not discussed individually as the effects of the construction and demolition activities, as well as the operation of these housing areas, would be distributed through the ROI.

Population

The population of the ROI increased by more than 56,000 persons (17.2 percent) over years 2000 to 2009, at an average annual rate of 1.8 percent. The greatest absolute contribution to this increase was derived from the population increase in Santa Rosa County (over 34,000 persons), followed by Walton County (over 14,500 persons), and lastly Okaloosa County (nearly 8,000 persons). Walton County (the smallest county in terms of population) experienced the highest percentage growth rate (3.5 average annual percent) of the three counties (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a). Santa Rosa County experienced a comparable growth with an average population increase of 2.9 percent.

At the time of the 2000 census, the total population in the region was approximately 328,842 persons. Okaloosa County was the most populous county in the region with a total population of nearly 170,500 persons, followed by Santa Rosa County with 117,400 persons (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b and 2010c). Walton County is a more rural county with a 2000 population of 40,600 persons (U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a). Currently, Okaloosa County is the 24th most populous county in the state of Florida (Florida Legislature Office of Economic and Demographic Research [OEDR], 2010a). In Okaloosa County, the two communities with the largest populations are Fort Walton Beach and Crestview. Walton County is currently ranked as the 41st most populous

county in the state of Florida but has been one of the fastest growing counties in Florida (Florida Legislature OEDR, 2010b).

Since 2000, the U.S. Census Bureau has estimated the population of the region by estimating the change in population components such as births, deaths, international immigration, and net migration from other states. In all of the counties in the region, births have outnumbered deaths; however, only in Santa Rosa and Walton counties has migration from other states been a larger component of population growth (Texas A&M University Real Estate Center, 2011a, 2011b). Okaloosa County has also had domestic in-migration, but in the years 2005 through 2009 net domestic migration was negative, with more people moving out of the county than in. In 2009, net domestic migration was a loss of nearly 3,000 persons, contributing to a decrease in estimated population from 2008 to 2009 (Texas A&M University Real Estate Center, 2011c). These components were used to estimate the current population in the region.

Under each alternative, a large part of the construction, renovation, and demolition of housing would occur in the main housing areas on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Additionally, under some of the alternatives, new housing areas would be constructed in or near the cities of Valparaiso or Fort Walton Beach. Table 3-10, Table 3-11, and Table 3-12 summarize the community and population data for each county in the ROI and the largest incorporated areas.

Hurlburt - Hurlburt Field is located in Okaloosa County (ZIP Code 32544). The incorporated areas of Mary Esther, Fort Walton Beach, and Navarre are adjacent to Hurlburt Field. In 2008, Hurlburt Field had a total of 8,206 active duty personnel; 10,782 dependents; and 1,316 civilians (Economic Development Council [EDC] of Okaloosa County, 2009).

Table 3-10. Population Estimates for Okaloosa County, 2000–2009

Location	2000	2009 Estimate	Average Annual Percent Change
Cinco Bayou	377	311	-2.1%
Crestview	14,766	18,987	2.8%
Destin	11,119	12,637	1.4%
Fort Walton Beach	19,973	19,220	-0.4%
Laurel Hill	549	700	2.7%
Mary Esther	4,055	3,960	-0.3%
Niceville	11,684	12,400	0.7%
Shalimar	718	927	2.9%
Valparaiso	6,408	6,126	-0.5%
Okaloosa County	170,497	178,473	0.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010b, 2011a

Table 3-11. Population Estimates for Walton County, 2000–2009

Location	2000	2009 Estimate	Average Annual Percent Change
DeFuniak Springs	5,089	5,029	-0.1%
Freeport	1,190	1,667	3.8%
Paxton	656	818	2.5%
Walton County	40,602	55,105	3.5%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010a, 2011b

Table 3-12. Population Estimates for Santa Rosa County, 2000–2009

Location	2000	2009 Estimate	Average Annual Percent Change
Jay	579	687	1.9%
Gulf Breeze	5,665	6,493	1.5%
Milton	7,045	8,546	2.2%
Santa Rosa County	117,743	151,759	2.9%

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2010c, 2011c

Employment

Eglin AFB, spanning over each county in the region, combined with Hurlburt Field and Duke Field form the Eglin Complex. Therefore, the military and other defense-related industries are the largest contributor to Okaloosa County's economy. With the location of Eglin Complex and its role in the development and testing of new technologies, the region has become a center for defense-related and technology industries. The Eglin Complex has an overall economic impact of over \$6 billion (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009). A large part of the economic activity attributed to the Eglin Complex stems from related industries such as defense contractors. In FY 2002, military installations located in Okaloosa County added over \$728 million into the local economy through contracts; 350 local businesses were awarded contracts. In FY 2005, the EDC of Okaloosa County estimated that over 20,000 local jobs had been created in industries related to military spending in Okaloosa County (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009).

Tourism is the second largest contributor to Okaloosa County's economy. The EDC estimates that tourism generates about \$1 billion annually and supports 35,000 jobs (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009a). The primary attractions are the beaches and sport fishing. Tourists are drawn to the area year-round, though peak activity occurs in the spring and summer.

In 2008, the latest data available, total employment in the region was approximately 205,290 jobs. As with population, Okaloosa County had the largest share of employment with over 127,000 jobs (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010a). This number is more than twice the number of jobs in Santa Rosa County, which had a total

employment of approximately 50,000 jobs during the same time period. Walton County had approximately 27,500 jobs in 2008.

Each of the counties experienced strong job growth between 2001 and 2007 prior to a decrease in the number of jobs between 2007 and 2008. Over the entire time period between 2001 and 2008 Okaloosa County had the lowest rate of job growth, with an average annual increase of 3.0 percent; employment in Santa Rosa County increased at an average annual rate of 3.7 percent; and Walton County experienced the highest job growth rate, with an increase of 6.8 percent per year.

A sharp decrease in the housing market in 2007 marked the beginning of a nationwide recession. The state of Florida was particularly hard-hit by the recession. Between 2007 and 2008, Okaloosa County lost over 1,400 jobs, while Santa Rosa County lost 482 jobs and Walton County lost 912 jobs. In comparison, the state of Florida as a whole lost over 128,000 jobs between 2007 and 2008. In the region, the construction industry was a component of job growth and comprised a large share of total employment until the recession. Between 2001 and 2006, the number of jobs in the construction industry increased to a high of over 10,000 jobs in Okaloosa County alone. In 2007, the construction industry began to retract with the number of jobs decreasing from approximately 8,700 jobs then to approximately 7,800 jobs in 2008 (U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, 2010a). The construction industry in Santa Rosa County and Walton County experienced a similar contraction and the number of jobs decreased between 2006 and 2008.

The median household income in Okaloosa County is \$50,899 (2005 dollars adjusted for inflation) (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009b). According to the county's EDC, Okaloosa County has a lower cost of living than the average of the metropolitan statistical areas in the United States. The average cost of living in the county dropped from 101.1 percent in 2005 to 98.5 percent in the first quarter of 2007 (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2008).

In 2008, the unemployment rate in each of the three counties within the ROI was lower than both the national level of 5.8 percent and the state level of 6.2 percent (Table 3-13). Between 2003 and 2006 the unemployment rate for each county decreased annually. However, since 2007 the percentages have started to increase. In all three counties, the unemployment rate increased by over 50 percent between 2007 and 2008.

Table 3-13. Labor Force Data by County, 2009

County	Labor Force	Employed	Unemployed	Unemployment Rate
Okaloosa County	98,167	91,113	7,054	7.2
Santa Rosa County	69,387	65,513	3,874	5.6
Walton County	31,585	30,204	1,381	4.4

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 2009

Schools

Potential impacts to schools would be primarily determined by the location of the proposed parcels in relation to the school district and the school attendance zones defined for each individual school. All of the proposed parcels are located in Okaloosa County and the Okaloosa County School District. Therefore, the following discussion and potential impacts focuses on that district and its related schools.

On Eglin AFB there is one elementary school, Eglin Elementary that is attended by most of the pre-kindergarten through fourth grade students living on base. Eglin Elementary was established in the 2007–2008 school year after combining two on-base schools, Cherokee Elementary and Oak Hill Elementary, into a single elementary school. There is currently one Child Development Center (CDC) located at building 2578 and another modular CDC located at Foster Drive. There are two new CDCs under development at Eglin AFB (near the corner of Boatner Road and Memorial Trail), expected to be completed in August 2011; these will replace the modular CDC located on Foster Drive. Middle school and high school aged children living on Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field are likely to attend Addie Lewis Middle School, Clifford Meigs Middle School, Niceville High School, Choctawhatchee High School, or Fort Walton Beach High School.

With the development of housing proposed on new parcels within the Eglin Reservation, several other schools may receive additional students. Table 3-14 displays a list of the schools (current GIS information does not show the location of the new CDCs) that have attendance zones in proximity to the parcels proposed for development under the MHPI. All of the schools have average class sizes at or below the maximum class size dictated by the Class Size Reduction Amendment passed by the Florida Legislature in 2002. All schools in Florida are required to reduce their average class sizes below the mandated class sizes by the beginning of the 2010–2011 school year. During scoping, the Superintendent of Okaloosa County School District and other commenters expressed concern that Bluewater Elementary School is nearing capacity and would be adversely affected by the MHPI with the adjusting distribution of school attendance by the children living in the new Eglin military family housing (MFH). In the 2009–2010 school year, Bluewater Elementary School enrolled 763 students and had an average class size of 17.99 for pre-kindergarten through third grade classes and 19.38 for grades four through eight. These class sizes are near the mandated average class sizes and are in compliance with the Class Size Reduction Amendment.

Students are not necessarily confined to schools within their attendance zones. Okaloosa County School District operates a plan for Controlled School Choice Open Enrollment which allows for students to attend schools outside of their attendance zone with a zoning waiver. This system allows parents and students a choice of schools within the district. Parents and students are required to complete a waiver application for the school of their choice. The schools evaluate the waiver applications and accept or deny the waiver based on capacity and space availability.

Table 3-14. Enrollment and Average Class Sizes by Potentially Affected Schools

Location	Enrollment ¹	Average Class Size ²		
		Grades PreK-3	Grades 4-8	Grades 9-12
Maximum Class Sizes Legislated	N/A	18.00	22.00	25.00
Okaloosa County School District	28,695	17.29	19.38	23.62
Bluewater Elementary School	763	17.99	21.84	N/A
Bruner Middle School	791	N/A	19.52	N/A
Choctawhatchee High School	1,633	N/A	N/A	23.69
Edge Elementary School	524	17.83	18.85	N/A
Edwins Elementary School	478	15.80	17.42	N/A
Eglin Elementary School	368	17.96	16.00	N/A
Elliot Point Elementary School	627	17.55	21.47	N/A
Florosa Elementary School	517	17.85	19.06	N/A
Fort Walton Beach High School	1,827	N/A	N/A	24.02
Kenwood Elementary School	608	17.35	20.34	N/A
Lewis Middle School	653	N/A	16.97	N/A
Longwood Elementary School	496	14.88	14.40	N/A
Mary Esther Elementary School	566	17.42	18.58	N/A
Meigs Middle School	575	N/A	20.92	N/A
Niceville High School	1,883	N/A	N/A	24.68
Plew Elementary School	571	17.66	21.02	N/A
Pryor Middle School	579	N/A	19.96	N/A
Ruckel Middle School	848	N/A	20.71	N/A
Shalimar Elementary School	587	16.82	20.56	N/A
Wright Elementary School	581	17.74	16.52	N/A

Source: Florida Department of Education 2009, 2010a, 2010b

PreK = pre-kindergarten

1. Data is for the 2010-2011 school year.

2. Data is for the 2009-2010 school year.

Housing

At the time of the 2000 census, there were 156,795 housing units in the ROI. Between 1990 and 2000, housing in the ROI grew by 37,667 units, a growth of 2.8 percent annually. In 2000, 112,717 housing units of the total housing units in the ROI were occupied, representing over 72 percent of the total housing supply (U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a, 2000b, 2000c, 2000d).

Between 2000 and 2008, housing growth in the ROI was primarily in single family housing units. The number of multi-family housing units permitted during the same time period varied widely with most of the multi-family permits being issued in Okaloosa and Walton counties. Santa Rosa County issued very few multi-family building permits. The number of total permits in 2007 and 2008 were much lower in all of the counties than in previous years. This can be explained by the slowing in the housing market experienced during that time as compared to the booming housing market and housing development from previous years.

In 2007 and 2008, the collapse of the booming housing market initiated a nationwide recession. Florida, in particular, was hard hit by a housing market that experienced falling values, slow sales, and the stalling of new housing developments. The Emerald Coast Association of Realtors tracks information from the Multiple Listing Service (MLS) within an area covering primarily Okaloosa and Walton counties as well as collecting data for Escambia, Santa Rosa, and Bay counties. According to the Emerald Coast Association of Realtors MLS, in July 2005 at the height of the housing boom, a total of 520 housing units were sold, including condos and townhomes, with an average price of \$441,429 and an average of 62 days on the market. In the same month, in 2010, only 290 housing units were sold, with an average price of \$243,501 and an average of 138 days on the market (Emerald Coast Association of Realtors, 2010).

Another, more reliable measurement of the housing market is the median price. In 2005, the median price of a housing unit in Okaloosa County was \$238,400 as compared to the median price in the United States of \$213,000. In 2009, the median price decreased to \$185,500 in Okaloosa County, surpassing the median price in the United States of \$169,000 (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009). Santa Rosa County experienced a similar increase in the median price where between 2007 and 2008 the median sales price decreased over 5 percent (Florida Legislature OEDR, 2009). Information on the median sales price for Walton County was not available.

Future housing development in Okaloosa County is likely to be concentrated in the northern portion of the county, including the city of Crestview. The southern portion of Okaloosa County is occupied by Eglin AFB, and the cities of Fort Walton Beach, Valparaiso, and Niceville are located between Eglin AFB and the coastline. Undeveloped land is limited. The northern portion of the county is relatively rural with land available for the development of new subdivisions. Sales prices in Crestview are also lower as compared to the southern portion of Okaloosa County. In 2007, the average sales price for a single family home in Crestview was \$200,423 as compared to \$227,800 in the greater Fort Walton Beach area or \$306,480 in Niceville and Valparaiso (EDC of Okaloosa County, 2009). Average rent in Crestview during the same time period was \$1,313 per month as compared to \$1,154 in Niceville and Valparaiso. Average rent in the greater Fort Walton Beach area was actually lower than in Crestview at \$964 per month.

Military Family Housing

According to the 2009 Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA), Eglin AFB has an inventory of 1,340 government-controlled housing units (U.S. Air Force, 2009a). The HRMA applies Department of Defense (DoD) policies to determine the availability of private sector housing for military members and assesses the number of on-base housing units that would be required in the future (FY 2014) to fulfill the demand of the military members, particularly if affordability or availability of suitable housing is an issue. In the Eglin AFB HRMA conducted in 2009, the authorized manpower was 7,098 permanent party personnel with an estimated 3,780 accompanied personnel and

2,226 unaccompanied personnel (U.S. Air Force, 2009a). As part of the BRAC decision, Eglin AFB is scheduled to receive additional personnel from the U.S. Army and the establishment of the Joint Strike Fighter Initial Joint Training Site. Based on these changes in base population, the projected number of authorized permanent party personnel for 2014 is 10,311, with 5,696 accompanied personnel and 3,048 unaccompanied personnel. Based on this analysis, it was determined that there would be a shortfall of 580 private sector housing units for military families.

In addition to the increase in personnel and housing, the BRAC decision involves the beddown and operation of the F-35 aircraft at Eglin AFB. As discussed in Sections 3.7.2 and 4.7.2, *Noise*, the noise from the airfield would change the noise affecting the Eglin AFB housing areas. The noise analysis from the preferred alternative considered in the *Eglin BRAC Supplemental EIS for the F-35 Beddown at Eglin AFB (Draft September 2010)* (the “F-35 SEIS”) indicates that some existing Eglin AFB housing areas would be exposed to aircraft noise above 65 dB day-night average sound level (DNL) (see Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10, in Chapter 4). At these noise levels, residents of the existing Eglin housing could experience increased levels of annoyance and potentially experience disruptions in speech, phone conversations, or sleeping. However, these noise levels are not considered high enough to cause physical harm to the residents. Constructing new housing with noise level reduction measures can decrease the level of annoyance and number of disruptions.

Hurlburt Field had a separate HRMA performed at the same time as Eglin AFB. In the Hurlburt Field HRMA, the authorized manpower was 7,757 permanent party personnel with an estimated 4,029 accompanied personnel and 3,210 unaccompanied personnel (U.S. Air Force, 2009b). Personnel have been transferred from Hurlburt Field to Cannon AFB, New Mexico as a result of the BRAC decision to beddown the Air Force Special Operations Command (AFSOC) assets at Cannon AFB. Based on these changes in base population, the projected number of authorized permanent party personnel for 2014 is 6,776, with 3,603 accompanied personnel and 2,779 unaccompanied personnel. In 2009, Hurlburt Field had an inventory of 680 government-controlled housing units, including 300 leased units with the lease that will expire in 2012 (U.S. Air Force, 2009b). As in the Eglin AFB HRMA, the local housing market was analyzed to determine the availability of private sector housing for Hurlburt Field personnel. The Hurlburt Field HRMA determined that a shortfall of 314 private sector housing units would exist by FY 2014.

Environmental Justice

Table 3-15 identifies total population and percentage populations of concern in each of the three ROI counties, the state of Florida, and the United States. Air Force guidance on environmental justice analysis specifies using census tract data. Currently, 2010 census data is not available for Florida to the census tract level. The most recent data at the census tract level is from the 2000 census.

Table 3-15. Total Population and Populations of Concern by County and City, 2000

Location	Population	Percent Minority	Percent Low-Income
Okaloosa County	170,498	19.0	8.8
Cinco Bayou	377	17.7	15.5
Crestview	14,766	22.7	16.7
Destin	11,119	2.3	5.5
Fort Walton Beach	19,973	17.8	9.9
Laurel Hill	549	22.6	21.6
Mary Esther	4,055	12.6	5.7
Niceville	11,684	9.8	9.6
Shalimar	718	9.6	3.1
Valparaiso	6,408	16.3	6.7
Santa Rosa County	117,743	10.9	9.8
Jay	579	1.7	16.5
Gulf Breeze	5,665	1.5	4.2
Milton	7,045	19.6	16.6
Walton County	40,601	12.7	14.4
DeFuniak Springs	5,089	N/A	N/A
Freeport	1,190	4.9	21.4
Paxton	656	4.8	12.3
Three-county ROI	328,842	15.3	9.8
Florida	15,982,378	34.6	12.5
United States	281,421,906	30.9	12.4

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, 2000a, 2000b, 2000c, and 2000d

1. Population density is calculated as average persons per square mile.

The total population in 2000 for the ROI was 328,842 persons, representing 2.1 percent of the Florida population (15,982,378 persons). Population density in the region ranged from 38.4 persons per square mile in Walton County to 182.2 persons per square mile in Okaloosa County. By comparison, the state of Florida has an overall population density of 296.4 persons per square mile, reflecting the relatively sparse population in the region surrounding Eglin AFB.

Minority persons represent 15.3 percent of the ROI population and 34.6 percent of the state population. African Americans are the predominant minority group in the ROI, while at the state level, Hispanic or Latino persons are the largest minority group. The minority population in the three counties of the ROI ranges from 10.9 percent in Santa Rosa County to 19.0 percent in Okaloosa County.

The percentage of persons and families in the ROI with incomes below the poverty level was somewhat lower than state levels, averaging 9.8 percent in the ROI compared to 12.5 percent in Florida as a whole. Okaloosa County and Santa Rosa County exhibited relatively low poverty rates of 8.8 and 9.8 percent, respectively, while in Walton County 14.4 percent of the population was living below the poverty level. The maps presented in Figure 3-8 and Figure 3-9 display the minority and low-income communities of concern in the Eglin AFB region.

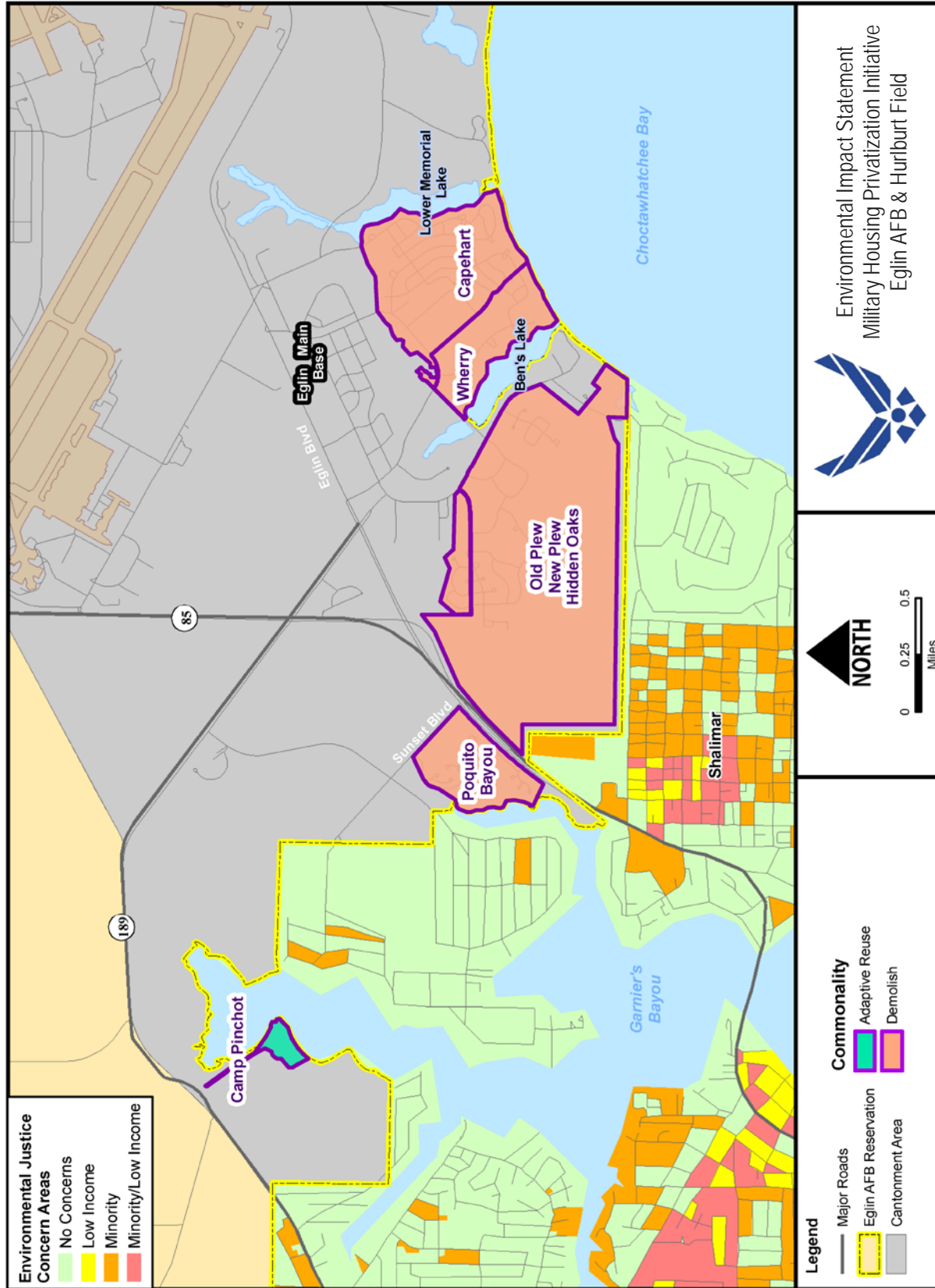


Figure 3-8. Communities With High Minority and/or Low-Income Populations as Compared to County Averages Within the Eglin Project Area

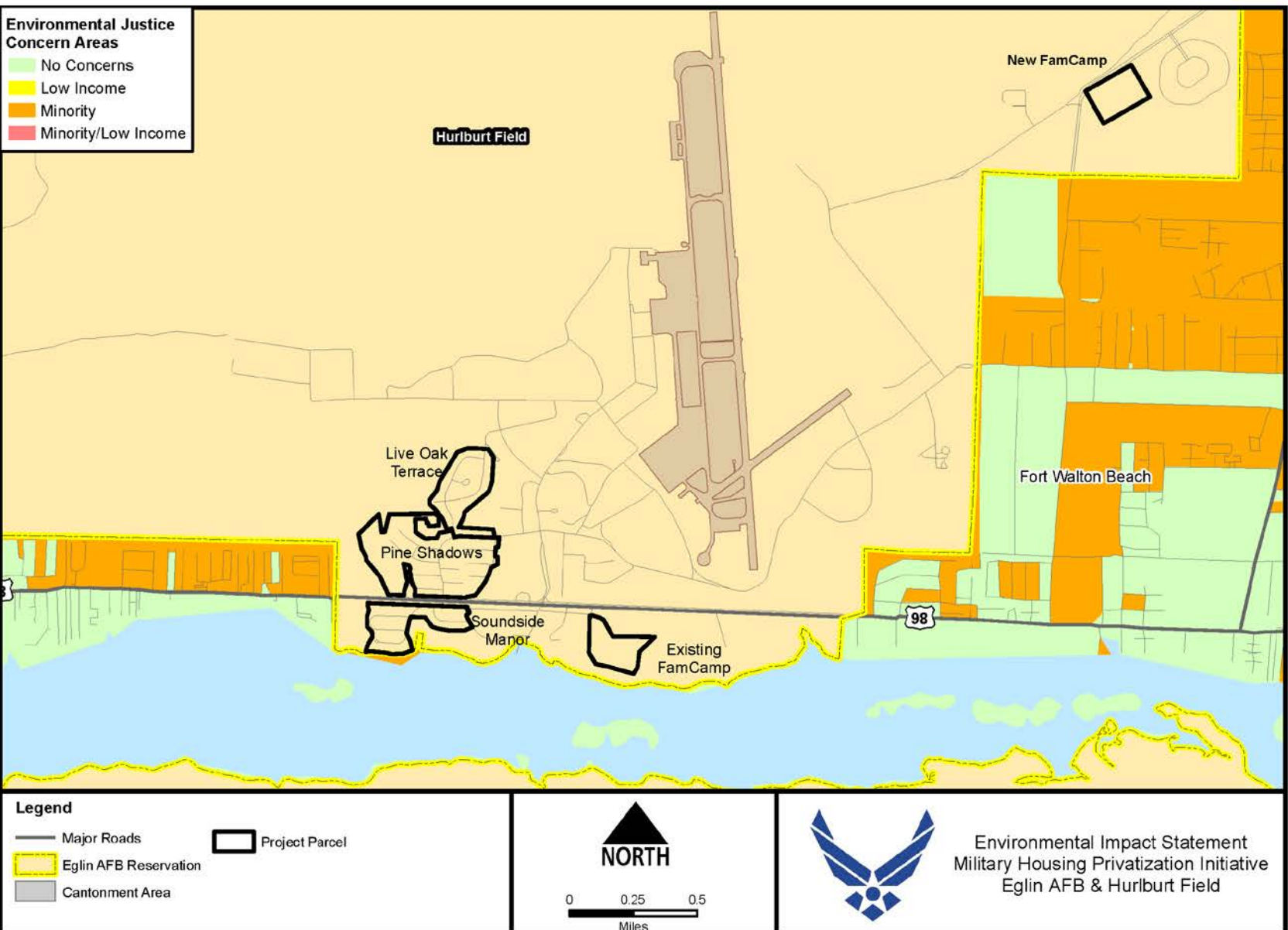


Figure 3-9. Communities With High Minority and/or Low-Income Populations as Compared to County Averages Within the Hurlburt Field Project Area

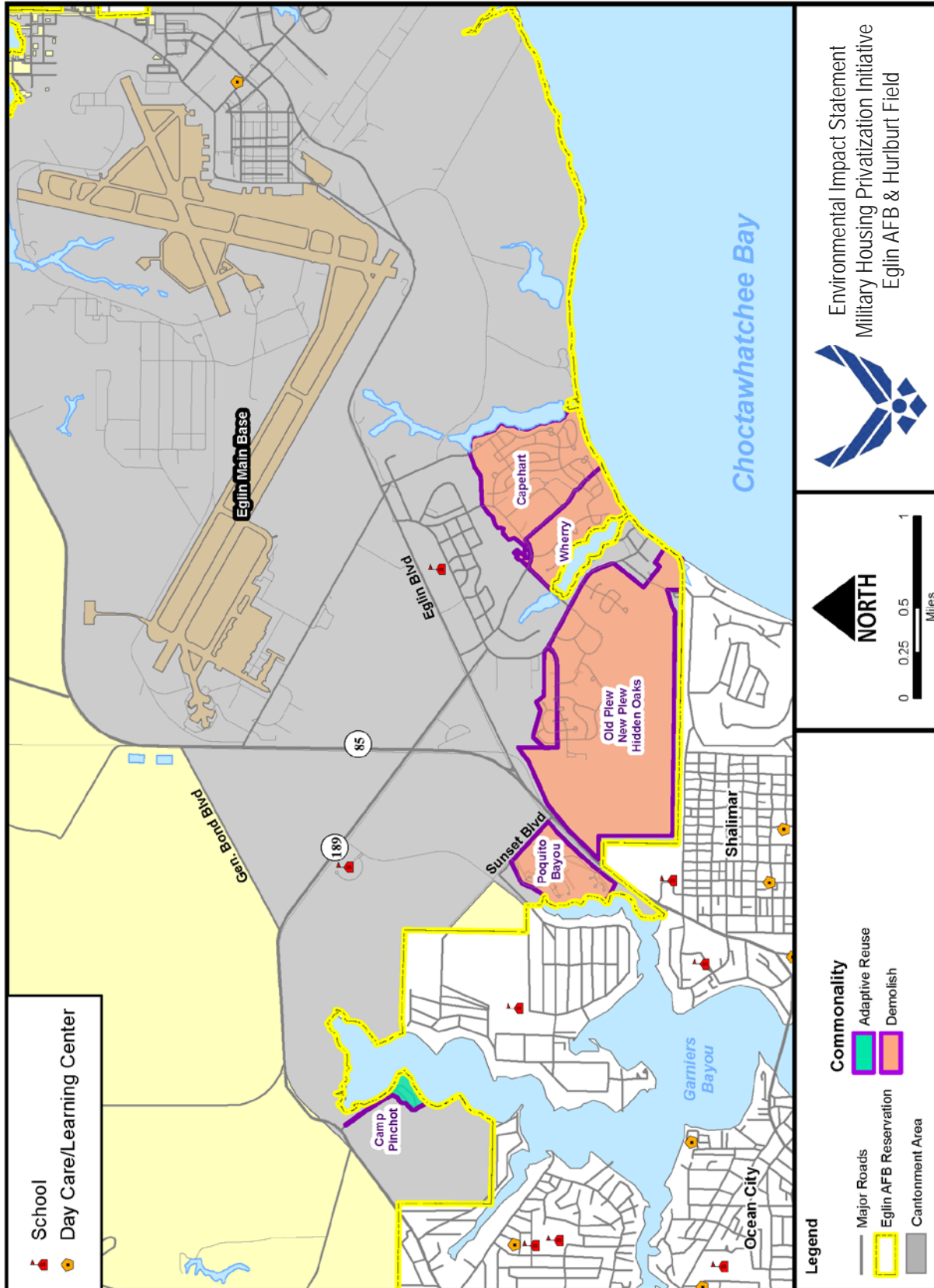


Figure 3-10. Communities With a High Percentage of Children Under 18 as Compared to County Averages Within the Eglin Project Area

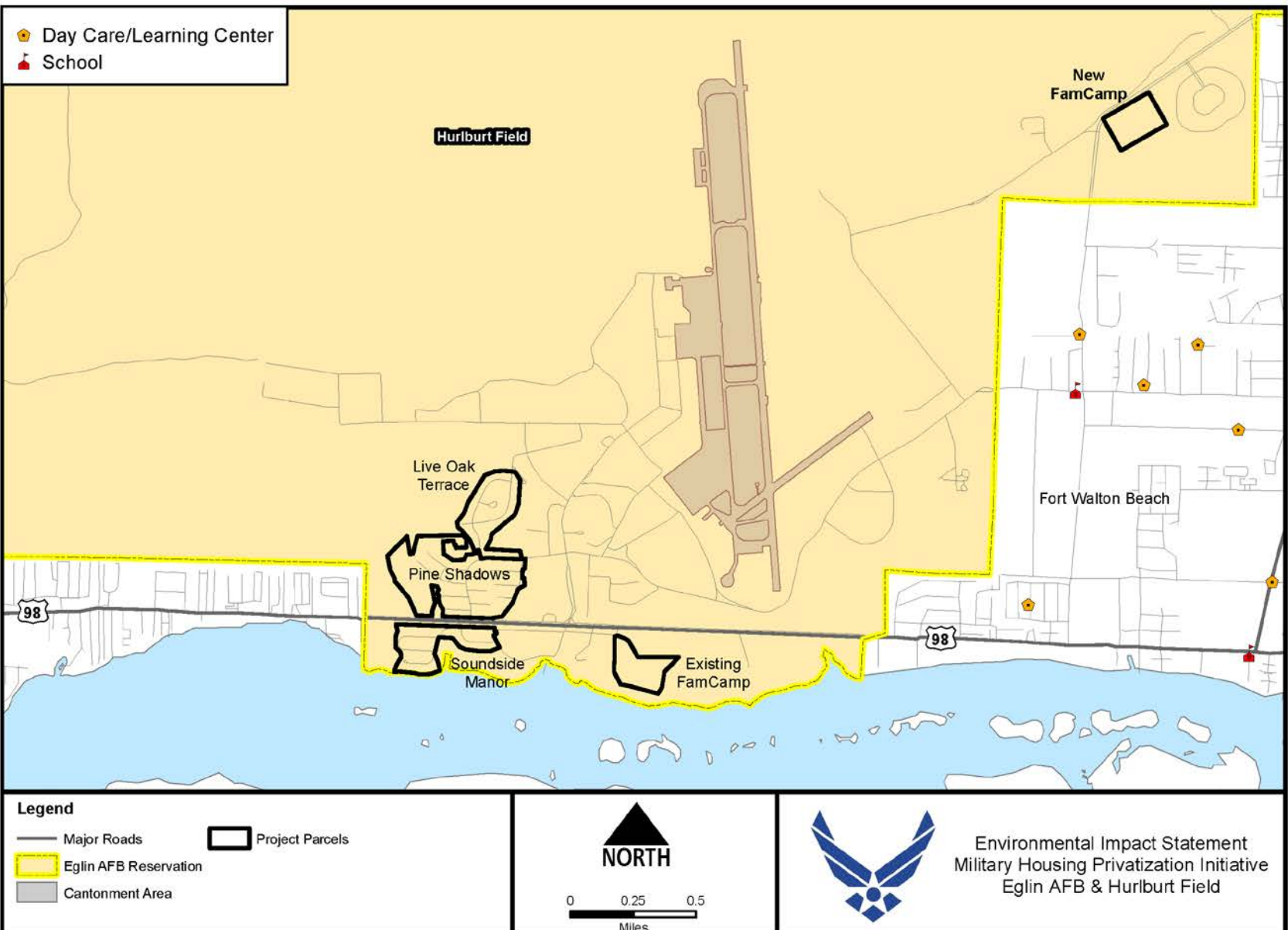


Figure 3-11. Communities With a High Percentage of Children Under 18 as Compared to County Averages Within the Hurlburt Field Project Area

According to statistics from the 2000 census (the latest available), 3,681 children under age 18 (or 38.4 percent of the total base population) live on Eglin AFB (ZIP Code 32542). A total of 1,490 children (approximately 15.5 percent of the total base population) are younger than five years old. At Hurlburt Field (ZIP Code 32544), 1,008 children under age 18 (or 32.5 percent of the total base population) live on the base, with 394 children (approximately 12.7 percent of the total base population) under the age of five years (U.S. Department of Commerce, 2008). The youth population, comprising children under the age of 18 years, constitutes 25 percent of the ROI population, ranging from 21.7 percent in Walton County to 26.6 percent in Santa Rosa County, compared to 22.8 percent for Florida overall. Schools and childcare centers are displayed on the maps presented in Figure 3-10 and Figure 3-11 (on the previous two pages).

3.3 UTILITIES

The utilities described and analyzed for potential impact resulting from the implementation of the MHPI include potable water, wastewater, electricity, and natural gas. The description of the each utility focuses on existing infrastructure (e.g., wells, water systems, wastewater treatment plants), current utility use, and any predefined capacity or limitations as set forth in permits or regulations.

3.3.1 Definition of the Resource

Water that is drinkable by humans is referred to as “potable water.” Potable water is safe to consume because it either comes from an uncontaminated aquifer (an underground layer of porous rock containing water) or it has been pretreated to eliminate contaminants that would potentially cause illness in humans.

Wastewater is water that has been used and contains dissolved or suspended waste materials. The waste materials include a wide variety of pollutants such as human excreta, food waste, soaps, detergents, and other cleaning materials. Before the wastewater can be released into waterways, it is treated at wastewater treatment plants to get rid of the pollutants.

“Electrical supply” refers to the demand on the facilities’ electrical substations and distribution system. “Natural gas” refers to the on-base transmission and distribution system and the demand for natural gas to heat base facilities.

3.3.2 Affected Environment

Potable Water

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) regulates potable water supply systems in Florida. The Florida Safe Drinking Water Act and FDEP rules have incorporated federal primary and secondary drinking water standards as identified in the Safe Drinking Water Act (42 United States Code [USC] 201, 300 et seq.) and the

National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. A public water supply system is classified by the FDEP as a system that has at least 15 service connections or regularly serves 25 individuals daily at least 60 days of the year. The Florida Water Resources Act (Florida Statutes, Title 28 Section 373) requires a comprehensive approach to water management based on regional hydrological boundaries. The act also provides for the creation of five regional water management districts; Eglin AFB is within the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD).

At Eglin AFB, family housing units use potable water drawn from a series of 18 potable water system (PWS) wells located throughout Eglin AFB. Due to the excellent quality of the water, the only treatment process typically required is chlorine disinfection at each well. Potable water for Camp Rudder housing is serviced by two active wells at Camp Rudder. The water on Eglin Main Base is supplied by two separate systems that the Air Force owns and operates. The Main Base/ Ammunition Area water system supplies the areas east of the runway, including the Georgia Avenue housing area. The housing area system services the other areas on Eglin Main Base including the main housing areas. Table 3-16 identifies the Eglin Main Base public water supply systems and includes the permitted and actual potable water use.

Table 3-16. Public Water Supply Systems Associated With Eglin Main Base

Water Supply System	Permitted Average Daily Limit (gal/day)	Permitted Max Daily Limit (gal/day)	Permitted Max Monthly Limit (gal/month)	2008 Average Daily Rate (gal/day)	2008 Average Monthly Rate (gal/month)
Main Base/ Ammunition Area	1.7 million	4.0 million	91.0 million	719,960	21.9 million
Housing Area	1.92 million	4.99 million	120 million	1.1 million	27.7 million

Source: Adams, 2009

gal = gallons

Family housing units on Hurlburt Field also use potable water drawn from the Floridan Aquifer. Water is drawn from a series of five wells located throughout the installation. Because of the excellent quality of the water, the only treatment process typically required is chlorine disinfection at each well. The overall production capacity of the wells is 2,100 gallons per minute or 3.03 million gallons per day (MGD). These wells supply four existing storage tanks. Hurlburt Field housing areas are serviced by Hurlburt Field's water supply system, which the Air Force currently owns and operates. Table 3-17 identifies the public water supply system on Hurlburt Field. The table also includes the permitted and actual potable water use. Hurlburt Field is permitted by the state of Florida to pump a maximum combined withdrawal of 1.63 MGD, not to exceed 31 MGD monthly (U.S. Air Force, 2002a).

Table 3-17. Hurlburt Field Public Water Supply System, 2007

Water Supply System	Permitted Average Daily Limit (gal/day)	Permitted Max Daily Limit (gal/day)	Permitted Max Monthly Limit (gal/month)	2007 Average Daily Rate (gal/day)	2007 Average Monthly Rate (gal/month)
Hurlburt Field	800,000	1.63 million	31.0 million	664,500 ^a	20.2 million ^a

Source: Lynd, 2008

gal = gallons

Wastewater

The Clean Water Act (CWA) (33 USC 1151 et seq., 1251 et seq.) is the basic federal legislation governing wastewater discharges. The implementing federal regulations include the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permitting process (40 CFR 122), general pretreatment programs (40 CFR 403), and categorical effluent limitations, including limitations for pretreatment of direct discharges (40 CFR 405 et seq.).

The Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act (Florida Statutes, Title 28 Section 403) governs industrial and domestic wastewater discharges in the state. The NFWFMD has been designated as the enforcement authority by the FDEP. The implementing state regulations are contained in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-600 through 62-660. These regulations establish water quality standards, regulate domestic wastewater facility management and industrial waste treatment, establish domestic wastewater treatment plant monitoring requirements, and regulate stormwater discharge. There are no permitted discharges of wastewater effluent to Choctawhatchee Bay due to the use of land made available by Eglin for spray irrigation.

The 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Compliance Branch (96 CEG/CEVC) manages wastewater treatment facility permits and related compliance requirements, in accordance with applicable Air Force regulations at Eglin AFB. Wastewater at Eglin AFB is processed at treatment plants owned and operated by the installation. There are five wastewater treatment plants on Eglin AFB and one on Hurlburt Field, which is also owned and operated by the Air Force (Table 3-18). Camp Pinchot is served by its own septic system.

Discharge from all sewage plants on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is regulated by the NPDES and is closely monitored by both the FDEP and the installations to ensure continued compliance with applicable environmental laws and regulations. Details of wastewater daily flow for the respective treatment facilities are given in Table 3-18.

Table 3-18. Wastewater Treatment Systems Near or Surrounding Alternative Areas

WWTP Location	Capacity in MGD	Annual Average Usage in MGD (May 2009)	Percentage of Capacity Used	Areas Served by WWTP
Main Base	1.0	0.342	34.2	Main Base east of the runway
Plew Heights	1.5	0.286	19.1	Main Base housing, 33 FW, Munitions Storage Area
Field 3	0.125	0.010	8.0	Duke Field
Field 6	0.099	0.033	33.3	Camp Rudder
Site C-6	0.020	0.008	40.0	Test Site C-6
Hurlburt Field	1.0	0.7*	70.0	Hurlburt Field Main Base

Source: Brown, 2010; MGD = million gallons/day; WWTP = wastewater treatment plant; 33 FW = 33rd Fighter Wing

*2006 data

Nearby public wastewater treatment plants include the new Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) and the Niceville, Valparaiso, Okaloosa County (NVOC) wastewater treatment plant. The NVOC plant is located on SR-85 north in Niceville. The City of Niceville owns and operates 70 sewage lift stations that pump wastewater to the NVOC plant. The Arbennie Pritchett WRF is a new 10 MGD wastewater treatment plant constructed on the existing Garnier's effluent spray field located on Eglin AFB. The new plant replaced the 6.5 MGD Garnier's wastewater treatment plant and will discharge effluent to 200 acres of newly constructed rapid infiltration basins. The Arbennie Pritchett WRF will serve Okaloosa County's Garnier's service area, the new 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) facilities located on the Eglin Range, and eventually wastewater flows generated by Eglin AFB. Connections to the WRF are estimated to be completed in calendar year 2013 with the Eglin Main, Duke Field, and Camp Rudder facilities being closed the following year.

Electricity

Gulf Power serves all of Santa Rosa County and much of Okaloosa County (including the cities of Fort Walton Beach, Cinco Bayou, Destin, Mary Esther, Shalimar, Crestview, Niceville, and Valparaiso). Gulf Power is an operating company of the Southern Electric System, along with Georgia Power Company, Alabama Power Company, Mississippi Power Company, and Savannah Electric. As the largest system in the nation, Southern Electric pools power and draws as needed. Gulf Power has generating plants located in Pensacola, Pea Ridge, Sneads, and Lynn Haven, Florida, all of which provide electrical utility service throughout northwest Florida.

There is electricity available in all alternative areas for consideration (Table 3-19). The majority of electric to Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is provided by Gulf Power, although the Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc. (CHELCO) services the White Point Area. The Air Force currently owns and operates the entire electric system on the main bases and within all the housing areas. Gulf Power owns and operates the Eglin West Gate substation and West Side Hurlburt Field substation. Gulf Power will also

own and operate the East Side Hurlburt Field substation that is currently under construction. Only the Georgia Avenue units and two units on Palm Circle on Eglin Main Base are currently metered. No individual units on Hurlburt Field are metered.

Table 3-19. Electric Capabilities at Alternative Areas

Area	Electric Available in Area	Area Supplier	Capacity
White Point	√	CHELCO	-
Eglin Main Base/ Valparaiso	√	Gulf Power	-
North Fort Walton Beach	√	Gulf Power	Limited
Hurlburt Field	√	Gulf Power	-

Source: Fernandez, 2010

CHELCO = Choctawhatchee Electric Cooperative, Inc.

Natural Gas

Natural gas is provided to Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field from the Okaloosa Gas District, which supplies natural gas to most of Okaloosa County. Okaloosa Gas owns and operates the entire natural gas distribution system on both bases, with the exception of the Hidden Oaks units on Eglin Main Base, which the Air Force owns and operates. No individual units on Hurlburt Field are metered.

3.3.2.1 Alternative 1: White Point Area

There are no PWS wells on any of the parcels in this area. The closest public water supply is the Bluewater Bay/Raintree system operated by Okaloosa County Water & Sewer. This system is served by three wells and two elevated tanks.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

The closest PWS well to Parcel 1 is ER-MGRA#1(70), which is less than one mile to the southwest.

Alternative 1 – Parcels 2–7

The closest well to Parcels 2–7 is ER-D51 #116 located on D-51.

3.3.2.2 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Alternative 2 – Parcels 1, 9, 10, 11

The potable water supply for Parcel 1, 9, 10, and 11 is supplied by the Eglin housing area system.

Alternative 2 – Parcels 2–8

There are no PWS wells on Parcels 2–8. The closest water supply system is the Main Base system.

3.3.2.3 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The existing potable water supply for Subalternative 2a is addressed under the Proposed Action commonalities for Eglin Main Base Housing Areas.

3.3.2.4 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

There are no PWS wells on any of the parcels in this area. The closest public water supply is the Garnier's Main Water System operated by Okaloosa County Water & Sewer. This water system services the Ocean City-Wright-Shalimar-Okaloosa Island area and all the unincorporated areas around Fort Walton Beach. It is served by 12 water wells, 8 elevated tanks, and one 2-million-gallon ground storage tank.

3.3.2.5 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This Alternative would involve utilizing a combination of the parcels described in Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. The affected environment for this alternative would be the same as described previously.

3.4 AIR QUALITY

3.4.1 Definition of the Resource

Air quality is determined by the type and amount of pollutants emitted into the atmosphere, the size and topography of the air basin, and the prevailing meteorological conditions. The levels of pollutants are generally expressed in terms of concentration, either in units of parts per million or micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$).

The baseline standards for pollutant concentrations are the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) and state air quality standards. These standards represent the maximum allowable atmospheric concentration that may occur and still protect public health and welfare.

Based on measured ambient air pollutant concentrations, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) designates whether areas of the United States meet the NAAQS. Those areas demonstrating compliance with the NAAQS are considered "attainment" areas, while those that are not are known as "nonattainment" areas. Those areas that cannot be classified on the basis of available information for a particular pollutant are "unclassifiable" and are treated as attainment areas until proven otherwise.

Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases (GHGs) are chemical compounds in the earth's atmosphere that trap heat. Gases exhibiting greenhouse properties come from both natural and human sources. Water vapor, carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane, and nitrous oxide are examples of GHGs that have both natural and manmade sources, while other gases such as those used for aerosols are exclusively manmade. In the United States, GHG emissions come mostly from energy use. These are driven largely by economic growth, fuel used for electricity generation, and weather patterns affecting heating and cooling needs.

Transportation sources accounted for approximately 29 percent of total U.S. GHG emissions in 2006 and are the fastest-growing source of U.S. GHGs according to USEPA Transportation and Climate sources (USEPA, 2009a). The majority of CO₂ emissions come from the combustion of fossil fuels based on the fuel's carbon content. To a lesser degree, transportation sources emit methane (CH₄) and nitrous oxide (N₂O) during fossil fuel consumption. Aircraft GHG emissions from military aircraft in 2003 made up 12 percent compared to the 72 percent produced from commercial aircraft. Commercial and military aircraft rely almost exclusively on jet fuel, while approximately one-quarter of the fuel used for general aviation is aviation gas. GHG emissions from aircraft in 2003 were 99 percent CO₂, about 1 percent N₂O, and less than 1 percent CH₄ (USEPA, 2006).

The use of construction equipment is expected to cause some increase in GHG emissions. The combustion of fossil fuels is considered the primary source of carbon dioxide emissions based on the fuel's carbon content. To a lesser degree, mobile sources emit CH₄ and N₂O during fossil fuel consumption. Construction equipment emits approximately 22.37 pounds of CO₂ per gallon of diesel and 19.54 pounds of CO₂ per gallon of gasoline (USEPA, 2009). These emission rates can be decreased with less idling and improved maintenance of equipment.

The FDEP's Preliminary Inventory of Florida Greenhouse Gas Emissions 1990–2004 shows that the total GHG emissions have increased since 1990 at an average rate of 2.5 percent per year. The primary causes for the increase are electric power generation (49 percent of total emissions) and transportation (43 percent of total GHG emissions). The increase in transportation emissions is due to more vehicle miles of travel (Florida Planning Toolbox, 2010). In response to Governor Charlie Crist's Executive Order 07-128 the *Florida Energy and Climate Action Plan* was completed in October 2008 and is a comprehensive plan to meet or exceed statewide targets for greenhouse gas emissions reductions. The Plan would reduce state GHG emissions by 20 percent below 1990 levels by 2020 (The Center for Climate Strategies, 2009). The Plan contains 50 separate policy recommendations, plus comments regarding the current regulatory work to develop Florida's cap-and-trade program to reduce harmful GHG emissions. These recommendations, if implemented, would result in GHG emission reductions that

would surpass the Governor's 2017 and 2025 emission reduction targets by 11 percent and 34 percent, respectively.

3.4.2 Affected Environment

3.4.2.1 Commonalities Across All Alternatives

The Proposed Action and Alternatives 1 (White Point Area), 2 (Eglin AFB Main Base), and 3 (North Fort Walton Beach Area) would occur in Okaloosa County. Therefore, for purposes of this analysis, the ROI is Okaloosa County.

The FDEP operates 57 ozone and 13 particle pollution (particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 2.5 microns [PM_{2.5}]) air quality monitors in 31 counties throughout the state (FDEP, 2009a). There are ozone monitors located in the southern portions of both Santa Rosa and Okaloosa Counties. Both of these counties are classified as attainment areas, as all counties within Florida are classified as attainment areas for the NAAQS (USEPA, 2009a).

The Clean Air Act also establishes a national goal of preventing degradation or impairment in attainment areas. As part of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program, areas were designated as Class I, II, or III. Congress designated national parks and wilderness areas as Class I areas, where any appreciable deterioration in air quality is considered significant. Class II areas are those where moderate, well-controlled industrial growth could be permitted. Class III areas allow for greater industrial development. The area surrounding Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is classified as Class II. Currently there are no designated Class III areas in the United States.

Under the PSD program, before a new major source of air emissions is constructed, its emissions are estimated to determine if significant emissions rate (SER) thresholds are exceeded. If a source is to be modified, then its emissions are evaluated and compared to the SER thresholds to determine if modifications are significant. The SER thresholds are used to ascertain whether pollution controls or air quality dispersion modeling are necessary for the construction project (USEPA, 1990). The FDEP considers Eglin AFB a major emissions source with respect to the PSD program. Although Hurlburt Field is part of the Eglin Reservation, its mission is quite different than Eglin and is separated from the Reservation for permitting purposes.

There are three designated PSD Class I areas in Florida: Chassahowitzka National Wildlife Refuge Wilderness Area, Everglades National Park, and St. Marks Wilderness Area; however, all of these areas are more than 50 miles from the construction areas (FAC 62-204-240).

Baseline emissions for Okaloosa County utilized in this document are presented in Table 3-20. These emissions data were acquired from the USEPA's 2002 National

Emissions Inventory data for Okaloosa County (USEPA, 2002). The county data include emissions data from point sources, area sources, and mobile sources. "Point sources" are stationary sources that can be identified by name and location. "Area sources" are point sources of emissions too small to track individually, such as individual homes, small office buildings, or diffuse stationary sources (e.g., wildfires or agricultural tilling equipment). "Mobile sources" are vehicles or equipment with gasoline or diesel engines, e.g., an airplane or a ship. Two types of mobile sources are considered: on-road and non-road. On-road mobile sources are vehicles such as cars, light trucks, heavy trucks, buses, engines, and motorcycles. Non-road sources are aircraft, locomotives, diesel and gasoline boats and ships, personal watercraft, lawn and garden equipment, agricultural and construction equipment, and recreational vehicles (USEPA, 2005).

Table 3-20. Baseline Emissions Inventory for Okaloosa County

Source Type	Emissions (tons/year)					
	CO	NO _x	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO _x	VOC
Okaloosa County						
Area Sources	1,867	281	8,392	1,323	462	4,527
Non-Road Mobile	16,150	1,099	162	144	109	1,897
On-Road Mobile	45,228	5,703	153	113	256	3,829
Point Sources	28	49	15	11	12	79
Total	63,274	7,132	8,723	1,590	839	10,333

Source: USEPA, 2002

CO = carbon monoxide; SO_x = sulfur oxides; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns; VOC = volatile organic compound

3.5 SAFETY

3.5.1 Definition of the Resource

Safety is defined as any issue with a potential to increase health risks to military or DoD civilian personnel, developer personnel, or the general public. This section defines potential safety issues associated with MFH privatization activities.

Safety considers issues associated with operations and maintenance activities that support the Proposed Action; specific issues addressed include construction site job safety. A variety of Air Force regulations address or govern safety, including Air Force Instruction (AFI) 91-301, *Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) Standards*. Under Title 29 CFR 1960 series, Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards do not apply to military-unique workplaces, operations, equipment, and systems. However, according to DoD instruction, they will be followed insofar as is possible, practicable, and consistent with military requirements. AFOSH standards apply unless specifically exempted by variance or determined to be an acceptable deviation.

Safety does not consider the potential for encountering unexploded ordnance (UXO) during construction/renovation activities, as records and interviews indicate no ordnance has ever been expended or stored in Eglin or Hurlburt MFH areas or in currently undeveloped areas addressed under the alternatives (SAIC, 2008).

3.5.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for safety comprises MFH areas at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, which are associated with alternatives.

3.5.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Job Site Safety – Day-to-day construction operations and maintenance activities conducted at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are performed in accordance with applicable Air Force safety regulations, published Air Force technical orders, and standards prescribed by AFOSH requirements. Developers working on the installations are required to prepare appropriate job site safety plans explaining how job safety will be assured throughout the life of the project. Developers are also required to follow applicable OSHA requirements.

Job site safety also includes the potential for worker exposure to legacy pesticides (i.e., chlordane) during ground-disturbance activities around existing housing units. Chlordane was used in the past for the control of subterranean termites in MFH areas. The pesticide was applied to the underlying soils around the foundation of housing units. Because of concern about damage to the environment and harm to human health, the USEPA banned all uses of chlordane in 1983 except to control termites. In 1988, the USEPA banned all uses of the chemical (Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry [ATSDR], 2004). Chlordane has not been applied at the base since at least 1988.

Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field manage asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) in place where present, removing it only when there is a potential for adverse health impacts. Each installation provides information on potential health hazards associated asbestos and LBP to all incoming housing residents. Additionally, construction projects require that safety measures be implemented in residential areas surrounding work sites. These measures include maintenance of restricted access during all aspects of the project; work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours; and the minimization of hazards for slips, trips, and falls associated with construction and demolition activities.

3.5.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Parcels 1–7 are undeveloped; therefore, there are no affected resources related to job site safety. Additionally, there is no evidence of UXO potential on any of these parcels.

3.5.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

There are no affected resources associated with job site safety or UXO on currently developed housing areas of Alternative 2 that were not previously discussed under the Proposed Action Commonalities. In undeveloped areas associated with Alternative 2, there are no affected resources related to job site safety. Additionally, there is no evidence of UXO potential on undeveloped areas.

3.5.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

There are no affected resources associated with job site safety or UXO on currently developed housing areas of Subalternative 2a that were not previously discussed under the Proposed Action Commonalities. In undeveloped areas associated with Subalternative 2a, there are no affected resources related to job site safety. Additionally, there is no evidence of UXO potential on undeveloped areas.

3.5.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcels 1–5

Parcels 1 through 5 are undeveloped; therefore, there are no affected resources related to job site safety. Additionally, there is no evidence of UXO potential on this parcel.

3.5.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This alternative would utilize a mix of parcels discussed previously under Alternatives 1–3. As a result, the affected environment would be the same as that discussed previously under Alternatives 1–3.

3.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

3.6.1 Definition of the Resource

Hazardous materials listed under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 and the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act are defined as any substances that, due to quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics, may present substantial danger to public health, welfare, or the environment. State laws pertaining to hazardous materials management include the Florida Right-to-Know Act; Florida Statutes Title 17, Chapter 252; and 49 CFR 178 under Florida statute annotated Title 29, Section 403.721 implemented by the FDOT Motor Carrier Compliance Department. Examples of hazardous materials include cleaning products and paint-related products. Petroleum storage tanks located on or near MFH areas are also addressed in this section.

Hazardous wastes listed under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA) are defined as any solid, liquid, or contained gaseous or semisolid waste, or any combination of wastes that poses a substantive present or potential hazard to human health or the environment. In addition, hazardous wastes must meet either a hazardous characteristic of ignitability, corrosivity, toxicity, or reactivity under 40 CFR 261 or be listed as a waste under 40 CFR 261.

The affected resources also include Air Force Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) sites. The ERP is used by the Air Force to identify, characterize, clean up, and restore sites contaminated with toxic and hazardous substances; low-level radioactive materials; petroleum, oil, or lubricants (POL); or other pollutants and contaminants. The ERP has established a process to evaluate past disposal sites, control the migration of contaminants, identify potential hazards to human health and the environment, and remediate the sites.

The affected resources include the potential presence in structures of asbestos or LBP. Friable (brittle) asbestos becomes hazardous when fibers become airborne and are inhaled. Asbestos is regulated by the USEPA with the authority promulgated under OSHA, 29 USC 669 et seq. Emissions of asbestos fibers to ambient air are regulated under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970. Lead contamination is regulated by the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976, Titles I and IV, and OSHA. Additionally, the LBP Poisoning Prevention Act (42 USC 4821 et seq.), as amended by the Residential LBP Hazard Reduction Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-550, also known as Title X), requires that LBP hazards in some federal structures be identified and eliminated.

Finally, the affected resources also include the potential presence of chlordane in soils underlying or surrounding MFH units. Chlordane is a manufactured chemical that was used as a pesticide in the United States from 1948 to 1988. Because of concern about damage to the environment and harm to human health, the USEPA banned all uses of chlordane in 1988.

3.6.2 Affected Environment

The ROI for hazardous materials and hazardous waste comprises MFH areas at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The ROI is not solely limited to areas associated with the Proposed Action, since the impact of those actions may affect base-wide hazardous waste generation rates and management of hazardous wastes.

3.6.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Hazardous Materials – MFH areas contain no industrial facilities, and the installation does not store hazardous materials in these areas. However, residents may purchase cleaning supplies and other chemicals for personal use that contain constituents classified as hazardous materials. These products are typical of those found in a household and include gasoline, motor oils, paints and thinners, small volumes of

pesticides, cleaning solvents, and janitorial supplies. The use of these chemicals is not regulated or tracked by the installation, and the quantity of these materials stored is unknown.

Small quantities of hazardous materials are also stored at several locations within close proximity to MFH areas. There is a small hazardous materials storage shed located in the housing developer maintenance area at Hurlburt Field. This concrete hazardous materials storage shed has built-in secondary containment and is used to store small containers (five gallons and less) of paint-related products and POL. Small quantities of POL are also stored at the maintenance building located in Camp Pinchot or in other maintenance areas/storage buildings.

Hazardous materials also include petroleum-based fuels. The 96 CEG/CEVC at Eglin AFB and the 1st Special Operations Civil Engineer Squadron Asset Management (1 SOCES/CEA) at Hurlburt Field are responsible for managing petroleum storage tanks at each installation. The installation-specific Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan provides guidance for properly managing storage tanks and for preventing/mitigating potential releases from these tanks. Table 3-21 lists petroleum storage tanks located within, or in close proximity to, MFH areas. No fuel spills/releases have been reported from any of these tanks (Stippich, 2008).

Table 3-21. Petroleum Storage Tanks Located Within or Near MFH Areas

Tank Type	Location	Tank Description	Tank Purpose
AST	Camp Pinchot, Building 1567	120-gallon gasoline 120-gallon diesel	Vehicle fueling
AST	Camp Pinchot, Building 1565	300-gallon diesel	Day tank to supply fuel to backup generator
AST	Camp Rudder	280-gallon diesel 5,000-gallon diesel	Supply for backup generator and fueling
AST	Poquito Bayou, Building 10478, west side of Loblolly Drive	200-gallon diesel	Provides emergency power to sewage lift station generators
AST	Eglin Main Base housing area, 100 yards east of Ben's Lake Drive in the Ben's Lake housing area (Building 11057)	500-gallon diesel	Provides emergency power to sewage lift station generators
AST	Ben's Lake Marina	1,000-gallon gasoline	Boat fueling
UST	Cherokee Elementary School, 2580 Gaffney Road, 100 yards from the Ben's Lake housing area	3,000-gallon heating oil	Provides fuel to boiler for heating purposes
UST (removed)	Camp Pinchot, formerly located adjacent to Building 1565	300-gallon diesel	Supply fuel to a backup generator

Source: Eglin AFB, 2008; Stippich, 2008

AST = aboveground storage tank; MFH = Military Family Housing; UST = underground storage tank

Hazardous Wastes – Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are classified as large-quantity generators of hazardous wastes. Hazardous wastes at both installations are primarily associated with the maintenance and operation of jet aircraft. Hazardous wastes collected from base operations are temporarily stored for a period of up to 90 days until the wastes can be disposed by permitted contractors (U.S. Air Force, 2006a).

No industrial-type hazardous wastes are generated in Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field MFH areas, although routine household hazardous wastes are generated. These wastes include batteries, fluorescent bulbs, pesticides, paint/paint cans, and pool chemicals. Used oil or other lubricants may also be generated as part of “do-it-yourself” vehicle maintenance activities. Both installations provide guidance and information on proper disposal of household hazardous wastes and encourage MFH residents to take their wastes to on base/off-base collection centers for recycling and disposal.

Household hazardous wastes, except used oil, are currently allowed to be disposed with other household trash. Used oil, filters, and greases may be disposed at the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Automotive Skills Development Centers. Other residential hazardous wastes may be turned in at the South County Road Department, located on Ready Avenue in Fort Walton Beach. Okaloosa County’s Mobile Household Hazardous Waste Collection Center also provides a convenient, on-site service to residents for the disposal of hazardous household wastes.

Environmental Restoration Program Sites - The ERP is used by the Air Force to identify, characterize, and remediate past environmental contamination on Air Force installations. There are numerous ERP sites located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. In addition, there are potential contamination sites on non-government properties near both installations. Most off-base sites are associated with the presence of underground storage tanks or with past leaks/spills from these tanks. Several ERP sites are located adjacent to, or within close proximity of, MFH areas (Table 3-22). The locations and status of these ERP sites are depicted in Figure 3-12, Figure 3-13, and Figure 3-14.

As Table 3-22 indicates, most of the ERP sites have been investigated and found to require No Further Action (NFA). None of these sites, or other contamination sites located on or off the base, is likely to cause or contribute to a release of any hazardous substance or any petroleum product on MFH areas.

Asbestos – Asbestos is a naturally occurring mineral whose crystals form long, thin fibers. Asbestos was widely used in manufacturing in the late 1800s because of its insulating properties, its ability to withstand heat and chemical corrosion, and its soft, pliant nature. Building materials and processes that incorporated asbestos included sprayed-on fireproofing, acoustical plaster, pipe, boiler and mechanical equipment insulation, drywall joint compound, asbestos cement siding, roofing shingles and tars,

floor tiles and mastic, and electrical wire insulation. In 1989, the USEPA prohibited the use of most commercially available asbestos-containing materials used in the United States. Since that time, knowledge of the adverse health effects associated with exposure to airborne asbestos has increased.

A comprehensive asbestos survey of base housing has not been conducted at Eglin AFB. However, limited testing conducted in our older units has identified asbestos-containing building materials (ACBM) in some of those units.

Table 3-22. ERP Sites On/Near Eglin and Hurlburt Field MFH Areas

Site Designation	Location	Site Description	Site Status
ST-71	Ben's Lake	AAFES West Gate Gasoline Station/Shoppette - Soil	NFA
ST-71A	Ben's Lake	AAFES West Gate Shoppette (ST-71, described above) - UST	NFA
ST-59	Ben's Lake/ Old Plew	The Ben's Lake Marina - former tank field	NFA
ST-77	Ben's Lake	Water Tower (Building 2589) - removal of lead-contaminated soil	NFA
ST-79	Ben's Lake/ Old Plew	Water Tower (Building 2830) - removal of lead-contaminated soil	NFA
POI-343	Camp Pinchot	Soil concentration of methylene chloride below screening criteria	NFA
ST-254	Camp Rudder	Water Tower (Number 6100) removal of lead-contaminated soil	NFA
ST-78	Capehart	Water Tower (Building 10351) - lead-contaminated soil removed	NFA
ST-113	Georgia Avenue	Rapcon Building 104 - two USTs removed in November 1997	NFA
ST-114	Georgia Avenue	The Airfield Lighting Building 116 - UST removed in October 1997	NFA
SD-208	Live Oak Terrace	Live Oak Terrace Housing Area - Contamination above cleanup levels in soil (calcium) and groundwater (iron, manganese); discoloration of soil from iron-fixing bacteria	NFA
ST-81	New Plew	Water Tower (Building 2756) - stripped and repainted to remove the potential source of contamination to site soils	NFA
ST-80	Old Plew	Water Tower (Building 2830) Well 12	NFA
ST-120	Old Plew	The Plew Sewage Treatment - UST removed in December 1997	NFA

Source: U.S. Air Force, 2003

AAFES = Army and Air Force Exchange; ERP = Environmental Restoration Program; MFH = Military Family Housing; NFA = No Further Action; PCB = Polychlorinated Biphenyl; UST = Underground Storage Tank

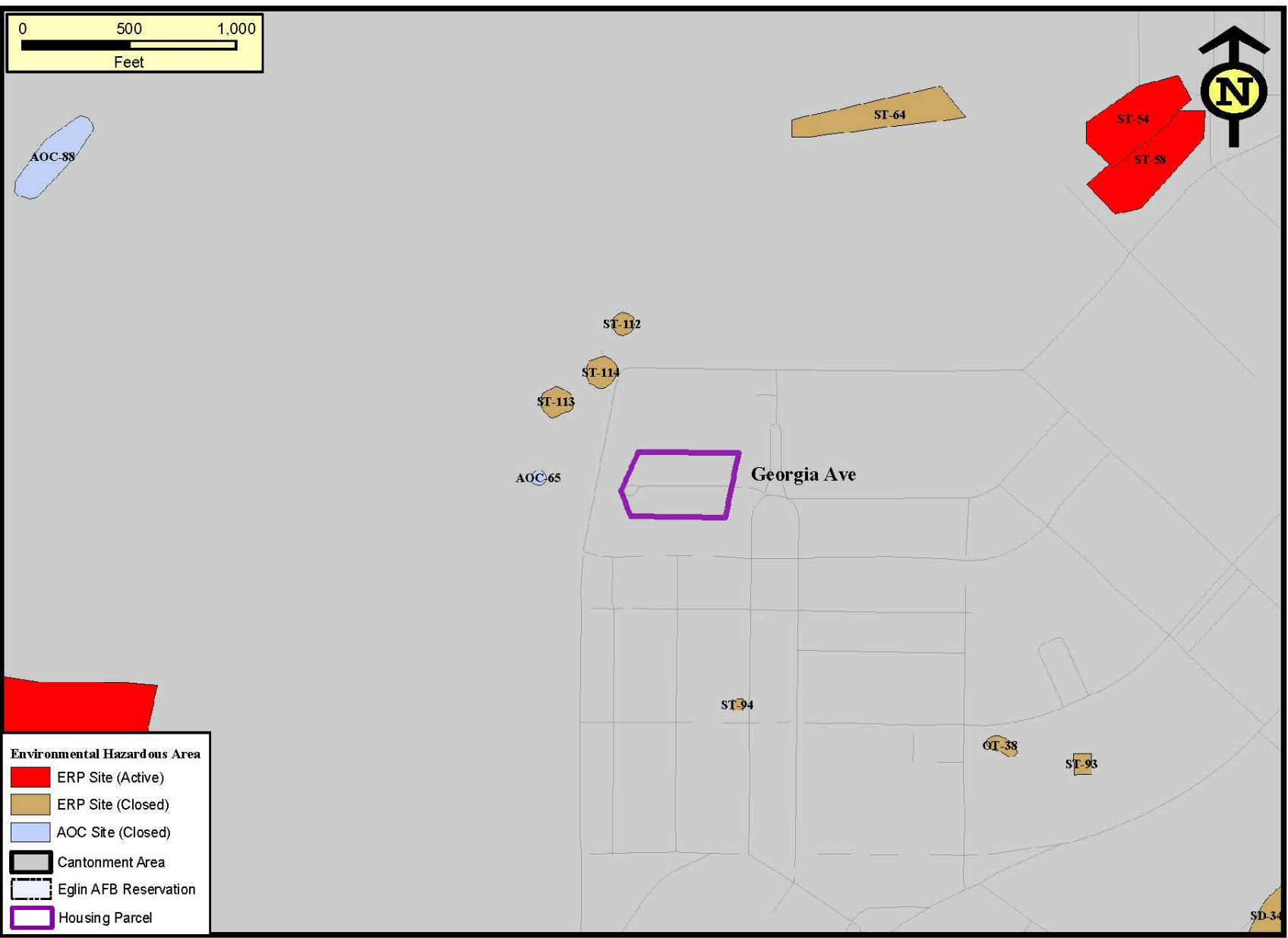


Figure 3-12. ERP Sites on/near Georgia Avenue MFH

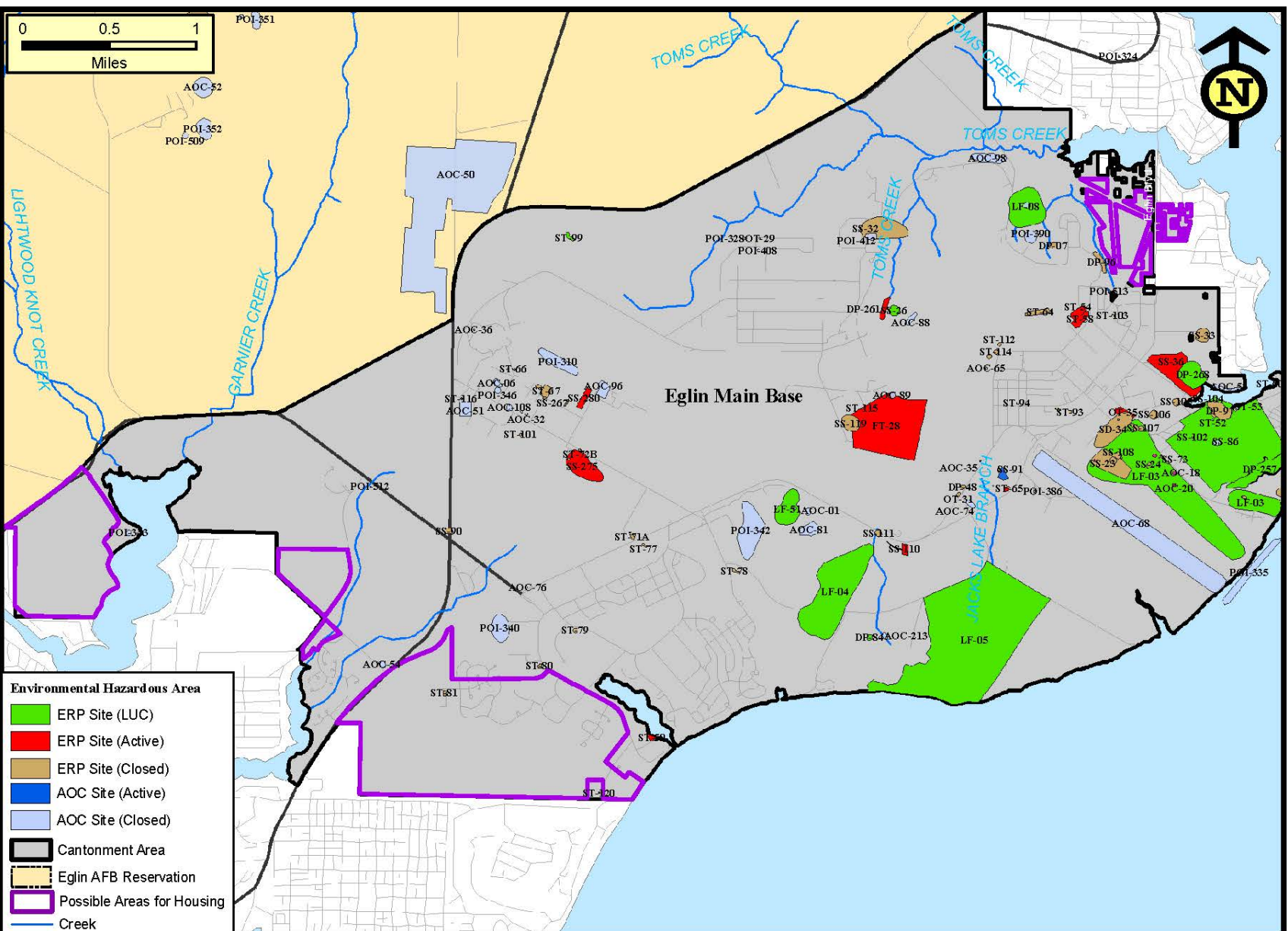


Figure 3-13. ERP Sites on/near Eglin Main MFH Areas

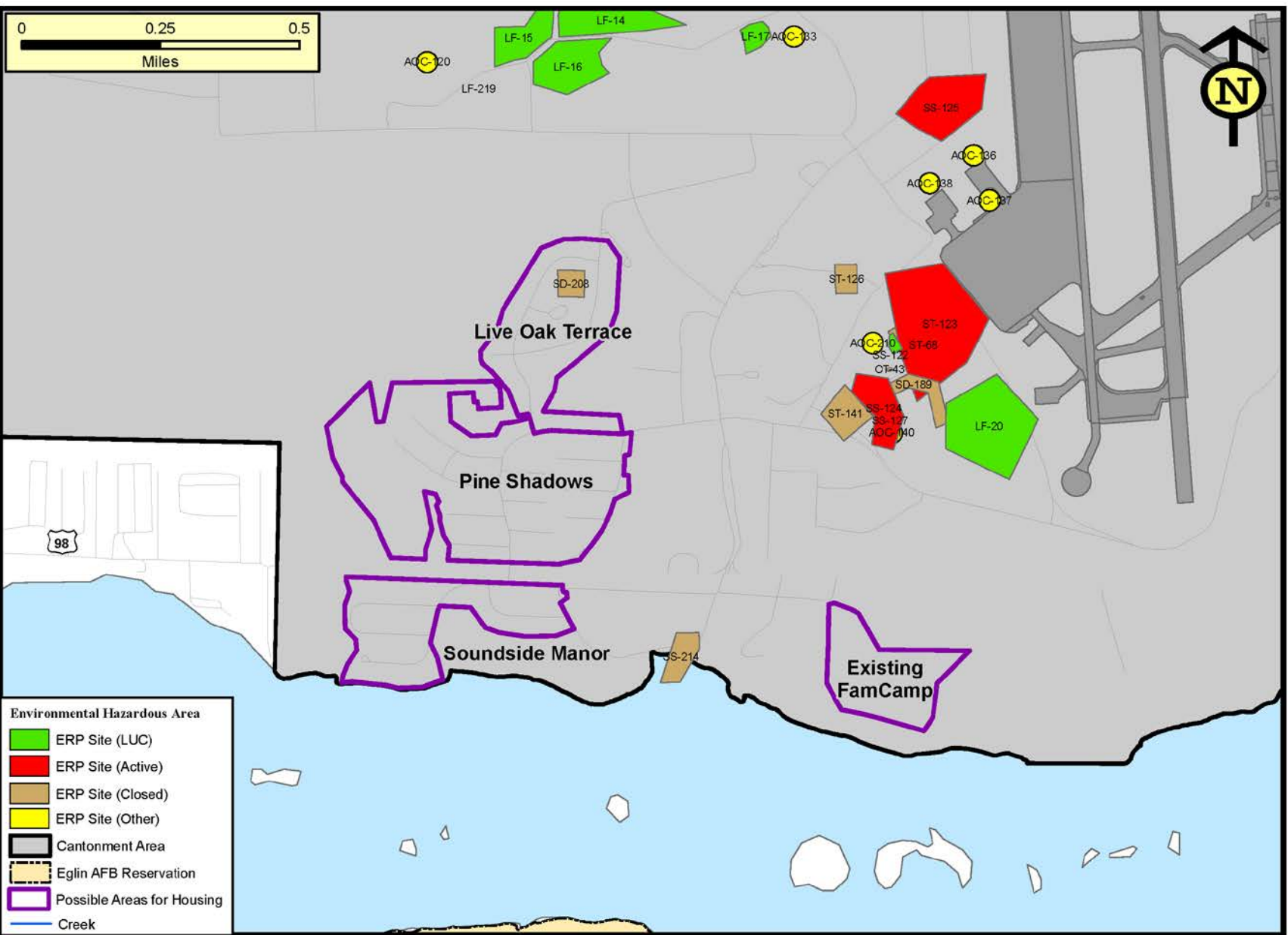


Figure 3-14. ERP Sites on/near Hurlburt Field MHH Areas

The Air Force conducted a preliminary survey for ACBM at Hurlburt Field housing at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and Live Oak Terrace during 1995 and 1996. The survey confirmed the presence of ACBM in all three housing areas. ACBM identified in Soundside Manor units included vinyl composition tile, pipe insulation, flooring mastic, and roofing materials. ACBM identified in the Live Oak subdivision included textured acoustical ceiling/sheetrock material and roofing shingles. The Pine Shadows subdivision included asbestos-containing roofing shingles (Overstreet, 2007).

Both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field maintain computerized database systems documenting the presence of ACBM in base structures. These systems contain information on the type, amount, location, and conditions of ACBM surveyed. Base personnel continuously update these systems to ensure that current ACBM information is available when needed. It is the policy of each installation that, prior to any housing unit renovation/demolition activities, a comprehensive survey is performed, and any ACBM found is properly abated/disposed (Kauffman, 2009; Overstreet, 2007).

Lead-Based Paint - The LBP Poisoning Prevention Act requires that LBP hazards in federal housing be identified and eliminated. LBP is defined as paint on surfaces that contains lead in excess of 1.0 milligram per square centimeter as measured by an X-ray fluorescence spectrum analyzer, or 0.5 percent lead by weight. Waste containing levels of lead exceeding a maximum concentration of 5.0 milligrams per liter, as determined using the USEPA Toxic Characteristic Leaching Procedure, is defined as RCRA-regulated hazardous waste and requires specific handling, storage, and disposal requirements. In 1977, the U.S. Consumer Product Safety Commission prohibited the use of LBP in housing constructed or renovated with federal assistance.

To ensure that any threat to human health and the environment from LBP has been identified, Air Force policy requires that an LBP survey of high priority facilities be conducted. High-priority facilities include MFH, transient lodging facilities, schools, day care facilities, playgrounds, and other facilities frequented by children under the age of seven. The management of LBP at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is the responsibility of the 96 CEG/CEVC and 1 SOCES/CEA, respectively.

A survey conducted at Eglin AFB MFH areas during 1995 identified materials containing LBP in all housing units, except those located at Poquito Bayou (constructed in 1976) and Camp Rudder (constructed in 1975) where LBP was not detected. The survey collected and evaluated material samples from 240 housing units. Materials identified as containing LBP included exterior wood doors, including casings and jambs; porch and carport posts and rails; soffit; fascia; and gables (U.S. Air Force, 2002b). The 96th Air Base Wing published a memorandum based on this survey in 1996. The memo, which is distributed to new housing occupants, identifies specific LBP locations and advises occupants on potential health hazards associated with LBP exposure.

The Air Force completed an LBP survey at Hurlburt Field in 1995. The survey included a visual inspection of all MFH units, sampling a representative number of units of each type of MFH, and sampling of all high-priority facilities. The survey identified LBP in Hurlburt Field housing units on interior/exterior wood doors, wood baseboards, wood beams or columns, interior/exterior wood window frames and trim, wood cabinet doors, and exterior metal trim (Overstreet, 2007). Hurlburt Field Instruction 32-6002, *Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Brochure*, advises housing occupants on potential health hazards associated with LBP exposure and provides guidance on LBP-related questions and issues (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

Chlordane – In the past, many Air Force bases used chlordane for termite control. Sampling, conducted in December 2010, confirmed the presence of chlordane in the housing areas (Rogers, 2011). Chlordane is a manufactured chemical that was used as a pesticide in the United States from 1948 to 1988. Before 1978, chlordane was used as a pesticide on agricultural crops, lawns, and gardens and as a fumigating agent. Because of concerns over cancer risk, evidence of human exposure and build up in body fat, persistence in the environment, and danger to wildlife, the USEPA canceled the use of chlordane on food crops and phased out other aboveground uses between 1978 and 1983. From 1983 until 1988, chlordane's only approved use was to control termites in homes; the pesticide was applied underground around the foundation of homes. When chlordane is used in the soil around a house, it kills termites that come into contact with the pesticide. In 1988, when the USEPA canceled chlordane's use for controlling termites, all approved use of chlordane in the United States stopped (ATSDR, 2004).

Eglin Main Base, Poquito Bayou, Camp Pinchot, Camp Rudder, and Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

There are no affected resources related to hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane not already discussed under the Proposed Action Commonalities.

3.6.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Parcels 1-7 are undeveloped; there are no affected resources related to hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane under this alternative.

3.6.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

There are no affected resources associated with hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane on currently developed housing areas of Alternative 2 that were not previously discussed under the Proposed Action Commonalities. In undeveloped areas associated with Alternative 2, there are no affected resources related to hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane.

3.6.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

There are no affected resources associated with hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane on currently developed housing areas of Subalternative 2a that were not previously discussed under the Proposed Action Commonalities. In undeveloped areas associated with Subalternative 2a, there are no affected resources related to hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane.

3.6.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Parcels 1-5 are undeveloped; there are no affected resources related to hazardous materials usage/storage, hazardous waste generation, ERP sites, asbestos, LBP, or chlordane.

3.6.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This alternative would utilize a mix of parcels discussed previously under Alternatives 1-3. As a result, the affected environment would be the same as that discussed previously under Alternatives 1-3.

3.7 NOISE

3.7.1 Definition of the Resource

Noise is defined as any unwanted sound. Defining characteristics of noise include sound level (amplitude), frequency (pitch), and duration. Each of these characteristics plays a role in determining a noise's intrusiveness and level of impact on a noise receptor. The term "noise receptor" is used in this document to mean any person, animal, or object that hears or is affected by noise.

Sound levels are recorded on a logarithmic decibel scale, reflecting the relative way in which the ear perceives differences in sound energy levels. A sound level that is 10 decibels (dB) higher than another would normally be perceived as twice as loud while a sound level that is 20 dB higher than another would be perceived as four times as loud as the baseline sound. Under laboratory conditions, the healthy human ear can detect a change in sound level as small as 1 dB. Under most nonlaboratory conditions, the typical human ear can detect changes of about 3 dB.

Sound measurement may be further refined through the use of frequency "weighting." The normal human ear can detect sounds that range in frequency from about 20 hertz (Hz) to 20,000 Hz (Federal Interagency Committee on Noise [FICON], 1992). However, all sounds throughout this range are not heard equally well. In "A-weighted" measurements, the frequencies in the 1,000- to 4,000-Hz range are emphasized because these are the frequencies heard best by the human ear. Sound level measurements

weighted in this way are termed “A-weighted decibels”(dBA). In the case of sonic booms, blast noise, and other impulsive “booming” noises, sound is felt as well as heard. With these types of noise, overpressure may be considered more annoying than the sound itself. For this reason, impulsive sounds are measured using “C-weighting,” which does not attenuate the lower frequencies to the extent that A-weighting does. Sound level measurements weighted in this way are termed “C-weighted decibels” (dBC). Unless otherwise noted, all sound levels referenced in this EIS can be assumed to be A-weighted.

Typically, sound levels at any given location change constantly. For example, the sound level changes continuously when an aircraft flies by, starting at the ambient (background) level, increasing to a maximum when the aircraft passes closest to the receptor, and then decreasing to ambient levels when the aircraft flies into the distance. The term “maximum sound level,” or L_{max} , represents the sound level at the instant during an aircraft overflight when sound is at its maximum.

Because both the duration and frequency of noise events also play a role in determining overall noise impact, several metrics are used that account for these factors. Each metric discussed below is used in the assessment of noise impacts in this EIS.

- Sound exposure level (SEL) accounts for both the L_{max} and the length of time a sound lasts. SEL does not directly represent the sound level heard at any given time, rather, it provides a measure of the total sound exposure for an entire event compressed into one second. This metric is useful for comparing fast-moving and slow-moving aircraft and is a good predictor of several noise impacts including sleep disturbance and speech interference.
- DNL represents aircraft noise level averaged over a 24-hour period with a 10 dB penalty to flights occurring between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM to account for the added intrusiveness of noise during these hours. It is important to recognize that the DNL metric does not represent the noise heard at any single point in time, but rather a weighted average of noise levels that occur over the course of a day. The DNL metric has been endorsed by several federal agencies as being the best descriptor of general noise conditions in the vicinity of airfields (USEPA, 1974; Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise [FICUN], 1980).
- C-weighted day-night sound level (CDNL) is day-night sound levels computed for areas subject to sonic booms and blasts from high explosives. Use of the C-weighted scale accounts for the dominance of low-frequency components of these types of sounds.
- Onset-rate adjusted monthly day-night average sound level (DNL_{mr}) is the measure used for subsonic aircraft noise in military airspace (ranges, military training routes, military operations areas, or warning areas). This metric accounts for the fact that when military aircraft fly low and fast, the sound can rise from the ambient level to its maximum very quickly. Known as an onset-rate, this

effect can make noise seem louder due to added “startle” effects. Penalties of up to 11 dB are added to account for this onset rate.

Effects of Noise

Annoyance, speech interference, sleep interference, human health impacts, structural damage, and wildlife impacts have all been associated with noise. In this document, the “Noise” section addresses general noise impacts on humans and structures, while subsequent sections discuss the impacts of noise on land use, environmental justice, biological resources, and cultural resources.

Annoyance is the most common effect of aircraft noise on humans. Aircraft noise often interferes with activities such as conversation, watching television, using a telephone, listening to the radio, and sleeping. This interference often contributes to individuals becoming annoyed. Whether or not an individual becomes annoyed by a particular noise is highly dependent on emotional and situational variables of the listener as well as the physical properties of the noise (Federal Aviation Administration [FAA], 1985). However, when assessed over long periods of time and with large groups of people, a strong correlation exists between the percentage of people highly annoyed by noise and the time-averaged noise exposure level in an area (Schultz, 1978; Finegold et al., 1994). This finding is based on surveys of groups of people exposed to various intensities of transportation noise. A generalized categorization of noise-induced annoyance can be found in Table 3-23. As discussed earlier in this section, DNL (A-weighted) is used to assess noise for which audible sound is the major concern (e.g., subsonic aircraft noise, small-arms fire). CDNL (C-weighted) is used to assess noise in which vibration and low-frequency components are a major concern (e.g., sonic booms, high-explosive munitions noise).

Table 3-23. Relationship Between Noise Level and Percent of Population Highly Annoyed

Criteria	Noise Level		
A-Weighted Average Noise Levels (Continuous Noise)	< 65 dB	65-75 dB	> 75 dB
C-Weighted Average Noise Levels (Impulsive Noise)	< 62 dBC	62-70 dBC	> 70 dBC
Unweighted Peak Noise Levels (Small Arms Noise)	< 87 dBP	87-104 dBP	> 104 dBP
Percent of Population Highly Annoyed	< 15%	15%-39%	> 39%

Source: United States Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), 2005; U.S. Army, 1997

< = less than; > = greater than; dB = decibels; dBC = C-weighted decibels; dBP = P-weighted decibels

Note: The primary noise metric used by the U.S. Army to describe small-arms noise is PK_{15(met)}.

The USEPA has recommended that the noise level in sleeping areas be less than 45 dB DNL (USEPA, 1974). The Air Force has requirements for housing built in areas with noise levels above 65 dB DNL: sound-proofing measures must be incorporated in the design and construction of the housing to achieve an outdoor-indoor noise level reduction of at least 25 dB in the 65 to 70 dB DNL range and 30 dB in the 70 to 75 dB DNL range. Standard construction provides a noise level reduction of 20 dB; therefore,

construction requirements of 5 to 10 dB over standard construction with mechanical ventilation and closed windows year-round would reduce noise effects to residents in noise exposure areas (U.S. Air Force, 2004). Studies indicate a tendency for humans to habituate to regularly occurring nighttime noise over time, eventually reducing susceptibility to noise-induced sleep disturbance (Fidell et al., 1995; Pearsons et al., 1995; Kryter, 1984).

The USEPA recommends that, to protect public health with an adequate margin of safety, exterior noise levels should not exceed 55 dB DNL and interior noise levels should not exceed 45 dB DNL in noise-sensitive locations (USEPA, 1974). The Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN) took these recommendations into consideration when developing its recommendations on compatibility of land uses with noise impacts (FICUN, 1980). These recommendations have been adopted, with minor modifications, by the DOD (*U.S. Air Force Family Housing Guide for Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction* August 2004 and *Air Force Handbook (AFH) 32-7084, AICUZ Program Managers Guide*).

In June 2009, the Undersecretary of Defense issued a memorandum stating that individuals exposed to high noise levels (in excess of 80 dB DNL) from flight operations in and around an installation are at the most risk of potential hearing loss (DoD, 2009). To identify impacts the letter recommends that a calculation of potential hearing loss methodology be used as defined in the USEPA Report No. 550/9-82-105, *Guidelines for Noise Impact Analysis*.

Noise is often viewed as being one of a number of general biological stressors. Some studies have indicated that excessive exposure to intense noise might contribute to the development and aggravation of stress-related conditions such as high blood pressure, coronary disease, ulcers, colitis, and migraine headaches. Other studies have found no correlation between noise and various health conditions. Non-auditory health effects of noise are not well established at this time, and are likely only experienced at extremely high noise levels (USEPA, 1981).

A considerable amount of data on noise-related hearing loss has been collected and analyzed. It is well established that continuous exposure to high noise levels (such as eight hours of continuous exposure of 85 dB) will damage human hearing (USEPA, 1974).

3.7.2 Affected Environment

Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are active with noise from both military and residential activities. Common sounds at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are aircraft operations, construction activities, traffic sounds, munitions use (bombs and small arms) at nearby ranges, as well as residential activities such as lawn mowing. With the implementation

of the proposed F-35 beddown, new noise contours from the F-35 aircraft may affect new and existing housing areas at Eglin AFB.

Noise zones above 75 dB DNL are not recommended for residential use, and noise zones below 65 dB DNL do not require any restrictions. Whenever possible, residential land use should be located below 65 dB DNL (AFH 32.7084). Units that would be located in areas over 65 dBA would require noise abatement in the housing units. The Air Force would identify those areas exposed once an F-35 beddown decision is made, and the lease agreement would require any units in areas not below 65 dB DNL to be constructed with proper noise abatement.

3.7.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

The Eglin Main Base housing areas are located in areas where residential areas currently exist. Currently baseline noises consist of some aircraft over-flight and munitions noises but are primarily normal residential noises such as light vehicle traffic and various lawn equipment uses. No existing housing areas are within 65 dB DNL or higher noise contours. These sites are most likely to be affected by the F-35 beddown due to the proximity of the parcels to the airfield. New and existing housing may be affected by noise greater than 65 dB DNL and would require noise abatement. The noise analysis from the preferred alternative considered in the F-35 SEIS indicates that some existing Eglin AFB housing areas would be exposed to aircraft noise above 65 dB DNL (see Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10, in Chapter 4).

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Poquito Bayou housing area baseline sound levels are primarily natural sounds (e.g., wind, birds), some traffic noise from SR-85, and low level noise from military operations on the ranges.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

The Camp Pinchot housing area sound environment is primarily natural sounds. This area is not near enough to Eglin Main Base airfield to be adversely affected by aircraft noise.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

This housing area baseline noise consists primarily of natural sounds (55 dB or less). The site is located on an active base and therefore is subject to some operational noises such as aircraft overflight and munitions use on the various ranges. These noises would occur sufficiently far enough away to cause slight increases in the noise environment and would not cause harm to potential receptors.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Proposed housing areas at Hurlburt Field would be on sites currently used for residential purposes. The current sound environment consists of vehicular noise from US-98 and residential roads as well as normal noises from residents (e.g., radios, lawn equipment, children playing). The baseline noise levels are expected to be approximately 55–60 dB.

3.7.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

The White Point area is currently a wooded area with residential areas near Parcels 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. Baseline noise levels are primarily natural sounds with varying degrees of vehicle traffic noise from nearby roads. Further discussion of each of the parcels' baseline noise and potential receptors is included under the following subheadings. Sensitive receptors include residents in housing areas, hospitals, churches, and schools.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

This parcel is currently a wooded area with residential area to the north. The baseline noise is primarily natural sounds with some traffic noise from roads that pass through the area and noise from the nearby residents. A preschool is located within 550 feet of the northern border of the parcel. Houses are located adjacent to the northern edge of the proposed parcel which may be affected by construction noise.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is currently a wooded area bordered on the north and east sides with residential areas and is approximately 600 feet east of SR-20 (or John Sims Parkway) at the closest point.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

This parcel is located in a wooded area with the northeast border parallel to Highway 20. The closest receptors would be the residents to the northeast and southwest at approximately 1,500 feet at the closest points. This parcel's baseline noise consists primarily of natural sounds and some traffic noise from the nearby SR-20.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Parcel 4 is also an undeveloped wooded area with current sounds consisting primarily of natural sounds. The nearest noise receptors are located in the residential areas located northeast, southwest, and south, approximately 2,000 feet from the parcel at its closest points.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

The northern most portion of this parcel is adjacent to SR-20 and the western edge abuts up to a residential area. The current noise levels of this parcel are 45–50 dB as it is undeveloped wooded land with some roadway noise at the northern end. Potential noise receptors during construction are the residents to the west and east of this parcel, as well as a couple of churches and one school. There are two churches located west of this parcel: one adjacent to the boundary of the parcel and the other approximately 1,000 feet west of the parcel boundary. The school is located about 500 feet south of the southern edge of Parcel 5.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

Parcel 6 is a wooded, undeveloped area with the eastern edge adjacent to a residential area that would be affected during construction activities.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

Parcel 7 is a wooded area that is adjacent to residential areas on the east and south borders. Two schools are located approximately 1,000 feet east of the parcel and one church is 300 feet south. Current noise at this parcel is made up of natural sounds and typical suburban noises (vehicle traffic, lawn mowers, etc).

3.7.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

The noise baseline for Parcel 1 (Eglin Main Base) was discussed in detail under the Proposed Action Commonalities section. Parcels 2–8 are located east of the Eglin Main runways with one parcel (Parcel 8) east of John Sims Parkway. Baseline noise would consist of vehicle traffic and typical residential sounds; however, the sound environment would be dominated by aircraft noise from nearby runways. There are residential areas located along the parcel borders of Parcels 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8 that would be affected by construction noise in the event that new housing is constructed in these parcels. A middle school is located approximately 1,000 feet south of Parcel 8, 1,000 feet east of Parcel 2. Parcels 9 and 10 are the current Capehart and Wherry housing areas, respectively. Parcel 11 is located northeast of the Eglin Main Base Parcel (Parcel 1) and is adjacent to current residential areas that may be affected by noise due to new construction.

3.7.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The noise baseline for Parcel 1 (Eglin Main Base) was discussed in detail under the Proposed Action Commonalities section.

3.7.2.5 *Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area*

All of the following parcels pertaining to Alternative 3 are currently undeveloped sites with baseline noise levels consisting of natural sounds and some suburban or rural type noises (45–55 dB). Each parcel will be discussed individually to determine potential sensitive receptors near each site for noise analysis.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

This parcel has residential areas located along the eastern and southern borders. There will be a development setback for this parcel thus a noise buffer between construction activities and the residents.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is north and east of a recreational park (sports fields) and the western edge is adjacent to a residential area. The southern edge of the parcel lies alongside SR-189. A school is located approximately 600 feet west of the north eastern border.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3's western border abuts commercial buildings/land and the southern boundary is located along residential areas. A church is located within 500 feet of the southern border of Parcel 3.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

This parcel is in an area that is relatively undeveloped. A few homes are located near the western border of the parcel that may be affected by construction noise.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

The southeastern border of Parcel 5 is adjacent to a small residential community that may be temporarily affected by construction noise.

3.7.2.6 *Alternative 4: Mix Alternative*

This Alternative would involve utilizing a combination of the parcels described in Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. The affected environment for this alternative would be the same as described previously.

3.8 SOLID WASTE

3.8.1 Definition of the Resource

“Solid waste” is defined in the Florida Solid Waste Disposal Facility regulations as any sludge (unregulated by the federal CWA or CAA), garbage, rubbish, refuse, special waste, or other discarded material resulting from domestic, industrial, commercial, mining, agricultural, or government activities. Solid waste includes wastes commonly referred to as municipal solid wastes (such as garbage and refuse) and construction and demolition (C&D) debris, which consists of discarded materials generally not soluble in water (steel, glass, brick, concrete, asphalt, etc.). The impacted resource associated with the generation of solid waste and subsequent disposal is the available landfill capacity located within the ROI.

The Solid Waste Disposal Act (42 USC 3251 et seq.) established guidelines for solid waste collection, transport, separation, recovery, and disposal systems. RCRA (42 USC 6901 et seq.) amended this Act by shifting the emphasis from disposal to recycling and reuse of recoverable materials. Florida also has solid waste management regulations pertaining to solid waste facilities, state resource recovery and management programs, certification of resource recovery equipment, used oil and domestic sludge classification, utilization, and disposal criteria. The FDEP develops and adopts rules that govern proper management of solid waste in the state. Most of the responsibility for solid waste management under the law rests with local governments. Generally, counties operate the solid waste disposal facilities to serve the cities and towns within their jurisdictions.

Florida solid waste management regulations include the following:

- Florida Solid and Hazardous Waste Management Act (Florida Statutes 29 Chapter 403)
- Florida Resource Recovery and Management Regulations (FAC 62-7)
- Florida Solid Waste Disposal Facility Regulations (FAC 62-701)

Florida landfills are designated as Class I, II, or III. Class I landfills receive an average of 20 tons or more of solid waste per day (if weighed by scale), or 50 cubic yards or more of solid waste (as measured in place after covering). The permitting requirements for Class II landfills are the same as Class I landfills; Class II landfills are smaller in size. Class III landfills receive C&D debris, asbestos, carpet, cardboard, paper, glass, plastic, furniture other than appliances, and other materials that are not expected to produce leachate. Leachate is produced when water percolates through the landfill. In some cases, leachate may contain undesirable or toxic chemicals picked up from dissolving materials in the landfill.

Air Force regulatory requirements and management of solid waste are established by Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 32-70, *Environmental Quality*. AFPD 32-70 requires compliance with applicable federal, state, and local environmental laws and standards. For solid waste, AFPD 32-70 is implemented by AFI 32-7042.

AFI 32-7042 requires that each installation have a solid waste management program that includes a solid waste management plan that addresses handling, storage, collection, disposal, and reporting of solid waste. AFI 32-7080 contains the solid waste requirement for preventing pollution through source reduction, resource recovery, and recycling.

The 96 CEG/CEVC at Eglin AFB and the 1 SOCES/CEA at Hurlburt Field manage the solid waste management programs.

3.8.2 Affected Environment

3.8.2.1 Commonalities Across All Alternatives

The ROI for solid waste resources includes Eglin AFB and the surrounding counties where landfill resources are located, and is not “alternative specific.” Available resources in the immediate vicinity of Eglin AFB include landfills operated in Okaloosa, Walton, and Santa Rosa Counties. The analysis assumed that military families under the Proposed Action and alternatives would be living throughout the ROI, with the majority expected to reside within Okaloosa County, thereby increasing the county’s municipal solid waste generation rate.

Solid waste would be generated within the ROI in the form of construction debris from construction, renovation, and demolition activities. Solid wastes (including C&D debris) requiring disposal would require landfill capacity within the ROI. The management and disposal of solid waste is regulated at both the state and federal level.

Collection and disposal of municipal solid waste at Eglin AFB is handled by contract and administered by the 96 CEG. Local solid waste is recycled or disposed of in landfills in Okaloosa, Walton, and Santa Rosa Counties. All landfills in this area are located, operated, and maintained either by the respective county or privately. All landfills are permitted by the FDEP.

Okaloosa County formerly operated a Class I landfill near Baker, Florida (Baker West Facility) that is currently used for waste transfer and processing operations. The County currently does not operate a landfill but instead utilizes transfer facilities to dispose of solid wastes generated within the county to private landfills. The County also operates a yard trash mulching facility at the Wright Landfill located on out-leased land on Eglin AFB. Three privately owned C&D debris landfills are located within Okaloosa County: Waste Recyclers, Point Center, and Arena landfills.

Walton County operates and maintains a Class I and III landfill for county residents. The landfill accepts any household or construction materials except hazardous materials. The landfill, located near DeFuniak Springs, was permitted for “high rising” (a process of expanding the landfill upwards) that will extend the life span of the landfill until 2020 (Floyd, 2005). Municipal solid waste is transported to a state-permitted solid waste transfer facility located on SR-83 approximately three miles north of DeFuniak Springs. Four privately owned C&D debris landfills are located within Walton County: Coyote East, Coyote West, J&K, and Waste Recyclers.

Santa Rosa County owns and operates two landfills. The Central Landfill is a Class I facility, primarily serving the central portion of the county. A Class III facility is also located at the Central Landfill, making the total size approximately 550 acres. The life expectancy of the Central Landfill was estimated at year 2075 prior to the 2004 and 2005 hurricanes. Four privately owned C&D debris landfills are located within Santa Rosa County: Coyote Navarre, Joiner Fill Dirt Inc., Persimmon Hollow, and Tower Ridge C&D Landfills.

The information presented in Table 3-24 lists the average annual amounts of municipal solid wastes, including C&D debris, generated within Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties from 2002 to 2007 (FDEP, 2010a). This includes all solid wastes that were generated within the counties that required management through recycling or disposal. The latest published information available from the FDEP is for calendar year 2007 (FDEP, 2010a).

C&D debris is a subset of the total quantity of wastes generated and disposed within the three county ROI. Table 3-25 lists the average annual amounts of C&D debris taken to construction and demolition landfills in Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties from 2002 to 2007. The latest published information available from the FDEP is for calendar year 2007 (FDEP, 2010a).

Table 3-24. Solid Waste Collected in Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties (tons)

Year	Okaloosa County	Santa Rosa County	Walton County
2002	386,740	357,623	103,837
2003	231,352	224,336	142,168
2004*	280,881	418,430	90,032
2005*	564,264	754,919	272,787
2006	336,020	295,947	139,641
2007	338,481	212,081	136,882
Average	300,286	377,223	147,556

Sources: FDEP, 2010a

* Hurricane Ivan devastated the northwest Florida Gulf coast in September 2004, causing a dramatic increase in the amount of debris taken to area landfills in 2004 and 2005.

Table 3-25. Construction and Demolition Debris Generated in Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties (tons)

Year	Okaloosa County	Santa Rosa County	Walton County
2002	199,375	127,183	68,477
2003	48,815	102,880	96,278
2004*	85,837	226,883	40,000
2005*	358,406	540,311	222,345
2006	135,599	139,118	103,308
2007	88,013	21,081	99,025
Average	152,674	192,901	104,906

Sources: FDEP 2010a

* Hurricane Ivan devastated the northwest Florida Gulf coast in September 2004, causing a dramatic increase in the amount of debris taken to area landfills in 2004 and 2005.

As shown in the quantities of debris generated, several hurricanes struck the Gulf Coast of Florida in 2004 and 2005. These storms wrought massive destruction on personal and public property, resulting in an increase in the amount of C&D debris generated in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and to a lesser extent, Walton counties.

3.9 LAND USE

3.9.1 Definition of the Resource

“Land use” generally refers to the management and use of land by people. The attributes of land use include general land use patterns, land ownership, land management plans, and special use areas. General land use patterns characterize the types of uses within a particular area. Specific uses of land typically include residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, military, and recreational. Land use also includes areas set aside for preservation or protection of natural resources, wildlife habitat, vegetation, or unique features. Management plans, policies, ordinances, and regulations determine the types of uses that are allowable, or the types of uses that protect specially designated or environmentally sensitive uses.

Public Law 668, from the 76th Congress on June 27, 1940, transferred all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes, the land may be returned to National Forest status at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. Providing housing for military families while in the service of the DoD is considered use for military purposes.

Certain land use designations are particular to military installations. The clear zone (CZ), the area closest to the runway’s end, is the most hazardous and must be clear of any development (DoDI 4165.57, *Air Installation Compatible Use Zones*). Some economic use of the land in accident potential zone I (APZ I) is allowed, such as light industrial, manufacturing, transportation, communication and utilities, wholesale trade, open

space, recreation, and agriculture. However, land uses that result in large concentrations of people in small areas are not acceptable in APZ I. Acceptable uses in the APZ II include those of APZ I, as well as low-density, single-family residential, personal and business services, and commercial/retail trade uses of low intensity or scale of operation. High-density functions such as multistory buildings, places of assembly (e.g., theaters, churches, schools, restaurants) and high-density office uses are not considered appropriate (U.S. Air Force, 2006b). Currently, there are 364 single-family and multiplex residences within APZs I and II associated with Runway 19 on Eglin Main Base (Okaloosa County, 2009). The Air Force is currently evaluating options for mitigating impacts to these residences, including land acquisition of these clear zone areas (Okaloosa County, 2009).

Noise from aircraft operations is one of the major factors in determining appropriate land uses, since elevated noise levels are especially incompatible with residential areas. The Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) Program is used to promote compatible land development in areas subject to aircraft noise and accident potential. The AICUZ-compatible use zones include the CZ, APZ I, APZ II, and four noise zones. The four AICUZ noise zones are defined as 65–69 dB DNL, 70–74 dB DNL, 75–79 dB DNL, and greater than 80 dB DNL. For a land use to be considered compatible, it must meet criteria for its category for both noise and accident potential. Housing is not compatible with noise exposures of 75 dB DNL or higher, and new or replacement housing in this noise level area should be prohibited. Housing development is discouraged in the 65 to 75 dB DNL noise zone. When no other viable alternative exists and residential uses are planned in areas above 65 dB DNL, sound-proofing measures should be incorporated into the design and construction of the housing (U.S. Air Force, 2006b). Additional detailed information on noise and noise effects is presented in Section 3.7, *Noise*.

In addition to aircraft noise considerations, ordnance usage can have land use affects because of noise or explosive safety quantity distance (ESQD) considerations. ESQD clearance zones provide safe setback areas around explosive-handling facilities and must be considered when evaluating land use impacts. Air Force Manual 91-201, *Explosives Safety Standards*, governs the majority of explosive activities and facilities on Air Force bases. This regulation defines safe clearances for similar activities, inhabited buildings, roadways, and personal contact with explosive activities.

Several plans and programs guide land use planning on Eglin AFB. The Eglin AFB Land Use Plan component of the Eglin AFB *General Plan* presents a comprehensive planning strategy to support military missions assigned to the installation. The plan provides general information regarding the installation and describes existing land uses, a planning analysis of constraints and opportunities, future land use, and implementation guidelines (U.S. Air Force, 2001).

3.9.2 Affected Environment

3.9.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

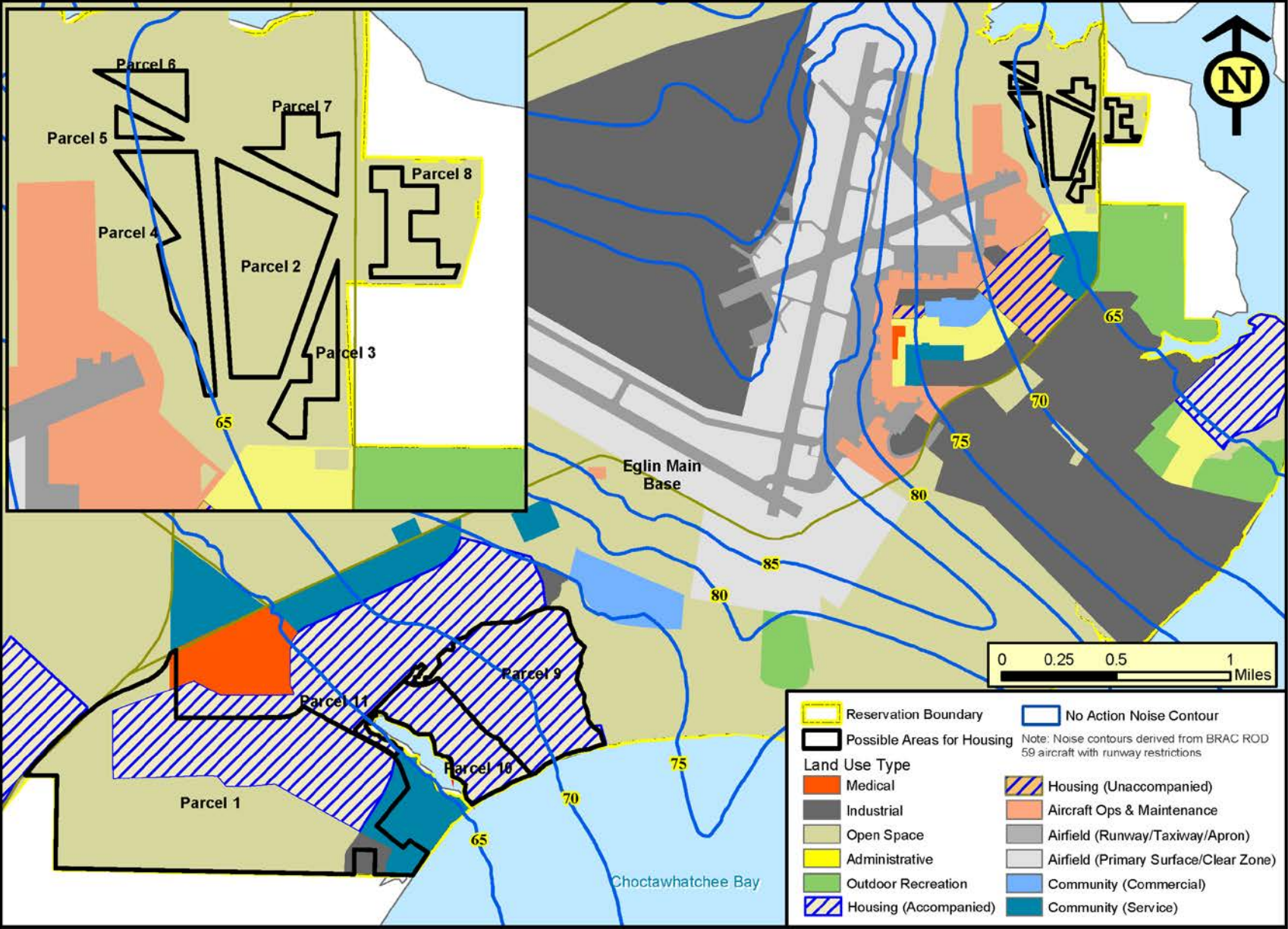
Affected Eglin AFB housing includes the built-up area at Eglin Main Base (the Cantonment Area) and Camp Rudder. Eglin Main Base houses the major administrative, operations, housing, and community functions within approximately 10,500 acres (U.S. Air Force, 2001). The major land uses on Eglin Main Base include airfield and aircraft operations and maintenance (approximately 2,362 acres), industrial land use in nine separate areas (2,057 acres), open space (4,141 acres), and residential areas (over 1,000 acres) (Figure 3-15).

The largest of the family housing areas contains Capehart, Wherry, Old Plew, New Plew, Hidden Oaks, and Ben's Lake MFH and is located just inside the West Gate. Upper and Lower Memorial Lake border this housing area on the east, Choctawhatchee Bay borders it on the south, open space borders it on the west, and Eglin Boulevard borders the area to the north. Land uses associated with community services (e.g., Cherokee Elementary School, youth center, child care center, playground) are located north of the Ben's Lake housing area and immediately south of Eglin Boulevard.

The Eglin Hospital complex is located west of the Wherry housing area, across from Boatner Road, and immediately north of the Old Plew housing area. The Eglin Officers' Club and Ben's Lake Marina are located to the southeast of the Old Plew housing area. Industrial land uses associated with the Plew Sewage Treatment Plant are located to the south of the Old Plew housing area and southwest of the Officers' Club. One of the two main Eglin AFB runways is approximately 3,200 feet from the closest point to this housing area.

None of the housing areas are located within airfield APZs or within ESQDs. The noise analysis from the preferred alternative considered in the F-35 SEIS indicates that some existing Eglin AFB housing areas would be exposed to aircraft noise above 65 dB DNL (see Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10, in Chapter 4). Currently, exposure areas for the F-35 SEIS's No Action Alternative noise contours include the Georgia Avenue housing area (noise levels around 75 dB DNL) and portions of the Capehart and Ben's Lake housing (noise levels between 65 to 70 dB DNL). All other housing areas experience noise levels below 65 dB DNL.

The Georgia Avenue housing area lies along the northern edge of the Eglin Field Historic District. The Eglin Field Historic District is significant for its association with the establishment, development, and operation of Eglin AFB, and because of its association with the advanced engineering design related to specific weapons testing and development (U.S. Air Force, 2004a).



Section 3.10.2 provides additional information on this district. The Georgia Avenue housing units were built in 1943. Immediately surrounding this one-block area, land uses include light industrial, commercial, administrative, and aircraft operations and maintenance and are associated with base operations and/or support.

Activities associated with Eglin Main Base primarily affect nonmilitary land to the northeast of the airfield, including the cities of Valparaiso and Niceville, and unincorporated areas of Okaloosa County. Valparaiso comprises a diverse mix of moderate density land uses. Single family residential uses exist throughout Valparaiso and in the northwest corner of Niceville. Strip commercial uses are prevalent along John Sims Parkway (SR-20 and SR-327), Valparaiso Parkway (SR-190), and Government Avenue (SR-85). Mixed uses consisting of medium-and high-density residential, public/quasi-public, and commercial uses exist on both sides of South John Sims Parkway and SR-85 north of West John Sims Parkway to West College Boulevard. Land uses in the triangle formed by Government Avenue, Valparaiso Parkway, and North John Sims Parkway are also mixed, with large areas of public/quasi public uses including schools and churches (U.S. Air Force, 2006b).

Zoning in the Valparaiso and Niceville areas generally reflects existing land use patterns. The majority of land is zoned for various densities of residential uses. Commercially zoned land exists along the major corridors of Government Avenue and John Sims Parkway in Valparaiso and SR-85 in Niceville. Land along Boggy Bayou, shoreline east of John Sims Parkway, is zoned as a conservation district. Zoning has also been incorporated to protect the CZ and APZ, with industrial and commercial designations being the primary zoning classification (U.S. Air Force, 2006b). However, 4 parcels covering 20 acres of non-military land inside the CZ currently include commercial uses, and 14 parcels covering about 6 acres include single family residential uses. These land uses are incompatible with the CZ. A large area of incompatible medium density residential use exists in APZ I east of Wolverine Avenue and south of Government Avenue. Two churches along Valparaiso Parkway are also incompatible with the APZ I. For APZ II, the residential areas with densities greater than one dwelling unit per acre are incompatible.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

Camp Pinchot is bordered on the east and north by Garnier's Bayou and on the west by approximately 243 acres of undeveloped land (known as the Camp Pinchot Expansion) (Figure 2-1, Existing Housing Areas at Eglin AFB). The Camp Pinchot housing area includes the Camp Pinchot Historic District. Section 3.10.2 has more details on the district. The Camp Pinchot Expansion is bordered on the west by urban mixed use and medium-level residential land uses along Lewis Turner Boulevard (SR-189). Low-density residential land use occupies the area immediately to the south. Institutional land use east of Camp Pinchot is associated with the University of Florida Research and Engineering Education Facility.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

Camp Rudder, located in the northwestern portion of the Eglin Reservation, is the home of the Army's 6th Ranger Training Battalion (Figure 1-1, Location of Eglin AFB, Hurlburt Field, and Camp Rudder Housing Areas). The Camp Rudder housing area is located on the Eglin Reservation, approximately 16 miles northwest of Eglin Main Base and adjacent to Auxiliary Field 6. The housing area is bordered on the south, east, and north by open areas associated with the Eglin Reservation. Airfield, aircraft operations, administrative, and other land uses associated with Auxiliary Field 6 activities are located to the west.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The major land uses at Hurlburt Field include airfield and aircraft operations and maintenance (approximately 251 acres), housing (206 acres), outdoor recreation (286 acres), and open space (5,554 acres) (Figure 3-16).

Figure 2-3 (Existing and Proposed Housing Areas at Hurlburt Field) shows the locations of the existing Hurlburt Field MFH areas. The Pine Shadows and Live Oak MFH areas are located within the boundaries of Hurlburt Field's "Main Base" (Hurlburt Field north of US-98) in southern Okaloosa County. The Pine Shadows housing area is located on the southwest portion of Hurlburt Field. The housing area is bordered on the south by the installation perimeter fence and US-98, and on the west by a section of open area associated with Hurlburt Field. West of that open area are single-family residential and small-scale commercial uses (along US-98). Land uses immediately to the east are associated with base operations and include industrial, commercial, administrative, and aircraft operations and maintenance.

The Live Oak housing area is located immediately to the north of Pine Shadows. Open areas of the Eglin Reservation border it to the north, with land uses to the east associated with airfield operations. The Soundside Manor housing area is located immediately south of Hurlburt Field Main Base, across US-98. Santa Rosa Sound, a part of the Gulf of Mexico, forms the southern border of Soundside Manor. The municipality of Mary Esther borders Hurlburt Field to the east. Fort Walton Beach lies approximately 7 miles farther east. The town of Florosa lies to the southwest.

None of the housing areas are located within airfield APZs or within noise levels greater than 65 dB DNL. Hurlburt Field's *General Plan* land use configuration for the South Shore area (south of US-98) is the same as the plan established in the *Marina Area Development Plan*, *Marine Terminal Area Development Plan*, and the *South Shore Master Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2002a). These plans essentially establish two different types of land use areas: the western portion, which includes existing and proposed housing areas and the Officers' Club, and the eastern portion, which allows minimal impact to preserve the natural assets of the site (U.S. Air Force, 2002a).

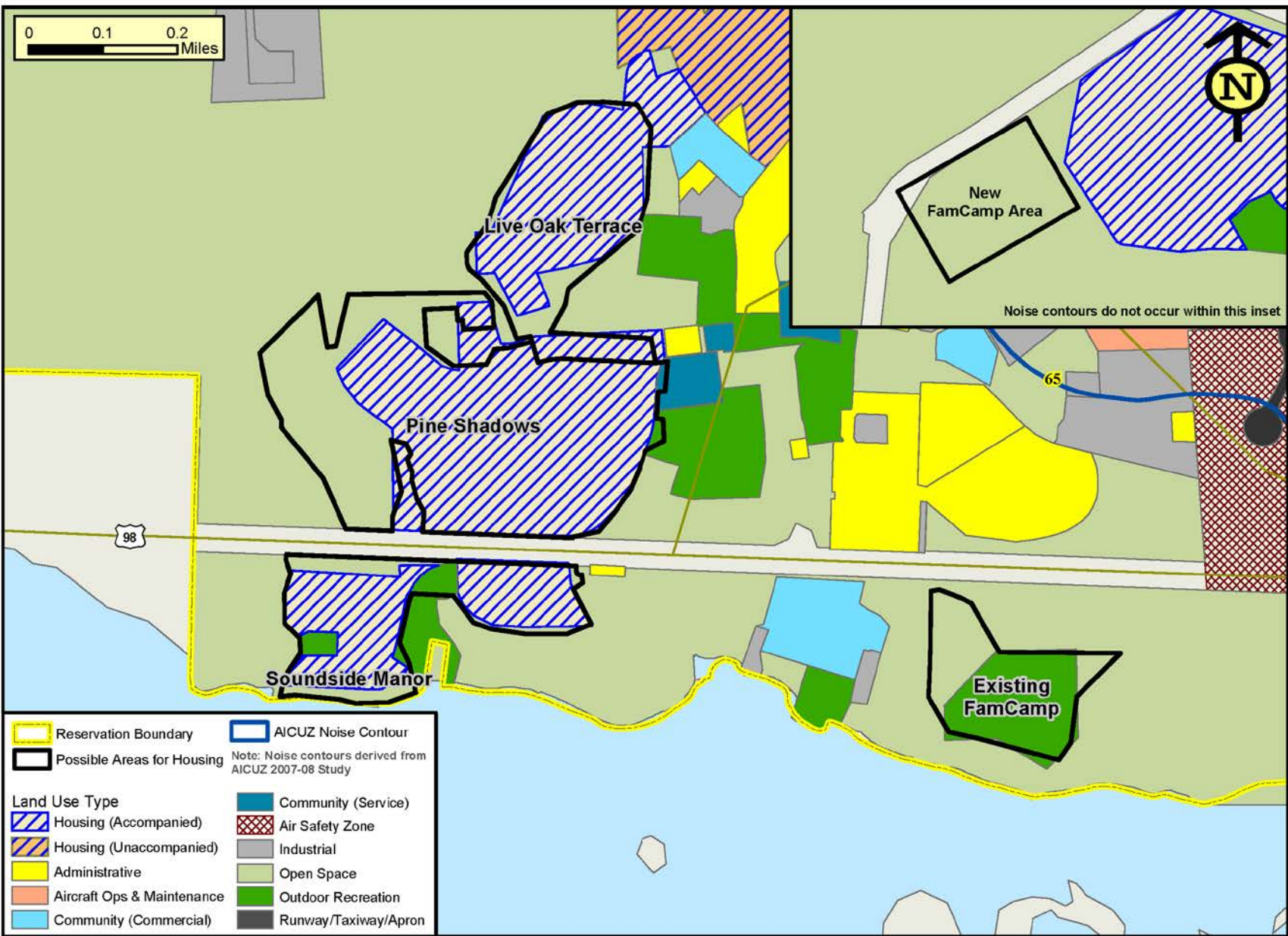


Figure 3-16. Existing Land Use at Hurlburt Field

Communities immediately surrounding Hurlburt Field to the east include Fort Walton Beach and Mary Esther. Unincorporated Okaloosa County property along Santa Rosa Sound is located to the west. Land use is primarily commercial and urban residential.

The existing FAMCAMP location is designated for recreation, and the proposed new FAMCAMP location is currently undeveloped, open space and is adjacent to the Commando Village housing area.

3.9.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, adjacent to SR-20. All of the parcels are located in a relatively undeveloped area of the Eglin Range that is mostly open for outdoor recreation use only. About 4 acres of Parcel 2 are also within an area of the Eglin Range that is closed to all forms of public access.

The nearest off-base communities are the unincorporated residential and golf resort community of Bluewater Bay and Seminole. Land use is primarily low-density residential and recreational. Commercial, institutional, and industrial uses are located along John Sims Parkway.

3.9.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Parcel 1 is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. Parcels 2-8 are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso. Parcel 9 contains the existing Capehart housing area. Parcel 10 contains the existing Wherry housing area. Parcel 11 is a small area located along Boatner Road and Memorial Trail adjacent to the Old Plew housing area.

Existing land uses for Parcels 9, 10, and 11 are addressed under the Proposed Action Commonalities for Eglin Main Base. Parcels 2-8 are located within an area of Eglin Main Base that is closed to all public access. Existing land use is primarily open space. Off base, low-density residential areas are located adjacent to Parcels 3, 5, 6, 7, and 8. A middle school is also located to the east of Parcel 3 (Okaloosa County, 2009).

3.9.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Parcel 1 was discussed previously under both the Commonalities section and Alternative 2.

3.9.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Parcel 1 is located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and is bordered on the west by SR-189. For Parcel 1, approximately 199 acres of the total 248 acres would be utilized for construction, while the remaining 49 acres would be maintained as a buffer

between the shoreline and the housing development; this buffer lies within storm surge category 1–4. Parcels 2 and 3 are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and approximately 1 mile west of Parcel 1. Parcels 1–3 are all located within undeveloped areas of Eglin AFB that are closed to all forms of public access.

Off-base communities immediately adjacent to the North Fort Walton Beach area include Wright and Ocean City. Land use is predominantly residential and other mixed uses. Parcels 4 and 5 are located adjacent to the Poquito Bayou housing area, which is classified as medium-density residential. To the southeast of Parcel 2 are a recreation area and the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. West of Parcel 3 are mixed use and industrial land uses, while to the south is medium-density residential. To the north of both Parcels 2 and 3 are the newly constructed Arbennie Pritchett WRF and existing Garnier’s effluent spray field, which could potentially present compatibility issues with any new housing (Okaloosa County, 2009).

3.9.2.6 *Alternative 4: Mix Alternative*

This Alternative would involve utilizing a combination of the parcels described in Alternatives 1, 2, and 3. The affected environment for this alternative would be the same as described previously.

3.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES

3.10.1 Definition of the Resource

Cultural resources consist of prehistoric and historic sites, structures, artifacts, and any other physical or traditional evidence of human activity considered relevant to a particular culture or community for scientific, traditional, religious, or other reasons.

As defined under 36 CFR 800.16(1), “historic property” means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) maintained by the Secretary of the Interior. Historic property includes artifacts, records, and remains that are related and located within such properties. The term also includes properties of traditional religious and cultural importance to a Native American tribe or Native Hawaiian organization that meet NRHP criteria.

3.10.2 Affected Environment

Section 106 Process, Native American and Agency Consultation and Coordination

The alternative-specific cultural resources sections within this chapter describe known cultural resources within the affected areas that are potentially eligible for nomination

to the NRHP. This includes any archaeological resources that are considered eligible or potentially eligible for nomination to the NRHP, or that are currently listed on the NRHP. This may also include historic structures, historic districts, historic cemeteries, or traditional cultural properties. The APE for cultural resources across all action alternatives for this EIS essentially has complete inventories as per 36 CFR 800.4. Section 106 concurrence from the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and others regarding the completeness of inventory is addressed in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*.

The Air Force initiated consultation with the five interested federally recognized tribes that include the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek (Muskogee) Tribe. Other consulting parties include the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, National Forests in Florida, and the Florida SHPO in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA.

A letter describing the Proposed Action and current cultural resource management efforts was sent to all consulting parties (Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*). This letter described efforts to develop a project-specific Programmatic Agreement (PA). Following this notification, a Draft PA was sent to all consulting parties in June 2010 and executed in February of 2011. The PA presents all actions with the potential to adversely affect historic properties resulting from the Proposed Action or alternatives. These adverse effects will be resolved pursuant to the MHPI PA in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Compliance with the project-specific PA is mandatory and non-discretionary in nature for the signatories of the agreement document. Mitigations as presented in the project-specific PA are discussed in detail within this document. A detailed description of consultation efforts, MHPI project-specific PA stipulations, archaeological sites, archeological survey areas, historic structures, and other cultural resources is presented in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*.

3.10.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Public Law 668, from the 76th Congress on June 27, 1940, transferred all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes, the land may be returned to National Forest status, at the discretion of the Secretary of Defense. Providing housing for military families while in the service of the DoD is considered use for military purposes.

These following areas are included as commonalities in the affected environment:

Camp Pinchot Historic District and the Georgia Avenue Historic Buildings

The Camp Pinchot Historic District (8OK1703; Figure 3-17) includes one NRHP-listed historic district and at least one eligible archaeological site (8OK871); another site in the area (8OK1201) was previously determined as ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Meyer, 1997).

The Camp Pinchot Historic District encompasses 15 acres on the west bank of Garnier's Bayou. It was originally the Choctawhatchee National Forest headquarters compound, and was built between 1910 and 1920. The Camp Pinchot Historic District buildings and grounds are considered significant at the national, state, and local levels for their association with the establishment and management of the Choctawhatchee National Forest, the first national forest in the southeastern United States (NRIS, 2010; CRIMS, 2010). The property was named for Gifford Pinchot, America's first professionally trained forester. Pinchot rose to national prominence as a conservationist and political progressive under Theodore Roosevelt and was twice elected governor of Pennsylvania (Bixler, 1976). The U.S. Forest Service (USFS) transferred Camp Pinchot to the War Department in 1940. Throughout the 1940s, the residences (buildings 1556, 1557, 1558, and 1559) served as enlisted quarters (U.S. Air Force, no date). In 1950, the Air Force converted the residences to officers' housing. Camp Pinchot was finally listed on the NRHP in 1998 as a historic district.

Camp Pinchot is significant for its ties to the Choctawhatchee National Forest – the only national forest to be devoted to the operation and study of the naval stores industry, which was reliant on the wealth of pine forests in the region. The naval stores, or turpentine, industry was integral to the economic development of many parts of Florida in the early twentieth century, as forest rangers attempted testing of more effective and less damaging methods of extracting sap from the pines (Swanson and Sheffield, 2005).

Other than the Camp Pinchot Historic District, there is one remaining historic structural feature in the area representing the early Choctawhatchee National Forest: one of two outlying ranger stations originally located near Holley and Niceville. The USFS demolished the original station at Niceville during World War II and eventually relocated the Ranger Station in Holley to Niceville where it currently exists as part of the Boathouse Landing restaurant (Swanson and Sheffield, 2005). Based on Eglin AFB inventories completed to date of structures 50 years old or older, there are no identified structures associated with the Choctawhatchee National Forest other than Camp Pinchot on Eglin AFB property.

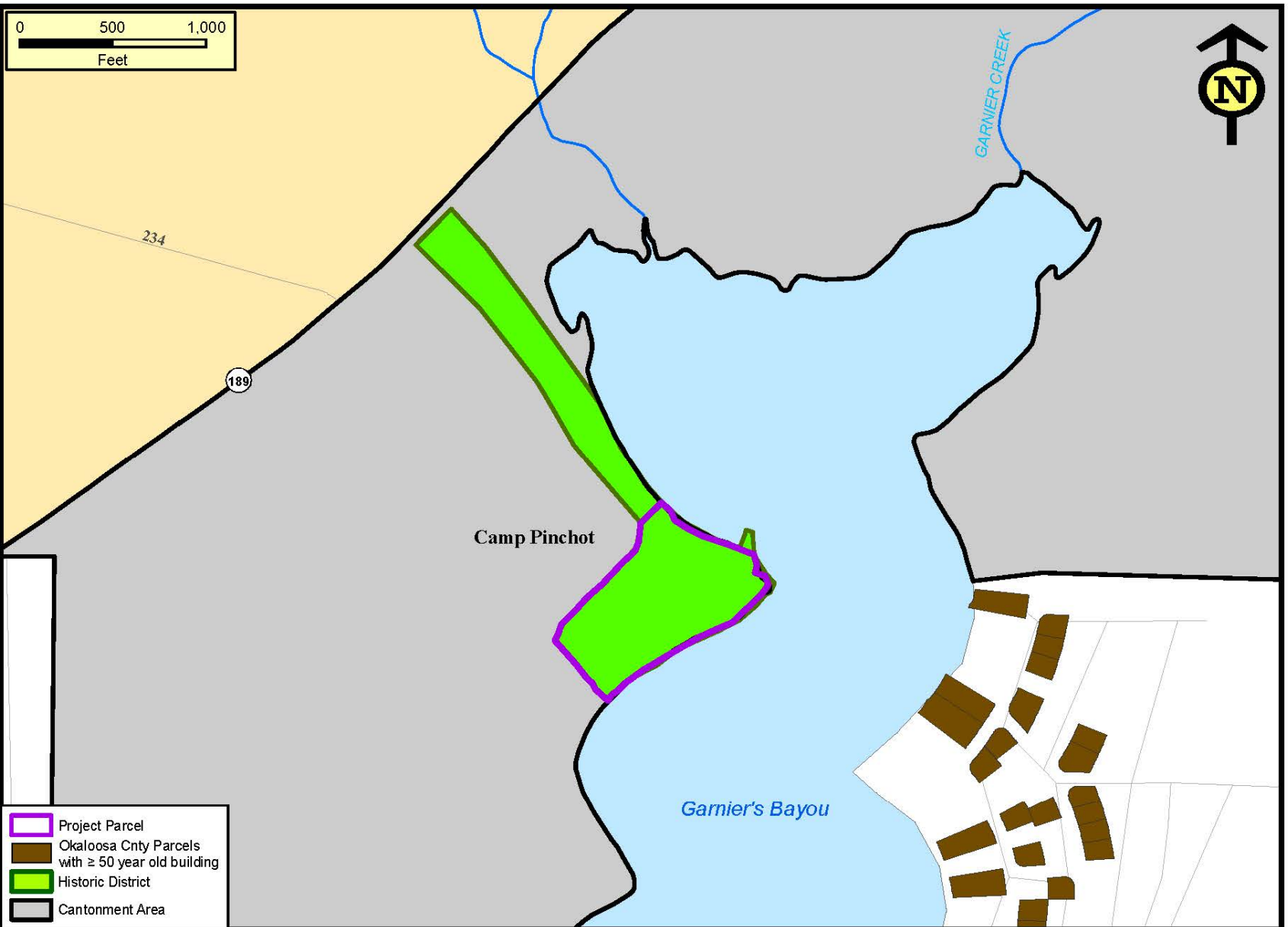


Figure 3-17. Camp Pinchot Historic District on Eglin AFB

The Camp Pinchot Historic District is located within more than 200 acres of forested property. The historic residences are surrounded to the south and east by water and to the west and north by forest. This location effectively isolates the property visually from other, more recent developments. Camp Pinchot Road trends north to SR-189 and serves as a link to outside development. At the same time, the long access road currently contributes to the pristine setting of the District by allowing a narrow entrance that leads back to the District allowing preservation of a visual sense of place from Camp Pinchot. The District is considered to possess excellent integrity of both buildings and setting. With one exception, no changes in building placement have occurred since its development in the early twentieth century. In the 1960s, one office building originally located between Building 1559 and the boat dock, was razed. During historic use by the War Department, porches were enclosed at the rear of the buildings and the interiors were upgraded. Early photographs suggest the buildings were built on wooden piers; concrete foundations were added around 1957. Today, the appearance of the buildings is not dramatically different from that displayed at the time of their construction (U.S. Air Force, no date). Table 3-26 lists the buildings in the Camp Pinchot Historic District.

Table 3-26. Camp Pinchot Historic District Structures

Bldg. No.	Construction Date	Building Name	NRHP Status*
1550	1977	Tennis Courts	Non-contributing
1551	1910-1920	Detached Garage	Contributing
1552	1910	Detached Garage	Contributing
1553	1910-1920	Storage Building	Contributing
1554	1965	Greenhouse (2)	Non-contributing
1555	1910	Detached Garage	Contributing
1556	1910	Family Housing	Contributing
1557	1910	Family Housing	Contributing
1558	1910	Family Housing	Contributing
1559	1910	Family Housing	Contributing
1560	1999	Water Retaining Wall	Non-contributing
1561	1914	Boathouse and Dock	Contributing
1562	1943	Storage Building	Contributing
1564	1950	Visiting Officer's Quarters	Non-contributing
1565	1952	Water Supply Building (Pump house)	Non-contributing
1566	1975	350 Gallon Diesel Storage Tank	Non-contributing
1567	1975	350 Gallon Mogas Storage Tank	Non-contributing
1569	1968	3,000 Gallon Water Storage Tank	Non-contributing
1570	1968	Detached Garage	Non-contributing

Source: U.S. Air Force, no date

NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

*Refers to whether the structure contributes to the historical status of the district.

Archaeological survey and subsurface testing at Camp Pinchot in 1993 and 1999 identified both prehistoric and historic cultural materials at the site (8OK871). The prehistoric component is a Deptford-period encampment (1,000 to 2,600 years ago); the

historic component consists of remains of structures and cultural features associated with the Forest Service period. The integrity of the archaeological site is considered excellent, with minimal shoreline erosion (Meyer et al., 2000).

Although outside of the current APE, the Air Force also surveyed a formerly proposed expansion area outside of Camp Pinchot for cultural resources (Thomas and Campbell 1992; Thomas, 1993; Meyer, 1997). In 2000, 842 artifacts were recovered from excavations north of Building 1562 where utility work had uncovered several artifacts. Most of these were architectural remains from previously demolished buildings (Thomas et al., 2004a).

In 2004, a systematic archaeological sampling program and metal detector survey was conducted to further delineate the boundaries of Camp Pinchot. As a result of this survey, a total of 47 discrete concentrations of metal were defined and the boundaries of the habitation area were better delineated. In addition, extensive archival research was conducted on the historic buildings, and Historic American Building Survey Level I documentation (including photography) was completed.

The Georgia Avenue Housing units are along the northern edge of the Eglin Field Historic District (Figure 3-18). The Eglin Field Historic District (8OK1532) is significant for its association with the establishment, development, and operation of Eglin AFB and for the advanced engineering design related to specific weapons testing and development (U.S. Air Force, 2004a). The buildings have statewide historical significance because of the use of structural clay tile and stucco due to environmental conditions and availability of local materials (NPS, 2010). This historic district was listed in the NRHP in 1998 for its significance from the years 1925 to 1949. It includes 20 contributing and 1 non-contributing buildings on Eglin Main Base, including 6 housing units proposed for uses other than housing under the Proposed Action (buildings 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29; Table 3-27). The Georgia Avenue housing units were built in 1943 in the Minimal Traditional style, popular immediately before World War II. In the 1950s, the Air Force added additional living space and a garage extension to each unit. The buildings retain their orientation, basic appearance, shape, function, and fabric, and are contributing elements of the Historic District.

Table 3-27. Eglin Field Historic District Georgia Avenue Structures

Bldg. No.	Construction Date	Building Name	NRHP Status
23	1948	Garage FAM HSG DET	Non-contributing
25	1944	FAM HSG APPR PFY50	Contributing
26	1944	FAM HSG APPR PFY50	Contributing
27	1944	FAM HSG APPR PFY50	Contributing
28	1944	FAM HSG APPR PFY50	Contributing
29	1944	FAM HSG APPR PFY50	Contributing

Source: Cultural Resource Information Management Systems (CRIMS), 2010; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

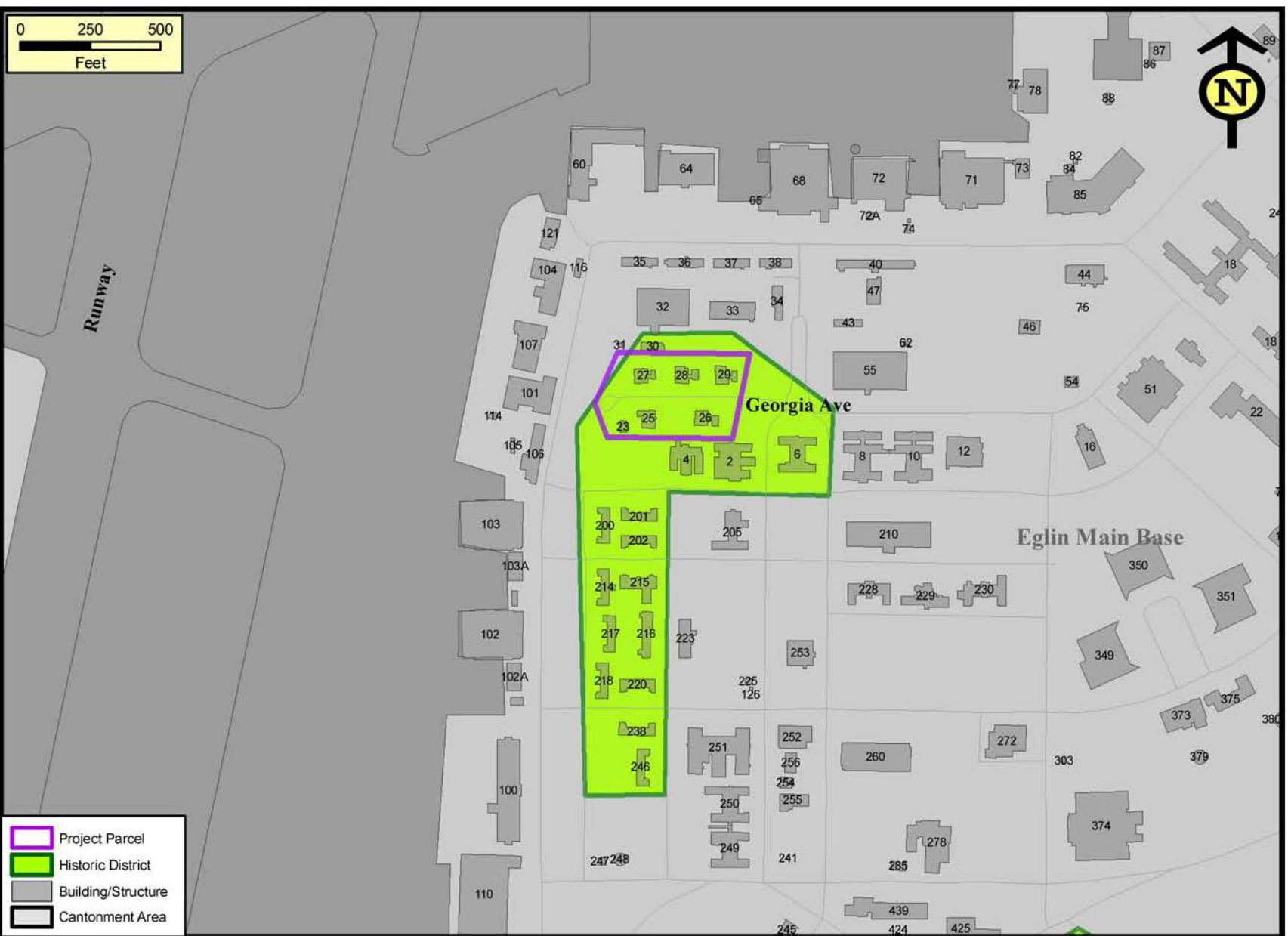


Figure 3-18. Georgia Avenue Historic Buildings on Eglin AFB

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

On Eglin Main, the Hidden Oaks parcel does not contain any cultural resources. All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (Hemphill, 1995; Mathews, 1994; Morehead, 1994; Mallory, 2002; Thomas and Campbell, 1992; Thomas et al., 2004b).

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

The existing housing area near Poquito Bayou, built in 1976, is not historic in age and is not considered significant for the Cold War era. All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (Morehead, 1994; Mallory, 2002; Thomas et al., 2004b). The Air Force has identified four archaeological sites in the expansion area. Of these sites, three are considered eligible and one site is considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP. Table 3-28 provides additional descriptions of the archaeological sites.

Table 3-28. Poquito Bayou Archaeological Resources

Site Number	Site Description	NRHP Status	Reference
8OK00107	Multi-component prehistoric, including Gulf Formational, Deptford, Weeden Island, Fort Walton, Pensacola	Eligible	Thomas et al., 2004b
8OK00952	Multi-components including Late Paleo-Indian, Early Archaic, Gulf Formational, Elliott's Point, Deptford, Weeden Island. Historic component not addressed in the interpretations	Eligible	Thomas et al., 2004b
8OK00953	Multi-component prehistoric, now combined with 8OK00952	Eligible	Thomas et al., 2004b
8OK02335	Single-component prehistoric, probable Weeden Island	Ineligible	Thomas et al., 2004b

Source: Cultural Resource Information Management Systems (CRIMS), 2010
NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The Camp Rudder parcel contains 25 housing units that were built in 1975. These units are not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP as Cold War resources and are not historic in age. The Air Force has surveyed all high probability portions of the project area for cultural resources, and no NRHP-eligible properties were identified within or near the project area (Mallory, 2003).

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Existing housing is located in Pine Shadows. The 196 housing units in the Pine Shadows parcel were built in 1957. The Air Force recently evaluated these units for historical significance and, in concurrence with the SHPO, found them to be ineligible

for listing on the NRHP. The Air Force has surveyed the housing area for archaeological resources and none have been identified (Pruitt, 2008).

Existing housing is located in Soundside Manor. Fourteen housing units were built in 1997 and are not historic resources. Sixty housing units were constructed in 1957. The Air Force recently evaluated these units for historical significance and, in concurrence with the SHPO, found them to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*). The Air Force has surveyed all of Soundside Manor for archaeological resources. One prehistoric archaeological site (8OK168), with Weeden Island and Fort Walton cultural associations, has been recorded in this vicinity. As of 2004, site testing and evaluation, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, were completed for this site, and testing determined that the site was ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Thomas et al., 2004b). A nearby prehistoric archaeological site (8OK061/8OK167) is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP; however, this site is located just outside of the boundaries of the project area.

There are 110 housing units in Live Oak Terrace. Ten units were constructed in 1957 and recently evaluated by the Air Force for historical significance and, in concurrence with the SHPO, found to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*). The remaining 100 units were built in 1976 and are not historic in age and not considered eligible for listing on the NRHP as Cold War resources. No archaeological resources have been identified in this housing area. An unnamed historic cemetery (#26), represented by a detached wooden sign for a burial plot, was identified during an archaeological survey in 1982 near the proposed activity area, as depicted in historical documents. The reported location was thoroughly investigated by subsurface shovel testing (Thomas et al., 2004b). Following this survey effort, in 2004 additional investigation of the area using Ground Penetrating Radar, failed to locate the presence of any historic burials in Live Oak Terrace (Thomas et al., 2004b). Although previous studies have not detected burial features, some of the cemetery may still lay under the edge of the current housing area. The developer will ensure that demolition within 50 meters (164 feet) of the boundary of Live Oak Terrace is monitored by a qualified, third-party archaeologist.

In both the existing family camping (FAMCAMP) area south of US-98 and the proposed new FAMCAMP area, no historic structures are present. Within the current FAMCAMP area, one eligible archaeological site, 80K133 is present along the project area boundary (Rogers, 2010). The developer will ensure that demolition and construction within 50 meters (164 feet) of the southern boundary of the FAMCAMP parcel is monitored by a qualified, third-party archaeologist to avoid archaeological site 80K133.

3.10.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

In addition to the commonalities presented previously, the following affected environments are included under this alternative.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

There are no cultural resource concerns in this parcel. All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

One archaeological site (8OK192) was previously identified in this parcel. Additional testing on this site has suggested that this resource is ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Calisto et al., 2010).

Archaeological survey of 74 acres of historic homestead survey was completed in support of the MHPI cultural resource identification effort (Calisto et al., 2010; Campbell et al., 2010). Three archaeological sites were identified as a result of the survey. The first site (8OK2751), an historic artifact scatter, is considered ineligible for listing on the NRHP. The other two sites, 8OK2753 and 8OK2754 are considered potentially NRHP-eligible pending final determination and concurrence by Eglin AFB and the SHPO.

Alternative 1 – Parcels 3–4

There are no cultural resource concerns in these parcels. All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). One archaeological site (8OK1006) was previously identified directly northwest of this parcel. This site is a multicomponent prehistoric site that is believed to represent a resource collection station, potentially related to nearby village and mound sites. As such, 8OK1006 is considered eligible to the NRHP.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). One archaeological site (8OK2627) is part of an historic homestead previously identified in this parcel. 8OK2627 is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). There are no cultural resource concerns in this parcel.

3.10.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

In addition to the commonalities presented previously, the following affected environments are included under this alternative.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 does not contain any historic structures. Archaeological survey has been completed in this project area (Morehead, 1994; Mathews, 1994; Hemphill, 1995; Thomas et al., 2004b). One archaeological site has been identified in this parcel, but it is not considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP (Meyer, 1995; CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcels 2–3

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). There are no cultural resource concerns in these parcels.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). One archaeological site (8OK993) was previously identified in this parcel. Additional testing on this site has suggested that this resource is ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Calisto et al., 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). One archaeological site (8OK993) was previously identified in this parcel. Additional testing on this site has suggested that this resource is ineligible for listing on the NRHP (Calisto et al., 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcels 6–8

All high probability locales within the parcel have been surveyed for archaeological resources (CRIMS, 2010). There are no cultural resource concerns in these parcels.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

This parcel consists of 28 Capehart housing units constructed between 1948 and 1951 that are considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP (DoD, 2005). Archaeological

survey has been completed in this project area (Morehead, 1994; Meyer, 1995; Hemphill, 1995; Campbell, 1998; Thomas et al., 2004b). Although two archaeological sites were identified, neither site was considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP (Meyer, 1995; CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcels 10

This parcel consists of seven Wherry housing units constructed in 1951. All of the housing units in this parcel are considered ineligible for nomination to the NRHP (DoD, 2005). Archaeological survey has been completed in this project area (Morehead, 1994; Meyer, 1995; Hemphill, 1995). No archaeological sites have been identified in this parcel (Meyer, 1995; CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcels 11

This parcel does not contain any identified cultural resources. Archaeological survey has been completed in this project area (Hemphill, 1995).

3.10.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

This parcel is the same as described under Alternative 2 – Parcel 1; no cultural resource issues have been identified for this location.

3.10.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

In addition to the commonalities presented under alternative 1, the following affected environments are included under this alternative.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

One archaeological site (8OK871) was previously discussed in Section 3.10.2.1 is located directly outside of this parcel. This site contains both prehistoric and historic components and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP (CRIMS, 2010).

Alternative 3 – Parcels 2–4

Archaeological survey has been completed in this project area (Mallory, 2002; CRIMS, 2010). There are no cultural resource concerns in these parcels.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

Archaeological survey has been completed in this project area (Morehead, 1994; Mallory, 2002; CRIMS, 2010). One archaeological site (8OK107) was previously identified in this parcel. This site contains Gulf Formational, Deptford, Weeden Island,

Fort Walton, and Pensacola prehistoric components and is considered eligible for listing on the NRHP.

3.10.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

As this alternative would involve the utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1–3, the affected environment should be referred to from the individual parcel descriptions presented above.

3.11 WATER RESOURCES

3.11.1 Definition of the Resource

This section discusses water resources, including surface water, groundwater, stormwater, wetlands, floodplains, and the coastal zone located within or near the proposed project areas. Further descriptions of surface and groundwater resources, water quality, and pertinent regulations are provided in Appendix G, *Water Resources*.

Groundwater

Groundwater is defined by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) as “water that flows or seeps downward and saturates soil or rock, supplying springs and wells” (USGS, 2010). A deposit of subsurface water that is large enough to tap via a well is referred to as an aquifer.

Surface Water

Surface water is defined as any water on Earth’s surface and includes lakes, rivers, and streams (USGS, 2010). Surface waters are important for a variety of reasons including economic, ecological, recreational, and human health. Surface waters have the potential to be impacted by land clearing and construction and demolition activities.

Section 303 of the CWA requires states to establish water quality standards for waterways to identify those that fail to meet the standards and to take action to clean up those waterways. Water quality criteria for Florida waters are presented in Appendix G, *Water Resources*. Florida adopted the Impaired Waters Rule (IWR) (FAC 62-303, with amendments), as the new methodology for assessing the state’s waters for 303(d) listing. Waters that are determined to be impaired using the methodology in the IWR and adopted by Secretarial Order are submitted to the USEPA for approval as Florida’s 303(d) list. The FDEP submits updates to Florida’s 303(d) List of Impaired Surface Waters to the USEPA every two years. The *2008 Integrated Water Quality Assessment for Florida: 2008 305(b) Report and 303(d) List Update* (FDEP, 2008a) satisfies the listing and reporting requirements of Sections 303(d) and 305(b) of the CWA.

Stormwater

Stormwater refers to water originating from precipitation events that flows over land or impervious surface and is not absorbed into the soil or ground. Stormwater can accumulate debris, chemicals, and other pollutants and transport these pollutants into surface waters. Stormwater can adversely affect water quality, aquatic habitats, the hydrologic characteristics of streams and wetlands, and can increase flooding. Land-disturbing activities (such as clearing and grading) and the addition of impermeable surfaces (concrete, asphalt, etc.) would result in increases in stormwater runoff. However, the effects vary based on the amount of new impervious surface areas, topography, rainfall, soil characteristics, and other site conditions. The rate and volume of stormwater runoff has the potential to impact the quality and utility of water resources.

Wetlands

Wetlands, as defined by the USEPA for federal regulatory purposes are, “areas that are inundated or saturated at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas.” Wetlands are defined in the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) *Wetland Delineation Manual* as “those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or ground water at a frequency and duration sufficient to support, and that under normal circumstances do support, a prevalence of vegetation typically adapted for life in saturated soil conditions” (USACE, 1987). Local hydrology and soil saturation affects soil formation and development, as well as the plant and animal communities found in wetland areas (USEPA, 1995). These resources are protected under Section 404 of the CWA (33 USC Section 1344) and at the state level with the Environmental Resource Permit program under Part IV, Florida Statutes Section 373.

Before an action adversely impacting wetlands may proceed, EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, 1977 (42 Federal Register 26961), requires the head of the responsible federal agency to find that there is no practicable alternative to conducting the action in wetlands. If, however, no practicable alternative exists to the Proposed Action, mitigation must be taken to minimize impacts in or adjacent to wetlands and would be implemented early in the site planning process to reduce or eliminate direct and indirect impacts. The USACE and the FDEP both have a formal process for determining a jurisdictional wetland. This delineation process would be accomplished prior to any construction activity in coordination with natural resources managers at Eglin AFB and the action agency or the developer.

Floodplains

Floodplains are lowland areas adjacent to surface water bodies (e.g., lakes, wetlands, and rivers) that are periodically covered by water during flooding events. Floodplains are biologically unique and are also highly diverse ecosystems that provide a rich diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species, acting as a functional part of natural systems (Mitsch and Gosselink, 2000). Floodplain vegetation and soils act as water filters, intercepting surface water runoff before it reaches lakes, streams, or rivers, and serve to store floodwaters during flood events. This process aids in the removal of excess nutrients, pollutants, and sediments from the water and helps reduce the need for costly cleanups and sediment removal. Floodplains also reduce downstream flooding by increasing upstream storage in wetlands, sloughs, back channels, side channels, and former channels.

Floodplains are identified using Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) flood hazard mapping data developed through the National Flood Insurance Program identification and mapping program. Areas identified as located within the floodplains are areas that have a one-percent chance of being inundated by a flood in any given year (FEMA, 2010). Development, such as residential and commercial, is allowed within this area as long as the development is compliant with local floodplain management ordinances (which must meet minimum federal requirements). Federal agencies have additional considerations under EO 11988, 1977, *Floodplain Management* (42 Federal Register 26951), with regard to development within the floodplain. While there would be no new development within floodplain boundaries, there would be demolition of existing units within some floodplain areas. Under EO 11988, federal agencies are prohibited from the occupancy and modification of floodplains and floodplain development unless there is no practicable alternative. The EO stipulates that agencies proposing actions in floodplains consider alternative actions to avoid adverse effects, avoid incompatible development in the floodplains, and provide opportunity for early public review of any plans or proposals. If adverse effects are unavoidable, the action agency must include mitigation measures in the action to minimize impacts.

Coastal Zone

The Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) provides for the effective, beneficial use, protection, and development of the U.S. coastal zone. Under the CZMA the term “coastal zone” is defined as coastal waters and adjacent shore lands strongly influenced by each other and in proximity to the several coastal states, including islands, transitional and intertidal areas, salt marshes, wetlands, and beaches. “Coastal waters” are defined as any waters adjacent to the shoreline that contain a measurable amount of sea water, including but not limited to sounds, bays, lagoons, bayous, ponds, and estuaries. The outer boundary of the coastal zone is the limit of state waters, which for the Gulf Coast of Florida is nine nautical miles from shore. The seaward boundaries of the state of Florida coastal zone are defined in accordance with Section 304(1) of the

CZMA, the Submerged Lands Act (43 USC 1301 et. seq.), and *United States vs. Louisiana*, 364 U.S. 502 (1960), as three nautical miles into the Atlantic Ocean and approximately nine nautical miles into the Gulf of Mexico. The landward boundaries of the state of Florida are defined by the state, in accordance with Section 306(d)(2)(A) of the CZMA, as the entire state of Florida. Since all of Florida is within the coastal zone as defined by the CZMA and Florida's Coastal Management Program, all of the potentially affected resources discussed in Chapter 3 and analyzed in Chapter 4 are coastal resources. These resources are discussed in more detail in the CZMA consistency determination provided in Appendix I, *CZMA Determination*.

3.11.2 Affected Environment

Groundwater

The two aquifers located under Eglin AFB are the Sand and Gravel Aquifer and the Floridan Aquifer. The Floridan Aquifer is located below the Sand and Gravel Aquifer and extends beneath peninsular Florida. The descriptions of the Sand and Gravel Aquifer and Floridan Aquifer given below apply to all of Eglin AFB, and therefore all proposed and alternative actions in this EIS.

The Sand and Gravel Aquifer consists of Citronelle formation and marine terrace deposits, which begin at the land surface. The thickness of the Sand and Gravel Aquifer at Eglin ranges from 25 to 300 feet. Water flows generally south to southeast. Although the aquifer is composed of clean, fine-to-coarse sand and gravel, locally it contains some silt, silty clay, and peat beds. The Sand and Gravel Aquifer is segregated from the underlying limestone of the Floridan Aquifer by the Pensacola Clay confining bed. Water in the Sand and Gravel Aquifer exists in generally unconfined (a free water surface or water table conditions) and confined (under pressure) conditions (USGS, 1990). Water from this aquifer is not a primary source of domestic or public supply water on Eglin AFB because of the large quantities of higher quality water available from the underlying Upper Limestone of the Floridan Aquifer (NFWFMD, 2008).

The Floridan Aquifer consists of a thick sequence of interbedded limestone and dolomite. The top of the aquifer is about 50 feet below mean sea level (MSL) in the northeast corner of the base and increases to about 700 feet below MSL in the southwestern area of the base. The top of the aquifer is about 400 to 450 feet below MSL in the main base area. The thickness of the potable-water zone in the aquifer varies from less than 250 feet along the Gulf of Mexico to over 750 feet in central Okaloosa and Walton Counties. Water flow direction is northeast to southwest. Throughout the Eglin Reservation, the Floridan Aquifer exists under confined conditions, bounded above and below by the Pensacola Clay Formation confining bed (NFWFMD, 2008). This clay layer restricts the downward migration of pollutants and restricts saline water from Choctawhatchee Bay and the Gulf of Mexico from entering the upper limestone layer of

the aquifer. The clay layer of the Bucatunna Formation separates the upper and lower limestone units. Since this layer has a high saline content, the lower limestone unit is not used as a water source (Overing et al., 1995). Groundwater storage and movement in the upper limestone layer occurs in interconnected, intergranular pore spaces, small solution fissures, and larger solution channels and cavities.

Increasing concerns about the existing and anticipated water supply from the Floridan Aquifer has resulted in the designation of the coastal areas of Region II, south of Eglin AFB in Santa Rosa, Okaloosa, and Walton Counties, as a Water Resource Caution Area (WRCA). The designation WRCA by the NFWFMD requires withdrawal permittees to implement water conservation measures and maximize their water use efficiency. In addition, permittees in the WRCA are subject to increased water use reporting requirements. The designation of WRCA also prohibits the use of the Floridan Aquifer for nonpotable purposes (NFWFMD, 2008). At Hurlburt Field, local shallow aquifer wells are used for irrigation only (The Groundwater Foundation, 2010). At Eglin AFB, the Floridan Aquifer is used extensively for drinking water while only small amounts are withdrawn from the Sand and Gravel Aquifer. The Sand and Gravel Aquifer provides an alternative source for nonpotable uses at Eglin AFB.

Surface Water

The FDEP divides river basins across Florida into groups, which the FDEP addresses according to an established rotation schedule. The eastern portion of Eglin AFB drains to the Choctawhatchee-St. Andrews Bay Basin (Group 3) and the west side drains into the Pensacola Bay Basin (Group 4) (FDEP, 2010b). Surface waters on Eglin AFB are Class III waters, meaning that they are designated for “recreation, propagation, and maintenance of a healthy, well-balanced population of fish and wildlife” (FDEP, 2010b). The bayous, sound, and bay are brackish, while the creeks are freshwater. The lakes are freshwater near their source and brackish near the bay.

The Choctawhatchee Bay has a surface area of 129 square miles (NFWFMD, 2009), and is more than 27 miles long, and varies from 1 to 6 miles wide, and 10 to 43 feet deep (Ruth and Handley, 2006). The majority of the Choctawhatchee Bay is designated a Class II, with the associated designated usage as shellfish propagation or harvesting (FDEP, 2009b). The greatest source of fresh water into the bay is the Choctawhatchee River, with additional freshwater inputs from streams and bayous along the northern and western portions of the bay including Turkey Creek, Rocky Creek, Swift Creek, and Alaqua Creek. The Choctawhatchee River is a Class III river and is also designated as Outstanding Florida Waters (OFW) as listed in Section 62-302.700, FAC. Waters are given the designation based on their exceptional recreational or ecological significance and therefore are given special protection (FDEP, 2005).

The bay opens up to Santa Rosa Sound to the west and the Intracoastal Waterway to the east. East Pass, a man-made channel located immediately west of Destin, provides the

only direct opening to the Gulf of Mexico (Ruth and Handley, 2006). Development activities near shorelines in certain areas of the Bay system have had adverse effects on water quality in such areas as Cinco, Garnier's, Joes, and Boggy Bayous (NFWFMD, 2009).

The west side of Eglin AFB drains into the Pensacola Bay Basin (Group 4) (FDEP, 2009b). The basin comprises the Pensacola Bay estuary (Pensacola Bay, East Bay, Escambia Bay, Blackwater Bay, and Santa Rosa Sound) and portions of the Escambia River, Blackwater River, and Yellow River watersheds (FDEP, 2004). The majority of East Bay and Pensacola Bay are water use Class II, shellfish harvesting and propagation (FDEP, 2004). Surface waters occupy approximately 382 square miles (16.3 percent) of the total basin area (FDEP, 2004). Stream flow in the basin is generally from rainfall which averages approximately 65.8 inches per year. The rainfall moves quickly from the land and ends up as runoff to streams. The major sources of water inflow to the Pensacola Bay estuary are the Blackwater, Yellow, and Escambia Rivers, all of which originate in Alabama (FDEP, 2004).

Several portions of the Pensacola Bay Basin are designated as OFWs, as listed in Section 62-302.700, FAC. Several water bodies in the Pensacola Bay Basin are designated as OWF including parts of the Blackwater River and Shoal River, and all parts of the Yellow River Marsh Aquatic Preserve, Fort Pickens Aquatic Preserve, and the Gulf Islands National Seashore (FDEP, 2004).

Stormwater

While Okaloosa County does not have a requirement for developments such as those considered in the Proposed Action to store and treat the stormwater runoff on-site, the state of Florida does. Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-346 regulates stormwater discharge facilities and permitting, and design requirements are outlined in the *Department of Environmental Protection and Northwest Florida Water Management District Environmental Resource Applicant's Handbook Volumes I and II*. Part II of Volume II establishes the general design and performance criteria for stormwater management systems. All activities that require an individual permit under FAC 62-346 are required to provide reasonable assurance that the construction, alteration, operation, maintenance, removal, or abandonment of a stormwater management system will not cause adverse effects as specified in FAC 62-346-301. Developing systems in accordance with the applicable guidance in Volume II provides this reasonable assurance. Projects meeting the following criteria must also meet stormwater quantity/flood control design requirements in Part III of Volume II.

- Systems that serve projects of 40 or more acres of total land area.
- Systems that provide for the placement of 12 or more acres of impervious surface, which also constitutes more than 40 percent of the total land area.

- Systems that are capable of impounding a volume of water exceeding 40 acre-feet (the volume of 40 acres of surface area to a depth of 1 foot).

An example of reasonable assurance is designing a retention system (a typical stormwater control method) to provide on-line retention of the runoff from 1 inch of rainfall or, at a minimum, 0.5 inch of runoff (Volume II.V.2). The NFWFMD considers the “first flush” to be the primary source of pollutants associated with stormwater runoff. The retention or detention with filtration of the first 1 inch of rainfall or 0.5 inch of runoff greatly assists in capturing the pollutants associated with stormwater runoff. Peak flows, maximum runoff amounts, and where applicable, 1-inch rain storage volume were calculated for housing areas and proposed parcels that have the potential to experience stormwater impacts from implementing the Proposed Action.

Wetlands and Floodplains

Wetland and floodplain resources are distributed across Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Depending upon the alternative, one or more water resources may be present. Adjacent wetland and floodplains are associated with most of the water bodies located near the parcels in each alternative. Wetlands and floodplains differ among the alternatives, and therefore, are addressed in more detail within the alternative-specific sections below.

3.11.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

The following subsections address water resources associated with existing housing areas on Eglin Main Base, Poquito Bayou, Camp Pinchot, Camp Rudder, and Hurlburt Field that are common among all action alternatives.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

No surface waters have been identified within any of the housing areas on Eglin Main Base, which include Wherry, Capehart, and the combined Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks parcels. However, other major water bodies are situated either on or adjacent to Eglin Main Base, including the Choctawhatchee Bay, which is located along the base’s southeastern border, Ben’s Lake, and Lower Memorial Lake; therefore, portions of some housing areas are also bordered by these water bodies. Since all Eglin Main Base housing commonality parcels border the Choctawhatchee Bay, they are all adjacent to the 100-year floodplain located along the shoreline. A more detailed discussion of water resources associated with each housing area is discussed below which includes their locations in relation to those main water bodies, existing stormwater conditions, wetland areas, and floodplain areas. See Figure 3-19 for all water resources associated with each housing area located on Eglin Main Base.

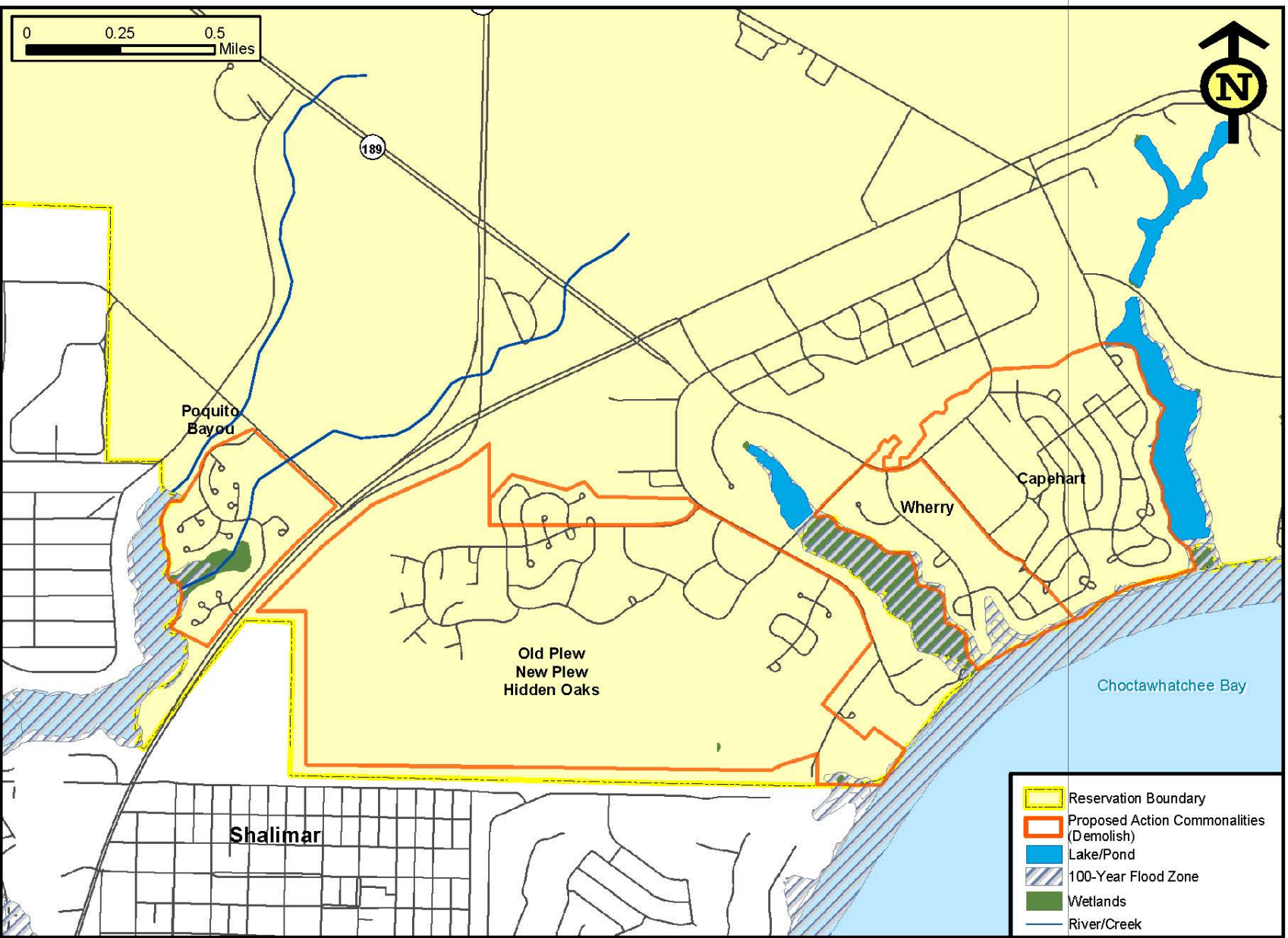


Figure 3-19. Water Resources at Proposed Action: Eglin Main Base Commonalities

Wherry

As previously mentioned, no surface waters have been identified on the Wherry parcel. The parcel is bound by the Choctawhatchee Bay to the south and by Ben's lake to the west.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount for the Wherry housing area is 687 cubic feet per second (cfs) and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume for this area is 769,563 cubic feet (ft³).

There are currently 1.36 acres of wetlands located within the Wherry parcel boundary. In addition, approximately 12.48 acres of the parcel are located in the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-19).

Capehart

As previously mentioned, no surface waters have been identified in the Capehart parcel. The parcel is bound by the Choctawhatchee Bay to the south and by the Lower Memorial Lake to the east.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Capehart are 340 cfs and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 341,221 ft³.

There is currently 0.79 acre of wetlands located within the Capehart parcel boundary. In addition, approximately 2.99 acres of the parcel are located within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-19).

Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks

As previously mentioned, no surface waters have been identified in the Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks parcel. A portion of the southeast border of the Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks parcel is located along the Choctawhatchee Bay. Peak flow and maximum runoff amount for the Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks housing area are 873 cfs and 2.77 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume for this area is 769,563 ft³.

There is currently 0.75 acre of wetlands located within the Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks parcel boundary. In addition, approximately 2.39 acres of the parcel are located within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-19).

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Surface waters within the Poquito Bayou housing area consist of an unnamed creek that runs through the area. This creek drains into Poquito Bayou which then connects to Garnier's Bayou and the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Poquito Bayou housing area is 286 cfs and 4.14 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 264,265 ft³.

There are currently 8.56 acres of wetlands located within the Poquito Bayou housing parcel. In addition, approximately 4.19 acres of the housing area are located within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-19).

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

No surface waters have been identified within the Camp Pinchot Housing Area. The housing area is adjacent to Garnier's Bayou.

Peak flow, maximum runoff, and the 1-inch rain storage volume for Camp Pinchot were not calculated since the Camp Pinchot area is not intended for housing development.

No wetlands have been identified within the Camp Pinchot housing area. There are 1.94 acres of floodplains within the Camp Pinchot housing area and a wetland and floodplain area within a half-mile north of the parcel associated with Garnier's Bayou and Garnier's Creek (Figure 3-19).

Camp Rudder Housing Area

No surface waters have been identified within the Camp Rudder housing area. The closest surface water bodies are Mett's Creek and Prisoner's Pond located 620 feet and 1,120 feet, respectively from the housing area. Mett's Creek drains into the Yellow River, which is located approximately 1.5 miles northwest of the Camp Rudder housing area.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount for the Camp Rudder housing area is 51 cfs and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume for this area is 36,300 ft³.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified within the Camp Rudder housing area; however, there are wetlands and floodplains within a half-mile east of the Camp Rudder housing area associated with Mett's Creek and Prisoner's Pond (Figure 3-20).

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Surface waters, existing stormwater conditions, wetlands, and floodplains associated with each housing area on Hurlburt Field are discussed below.

Live Oak Terrace Parcel

No surface waters have been identified within the Live Oak Parcel. The closest body of water to Live Oak Terrace is the Santa Rosa Sound located 2,200 feet away. The Santa Rosa Sound is a 36-mile long, east-to-west oriented lagoon that connects the Pensacola

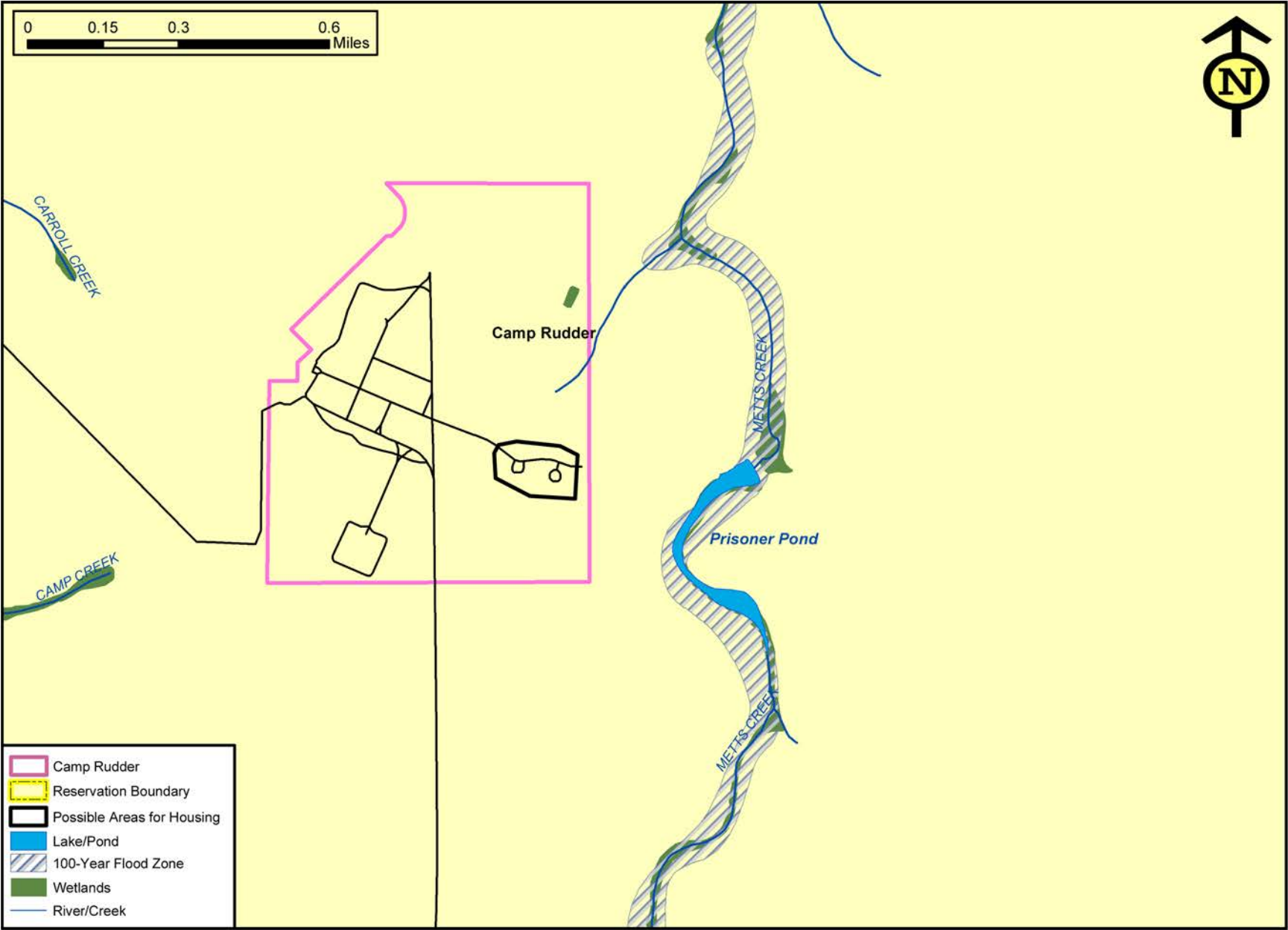


Figure 3-20. Water Resources at Proposed Action: Camp Rudder

Bay Estuary with Choctawhatchee Bay in the east. The sounds's water depth and salinity are fairly uniform.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Live Oak Terrace are 104 cfs and 4.96 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 87,120 ft³.

No wetlands have been identified within the Live Oak Terrace housing area; however, the parcel is adjacent to a large wetland area to the west/northwest and several smaller wetlands to the east. Approximately 4.59 acres of the parcel and nine houses are located in the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-21).

Pine Shadows Parcel

No surface waters have been identified within the Pine Shadows parcel. The closest body of water is the Santa Rosa Sound located 1,140 feet south of the parcel.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount for the Pine Shadows housing area is 318 cfs and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume for this area is 268,621 ft³.

Approximately 0.7 acre of wetlands exists within this parcel; these wetlands are actually man-made drainage ditches that have developed wetland characteristics over time and have been identified by the FDEP as jurisdictional in nature. In addition, several wetland areas surrounding the parcel. In addition, approximately 0.82 acre of the parcel is located in the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-21).

Soundside Manor Parcel

No surface waters have been identified within the Soundside Manor Parcel. The southernmost border of the Soundside Manor Parcel is adjacent to the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Soundside Manor are 110 cfs and 4.42 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 94,380 ft³.

No wetlands have been identified on the Soundside Manor parcel. However, a wetland area associated with the Santa Rosa Sound is located within 0.1 mile west of the parcel. Several areas of the parcel, totaling 5.81 acres, and two houses are located within the 100-year floodplain, which is also associated with the Santa Rosa Sound (Figure 3-21).

Existing/New FAMCAMP

No surface waters have been identified within the existing FAMCAMP parcel. The closest body of water is the Santa Rosa Sound located 225 feet south of the area.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount for the existing FAMCAMP area is 105 cfs and 3.6 inches, respectively.

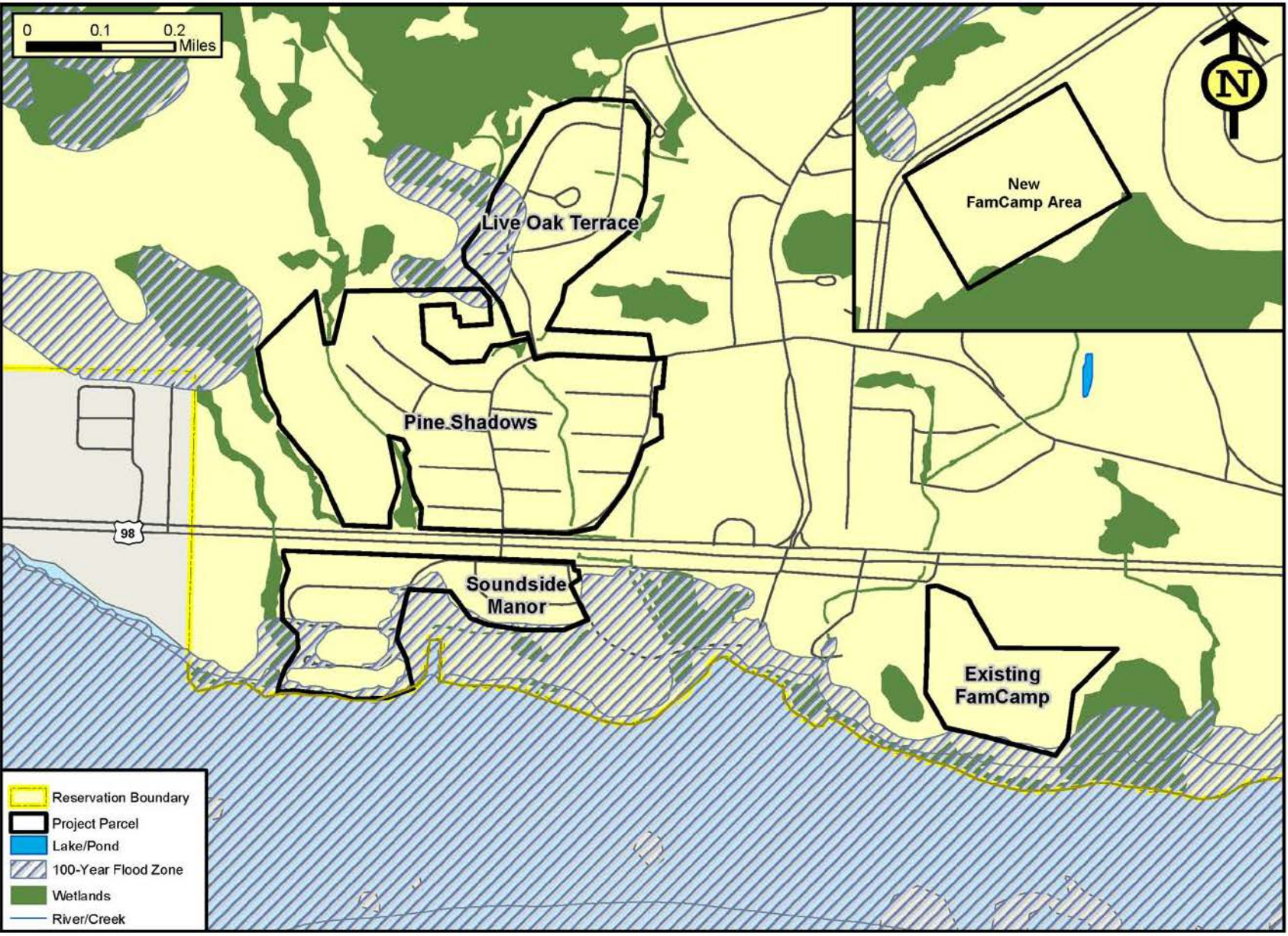


Figure 3-21. Water Resources at Hurlburt Field

No wetlands have been identified within the existing FAMCAMP area but there are wetlands associated with the Santa Rosa Sound that are within a tenth of a mile to the east and to the west of the parcel. There is 0.33 acre of floodplains within the parcel and the southern border of the parcel is less than a tenth of a mile from the shoreline of the Santa Rosa Sound, which is in the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-21).

The proposed new FAMCAMP location is currently undeveloped, with natural runoff and no impervious surface. There is a small wetland area near the southeastern boundary.

3.11.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

No surface waters have been identified within the White Point Area Parcel 1. The closest body of water to Parcel 1 is the Choctawhatchee Bay located 270 feet south of the parcel.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 1 is 30 cfs and 1.45 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplain areas have been identified within Parcel 1; however, there is a wetland associated with Lake Pippin located within a half-mile north of the parcel. (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

No surface waters have been identified within Parcel 2. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 2,100 feet south of the parcel. The creek drains into Lake Pippin and ultimately into the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 2 is 55 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified within Parcel 2; however, there are wetlands and floodplain areas associated with Lake Pippin located within a half-mile south of the parcel (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

No surface waters have been identified within Parcel 3. The closest body of water is the Little Trout Creek located 230 feet east of Parcel 3. Little Trout Creek flows into Lake Pippin and ultimately into the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 3 is 38 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

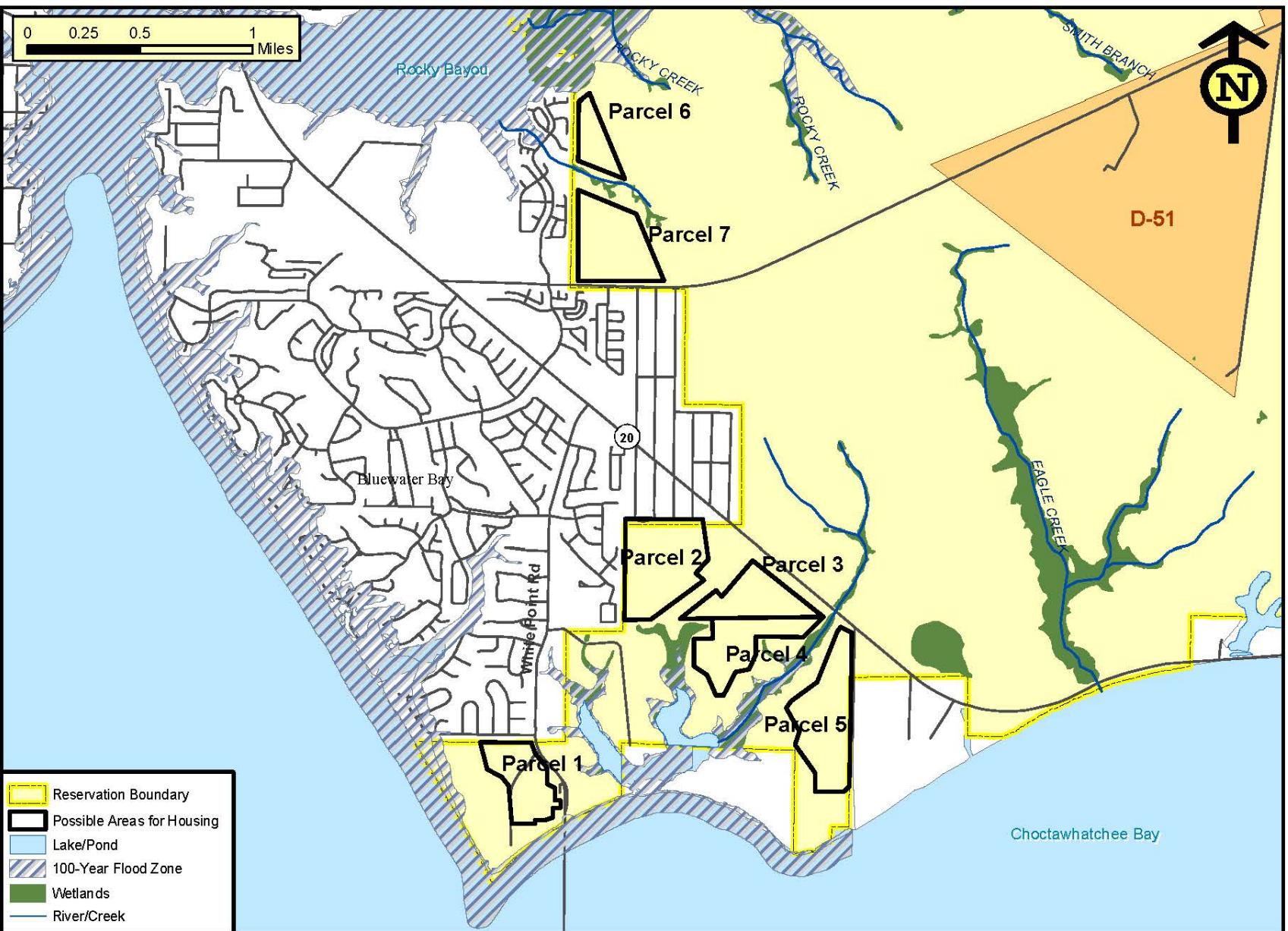


Figure 3-22. Water Resources at Alternative 1: White Point Area

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified within Parcel 3; however, there are wetlands and floodplain areas, associated with Little Trout Creek and Lake Pippin, located within a half-mile to the south west and south east corners of the parcel (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

No surface waters have been identified within Parcel 4. The closest body of water is the Little Trout Creek located 225 feet east of Parcel 4.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 4 is 99 cfs and 3.04 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified within Parcel 4; however, there are wetlands and floodplains, associated with Little Trout Creek and Lake Pippin, located within a half-mile to the west and east of the parcel (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

No surface waters have been identified within Parcel 5. The closest body of water is the Little Trout Creek located 270 feet from Parcel 5. The Choctawhatchee Bay is also located within a mile south of the parcel.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 5 is 30 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified within Parcel 5; however, there are wetlands within a half-mile to the west of the parcel that are associated with Little Trout Creek and Lake Pippin. There are also floodplain areas within a half-mile south of the parcel that are associated with the Choctawhatchee Bay (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 6. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 125 feet south of the parcel. Rocky Creek is also near Parcel 6 and is located within a mile of the northern portion of the parcel. Both the unnamed creek and Rocky Creek flow into Rocky Bayou and ultimately into the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 6 is 19 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified on Parcel 6; however, there are wetlands associated with Rocky Creek and Rocky Bayou located within a mile north of the parcel and wetlands associated with the unnamed creek south of the parcel (Figure 3-22).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 7. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 360 feet north of Parcel 7. The creek drains into Rocky Bayou and ultimately into the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 7 is 37 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on Parcel 7 in the White Point area but a wetland area runs adjacent to the nearby creek that is located within 0.2 mile north of the parcel (Figure 3-22).

3.11.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains associated with Parcel 1 are the same as those discussed in the Eglin Main Base Housing Areas section under the Proposed Action Commonalities: Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks (Figure 3-23).

Calculations for existing stormwater conditions took into account the undeveloped portions of Parcel 1 as well as the existing housing areas located within the parcel. Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Eglin Main Base Parcel is 480 cfs and 2.63 inches, respectively.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 2. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 390 feet west of Parcel 2. The unnamed creek drains into Tom's Bayou.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel is 19 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 2; however, there is a floodplain within a mile of the parcel that is associated with Tom's Bayou and Boggy Bayou and a wetland area within a mile to the west of the parcel associated with the unnamed creek (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 3. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 560 feet west of Parcel 3. The unnamed creek drains into Tom's Bayou.

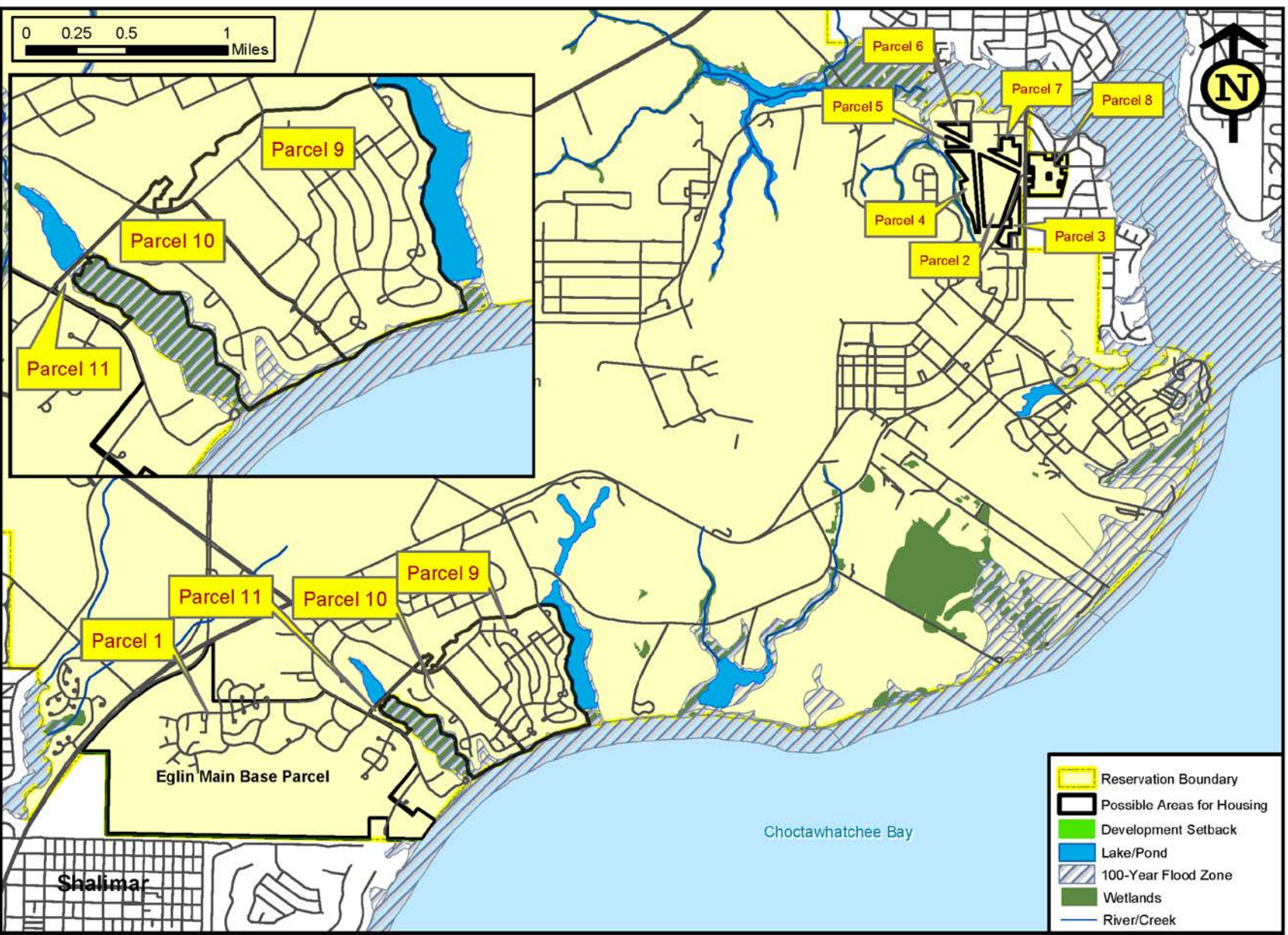


Figure 3-23. Water Resources at Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel is 5 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 3; however, there is a floodplain area located within a mile to the east of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 4. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 100 feet west of Parcel 4. The unnamed creek drains into Tom's Bayou which is a tributary of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel 4 is 12 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 4; however, there is a floodplain area located within a mile to the northwest of the parcel that is associated with the unnamed creek (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 5. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 220 feet west of Parcel 5. The unnamed creek drains into Tom's Bayou which is a tributary of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel 5 is 2 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 5; however, there is a floodplain area located within a mile to the west of the parcel that is associated with the unnamed creek and Tom's Bayou (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 6

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 6. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 360 feet west of Parcel 6. The unnamed creek drains into Tom's Bayou which is a tributary of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel 6 is 3 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 6; however, there is a wetland area and floodplain area located within a mile of the parcel that is associated with the unnamed creek and Tom's Bayou (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 7

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 7. The closest body of water is Boggy Bayou located 770 feet north of Parcel 7. Boggy Bayou is part of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel 7 is 7 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 7; however, there is a floodplain area located within a quarter-mile of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou and a wetland area located within a mile west of the parcel that is associated with Tom's Bayou (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 8. The closest body of water is Boggy Bayou located 765 feet north of Parcel 8. Boggy Bayou is part of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at the Valparaiso Parcel 8 is 13 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been located on or adjacent to Parcel 8; however, there is a floodplain area located within a mile of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou (Figure 3-23).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 9. The parcel is bound by the Choctawhatchee Bay to the south and by the Lower Memorial Lake to the east.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Capehart are 340 cfs and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 341,221 ft³.

There is currently 0.79 acre of wetlands located within the parcel boundary. In addition, approximately 2.99 acres of Parcel 9 are located within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-23). There are no houses located within the floodplain in Parcel 9.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 10. The parcel is bound by the Choctawhatchee Bay to the south and by Ben's Lake to the west.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 10 are 340 cfs and 4.97 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 341,221 ft³.

There is currently 0.67 acre of wetlands located within the parcel. In addition, approximately 7.58 acres of Parcel 10 are located within the 100-year floodplain.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 11. The parcel is bound by Ben's Lake to the east.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 11 are 12 cfs and 2.23 inches, respectively. The 1-inch rain storage volume is 0 ft³.

There is currently 0.69 acre of wetlands located within the parcel. In addition, approximately 3.37 acres of Parcel 10 are located within the 100-year floodplain (Figure 3-23).

3.11.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains associated with Parcel 1 are the same as those discussed for Alternative 2, Parcel 1.

3.11.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 1 of the North Fort Walton Beach area; however, the southeastern border of Parcel 1 adjoins Garnier's Bayou. Garnier's Bayou ultimately flows into the Choctawhatchee Bay. Furthermore, Chula Vista Bayou and Garnier's Creek are located within a quarter-mile of the parcel.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 1 is 180 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands have been identified on the parcel; however, there is an extensive wetland area located less than a quarter-mile north of the parcel that is associated with Garnier's Creek and Garnier's Bayou. Approximately, 4.9 acres of the southeastern border are located within the 100-year floodplain which is associated with Garnier's Bayou (Figure 3-24).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 2. The closest body of water is Chula Vista Bayou located 2,400 feet east from Parcel 2.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 2 is 178 cfs and 3.18 inches, respectively.

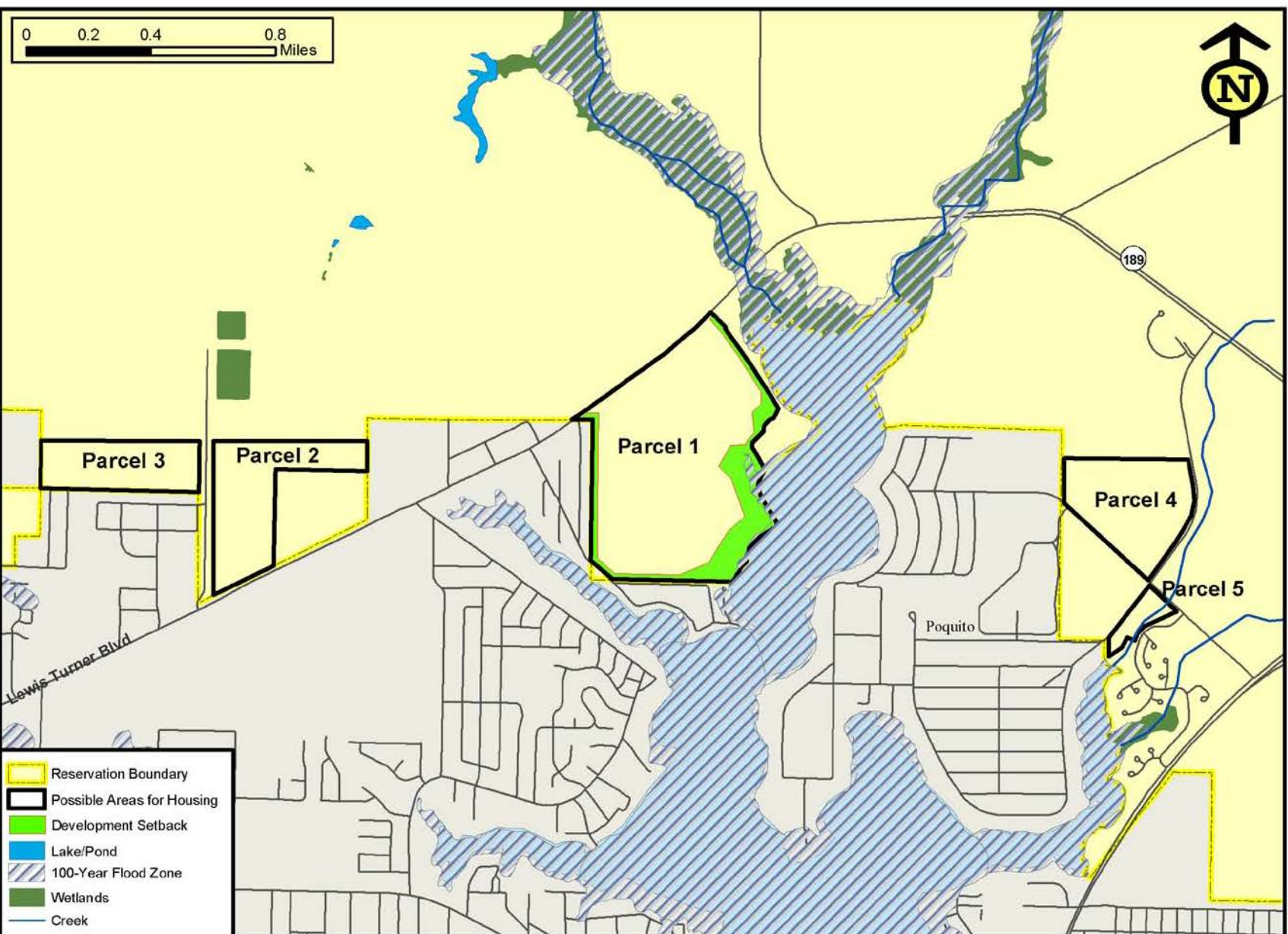


Figure 3-24. Water Resources at Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified on Parcel 2 of the North Fort Walton Beach area; however, a wetland area exists within a quarter-mile north of the parcel (Figure 3-24).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 3. The closest body of water is Chula Vista Bayou located 5,000 feet east of the parcel.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 3 is 47 cfs and 1.57 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified on Parcel 3 of the North Fort Walton Beach area; however, a wetland area exists within a quarter-mile of the northeast corner of the parcel (Figure 3-24).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

No surface waters have been identified on Parcel 4. The closest body of water is an unnamed creek located 195 feet east of the parcel. The creek drains into Poquito Bayou and which is part of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 4 is 38 cfs and 1.32 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified on Parcel 4 of the North Fort Walton Beach area; the closest wetland and floodplain areas are within a mile south of the parcel and are associated with Poquito Bayou (Figure 3-24).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

There is one unnamed creek that intersects Parcel 5. The creek drains into Poquito Bayou, which is part of the Choctawhatchee Bay.

Peak flow and maximum runoff amount at Parcel 5 is 59 cfs and 5.24 inches, respectively.

No wetlands or floodplains have been identified on Parcel 5 of the North Fort Walton Beach area. The closest wetland and floodplain areas are within a mile south of the parcel. Both are associated with Poquito Bayou (Figure 3-24).

3.11.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Alternative 4 is comprised of any of the above listed parcels. For a description of water resources for each respective parcel, refer to the appropriate section above.

3.12 SOIL RESOURCES

3.12.1 Definition of the Resource

Geologic resources of an area typically consist of surface and subsurface materials and their inherent properties. The term “soils” refers to unconsolidated materials formed from the underlying bedrock or other parent material. Soils play a critical role in both the natural and human environment. Soil drainage, texture, strength, shrink-swell potential, and erodability all determine the suitability of the ground to support man-made structures, facilities, and military activities. The ROI for soils includes the areas that may be affected by proposed facility construction and demolition within the housing area parcels, as well as the FAMCAMP at Hurlburt Field. Each of the soil map units described has minor soils that are encompassed within the map unit. These minor soils may have different properties and limitations, but can only be delineated on-site.

The properties and limitations of the soil type that comprises the majority of each soil map unit are presented in this section to provide an indication of the conditions and limitations found in the ROI.

3.12.2 Affected Environment

Geology and topography are not expected to be affected by the actions considered in this EIS, so the existing conditions and environmental consequences discussions are limited to soils. The Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot areas are not included in the commonalities section as these areas are proposed for reuse and therefore no soil disturbance would occur.

3.12.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Table 3-29 presents the limitations and hazards for selected relevant soil parameters to be used to identify areas where problems can be expected and where management actions would be needed to minimize maintenance within the common areas of the Proposed Action. Figure 3-25 and Figure 3-26 detail the site specific distribution of soils within each area.

Table 3-29. Brief Descriptions of Dominant Soils Within Proposed Common Housing Areas

Soil Map Unit Name	Eglin Main including Wherry and Capehart	Poquito Bayou	Camp Rudder	Hurlburt Field including Live Oak Terrace, Pine Shadows, Soundside Manor, Existing & New FAMCAMP	Drainage	Runoff Potential	Building Site Development Rating for buildings less than three stories high*	Corrosion of Concrete	Corrosion of Steel
	Acres								
Arents	3.7			0	Excessively drained	Very low	Not limited to somewhat limited based on slope	High	Low
Chiple and Hurricane soils	7.5	8.2		36.8	Somewhat poorly drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Dorovan muck	3.1	9.7		36.1	Very poorly drained	Very high	Very limited due to propensity for ponding/ flooding	High	High
Foxworth sand	20.5	0.2		1.2	Moderately well drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Lakeland sand	925.4	70.6	9.9	14.3	Excessively drained	Negligible - Medium depending on slope	Not limited to very limited depending on slope	Moderate	Low
Mandarin sand	0			7	Somewhat poorly drained	Very low	Not limited	High	Moderate
Resota sand	0	2.1		32.5	Moderately well drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Rutledge fine sand	0			30.2	Very poorly drained	Negligible	Very limited due to propensity for ponding/ flooding	High	High
Urban land	0			31.1	----	----	Not rated	----	----

Source: USDA, 2010

*The ratings indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. "Somewhat limited" indicates that soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or installation procedures.

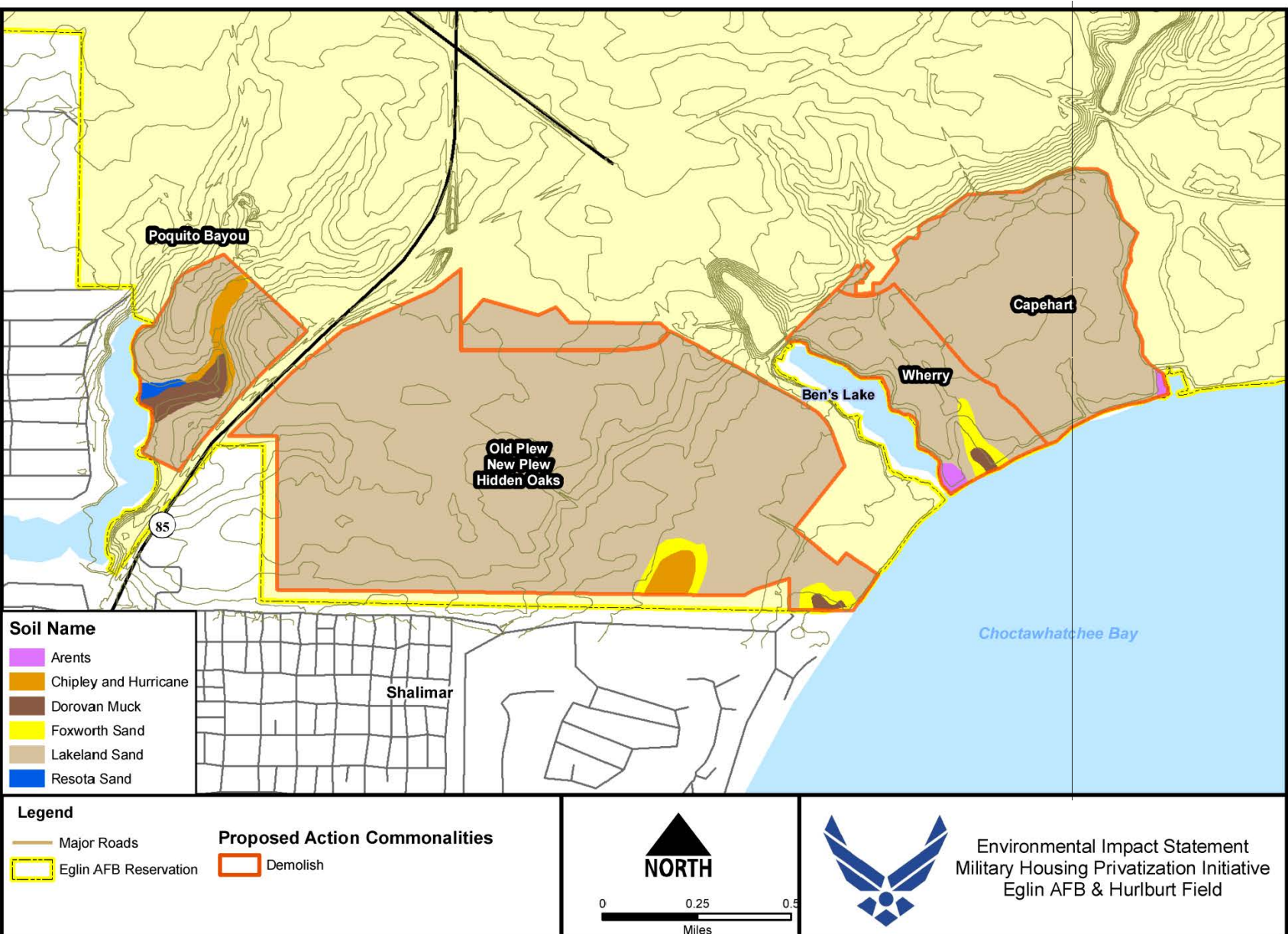


Figure 3-25. Eglin AFB Common Area Soils

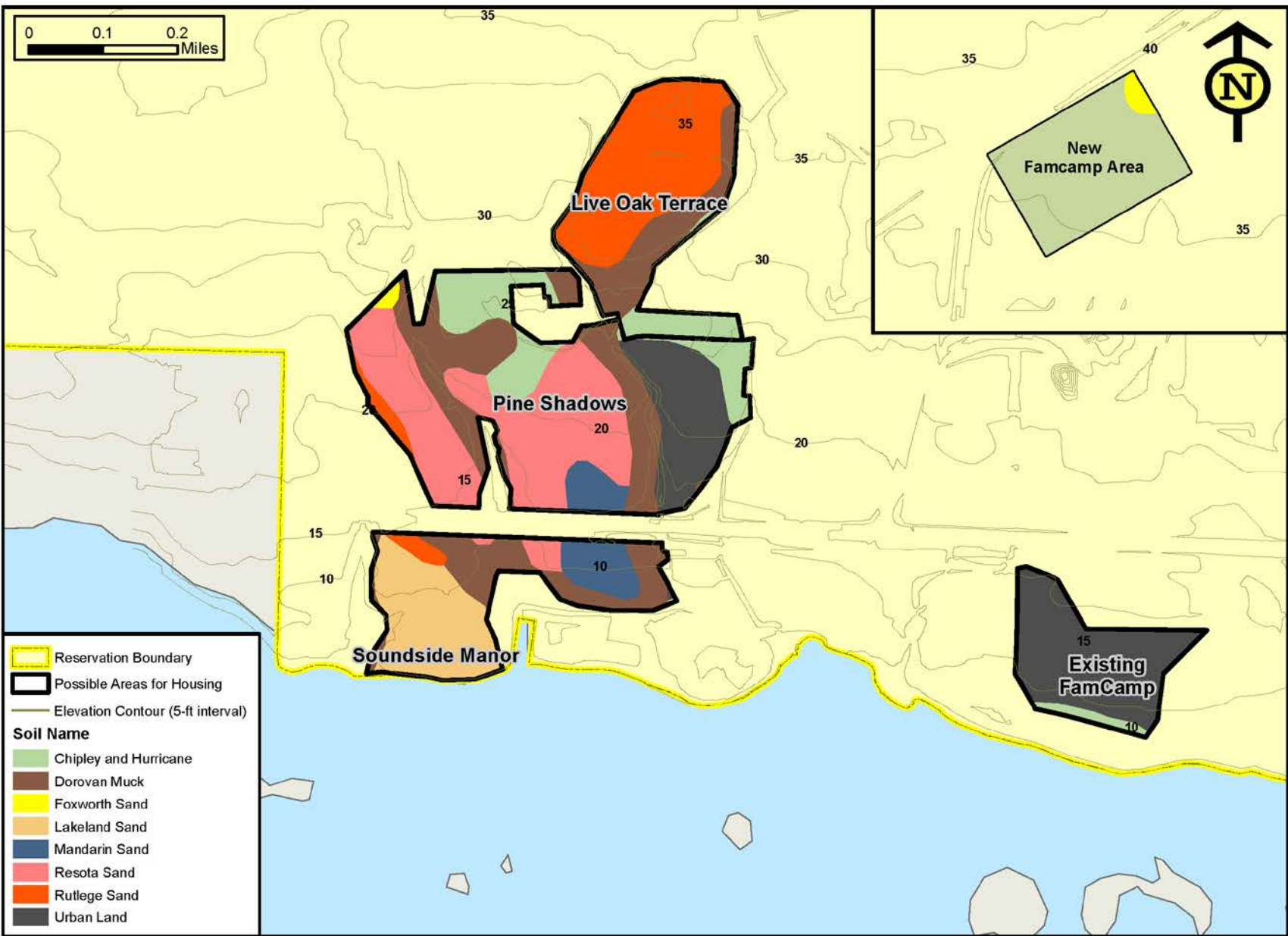


Figure 3-26. Hurlburt Common Area Soils

The definitions of the soil characteristics in Table 3-29, quantified by the acreage within the ROI, are listed below.

- Drainage refers to the frequency and duration of wet periods under conditions similar to those under which the soils formed. Alterations of the water regime by human activities, either through drainage or irrigation, are not a consideration.
- Surface runoff refers to the loss of water from an area by flow over the land surface. The classification assumes that the surface of the soil is bare and that the retention of surface water resulting from irregularities in the ground surface is minimal.
- Building site ratings depend on the soil properties that affect the capacity of the soil to support a load without movement and on the properties that affect excavation and construction costs. The ratings indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. Soils that have slight to moderate limitations for small buildings indicate relatively low maintenance needs after construction.
- Corrosion of steel and concrete – susceptibility of concrete and uncoated steel to corrosion when in contact with the soil. Corrosion is caused by soil-induced electrochemical or chemical action that breaks down and weakens concrete and steel in the soil.

In addition, with the exception of Dorovan soils, the USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey indicates all other soils in the ROI as having a high susceptibility to wind erosion. The high susceptibility to wind erosion is the greatest concern, especially with vegetation removal and soils disturbance during proposed earthmoving and construction.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

The Eglin Main Base housing area encompasses approximately 960 acres of which nearly 950 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (99 percent) and slightly greater than 10 acres are considered somewhat or very poorly drained (1 percent). In addition, approximately 28 acres (3 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, approximately 3 acres (0.3 percent) are within the building site development rating that is very limited due to the potential for flooding/ponding, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Approximately 925 acres (96 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

The Poquito Bayou housing area encompasses approximately 91 acres. Nearly, 73 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (80 percent) and 18 acres are considered somewhat or very poorly drained (20 percent). In addition, approximately 10 acres (11 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, nearly 10 acres (10 percent) are within the building site development rating that is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Approximately 71 acres (78 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The Camp Rudder Housing Area encompasses nearly 10 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The Hurlburt Field project area encompasses approximately 189 acres, which includes Live Oak Terrace, Pine Shadows, Soundside Manor and existing and new FAMCAMP areas. Approximately, 48 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (25 percent) and 110 acres are considered somewhat or very poorly drained (58 percent). The remaining soils are considered (urban/landscaped); areas of this unit require onsite investigation and evaluation for most land use decisions to identify any potential limitations. In addition, approximately 77 acres (41 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, approximately 66 acres (35 percent) are within the building site development rating that is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Only approximately 14 acres (7 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The remaining acreage maintains soils that are highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

3.12.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Table 3-30 presents the limitations and hazards for selected relevant soil parameters to be used to identify areas where problems can be expected and where management actions would be needed to minimize maintenance within the common areas of the Proposed Action. Figure 3-27 details the site specific distribution of soils within each area.

The definitions of the soil characteristics in Table 3-30 are the same as those detailed in the Proposed Action Commonalities section. In addition, as indicated previously, with the exception of Dorovan soils, the USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey indicates all other soils in the ROI as having a high susceptibility to wind erosion. The high susceptibility to wind erosion is the greatest concern, especially with vegetation removal and soils disturbance during proposed earthmoving and construction.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 49 acres of which nearly 47 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (96 percent) and 2 acres are considered somewhat drained (4 percent). In addition, approximately 5 acres (10 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Approximately 44 acres (90 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 86 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 49 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Table 3-30. Brief Descriptions of Dominant Soils Within Proposed White Point Housing Areas

Soil Map Unit Name	Acres Parcel 1	Acres Parcel 2, 3, 6, and 7	Acres Parcel 4	Acres Parcel 5	Drainage	Runoff Potential	Building Site Development Rating for buildings less than three stories high*	Corrosion of Concrete	Corrosion of Steel
Chiple and Hurricane soils	2		23.5	2.1	Somewhat poorly drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Dorovan muck			1.5		Very poorly drained	Very high	Very limited due to propensity for ponding/flooding	High	High
Foxworth sand	3.2		20.4	26.6	Moderately well drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Lakeland sand	43.5	86, 49, 25, 70	9.4	52.7	Excessively drained	Negligible - Medium depending on slope	Not limited to very limited depending on slope	Moderate	Low
Unknown	0		0.8		----	----	----	----	----

Source: USDA, 2010

*The ratings indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. "Somewhat limited" indicates that soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or installation procedures.

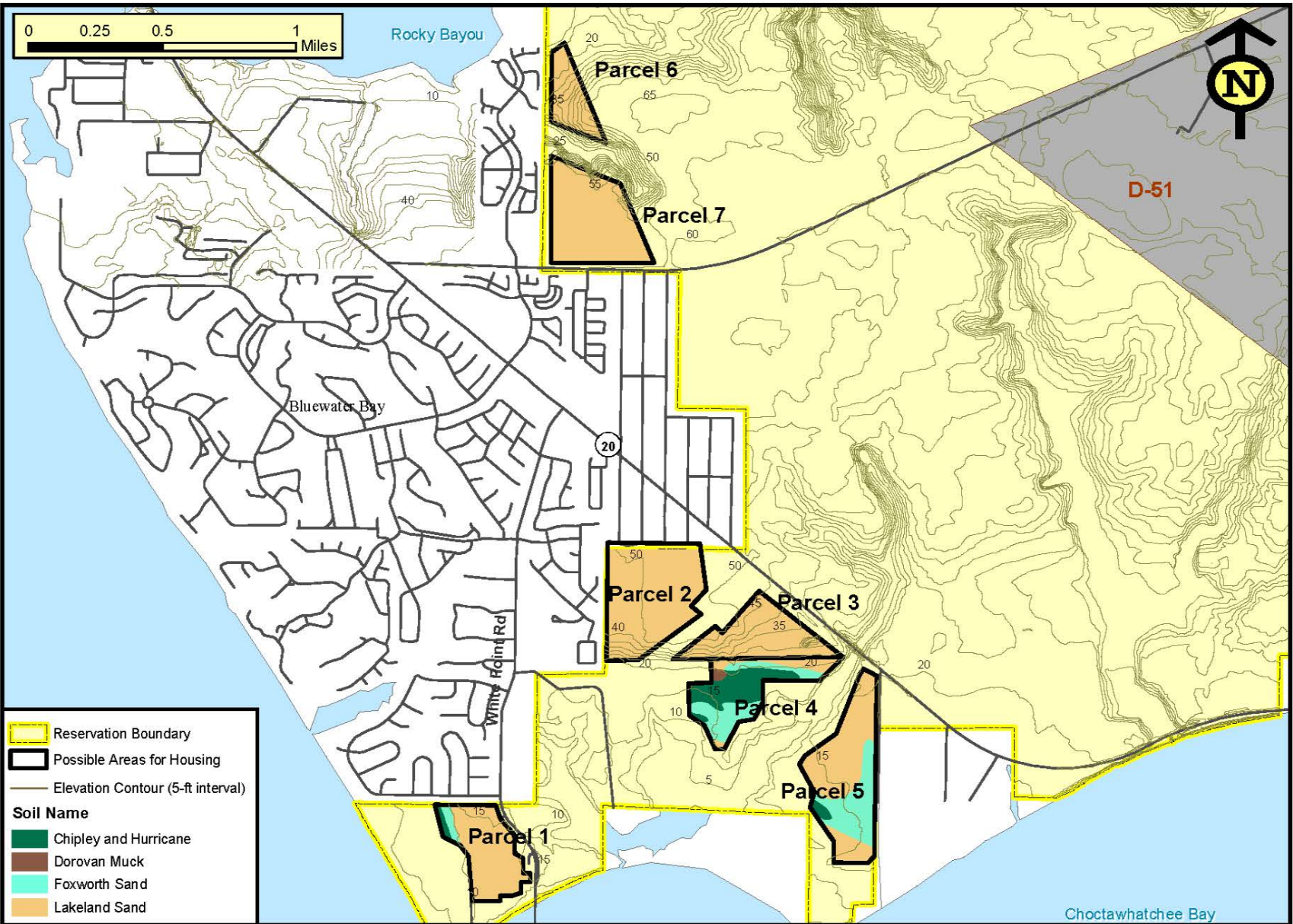


Figure 3-27. Alternative 1: White Point Area Soils

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Parcel 4 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 56 acres of which nearly 30 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (54 percent) and 25 acres are considered somewhat or very poorly drained (45 percent). The remaining soils are considered unknown; areas of this unit require onsite investigation and evaluation for most land use decisions to identify any potential limitations. In addition, approximately 44 acres (78 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, approximately 1.5 acres (3 percent) are within the building site development rating that is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Approximately 9 acres (17 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

Parcel 5 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 82 acres of which nearly 79 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (98 percent) and 2 acres are considered somewhat drained (2 percent). In addition, approximately 29 acres (35 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, and the remaining acreage varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Nearly 53 acres (65 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

Parcel 6 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 25 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

Parcel 7 of the White Point housing area encompasses nearly 70 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

3.12.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Table 3-31 presents the limitations and hazards for selected relevant soil parameters to be used to identify areas where problems can be expected and where management actions would be needed to minimize maintenance within the common areas of the Proposed Action. Figure 3-28 details the site specific distribution of soils within each area.

The definitions of the soil characteristics in Table 3-31 are the same as those detailed in Proposed Action Commonalities section. In addition, as indicated previously, with the exception of Dorovan soils, the USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey indicates all other soils in the ROI as having a high susceptibility to wind erosion. The high susceptibility to wind erosion is the greatest concern, especially with vegetation removal and soils disturbance during proposed earthmoving and construction.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

The Parcel 1 housing area encompasses approximately 673 acres; however, only approximately 661 acres would be utilized/disturbed with construction, of which nearly 594 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (99 percent) and 9 acres are considered somewhat or very poorly drained (1 percent). In addition, nearly 18 acres (3 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, approximately 584 acres (97 percent) are within the building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope, and the remaining acreage of the site is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding. Approximately 584 acres (97 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

The Parcel 2 housing area encompasses approximately 29 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

The Parcel 3 housing area encompasses nearly 8 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Table 3-31. Brief Descriptions of Dominant Soils Within Proposed Eglin Main Housing Areas

Soil Map Unit Name	Parcel 1	Parcel 2	Parcel 3	Parcel 4	Parcel 5	Parcel 6	Parcel 7	Parcel 8	Parcel 9	Parcel 10	Parcel 11	Drainage	Runoff Potential	Building Site Development Rating for buildings less than three stories high*	Corrosion of Concrete	Corrosion of Steel
Arents									1	2.7		Excessively drained	Very low	Not limited to somewhat limited based on slope	High	Low
Chipleay and Hurricane soils	7.5											Somewhat poorly drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Dorovan muck	1.4									1.7		Very poorly drained	Very high	Very limited due to propensity for ponding/flooding	High	High
Foxworth sand	10.1									5.8		Moderately well drained	Negligible	Not limited	High	Low
Lakeland sand	584	29	7.7	16	1.8	4	6.5	20.6	210.3	84.2	5.7	Excessively drained	Negligible - Medium depending on slope	Not limited to very limited depending on slope	Moderate	Low

Source: USDA, 2010

*The ratings indicate the extent to which the soils are limited by all of the soil features that affect the specified use. "Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. "Somewhat limited" indicates that soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or installation procedures.

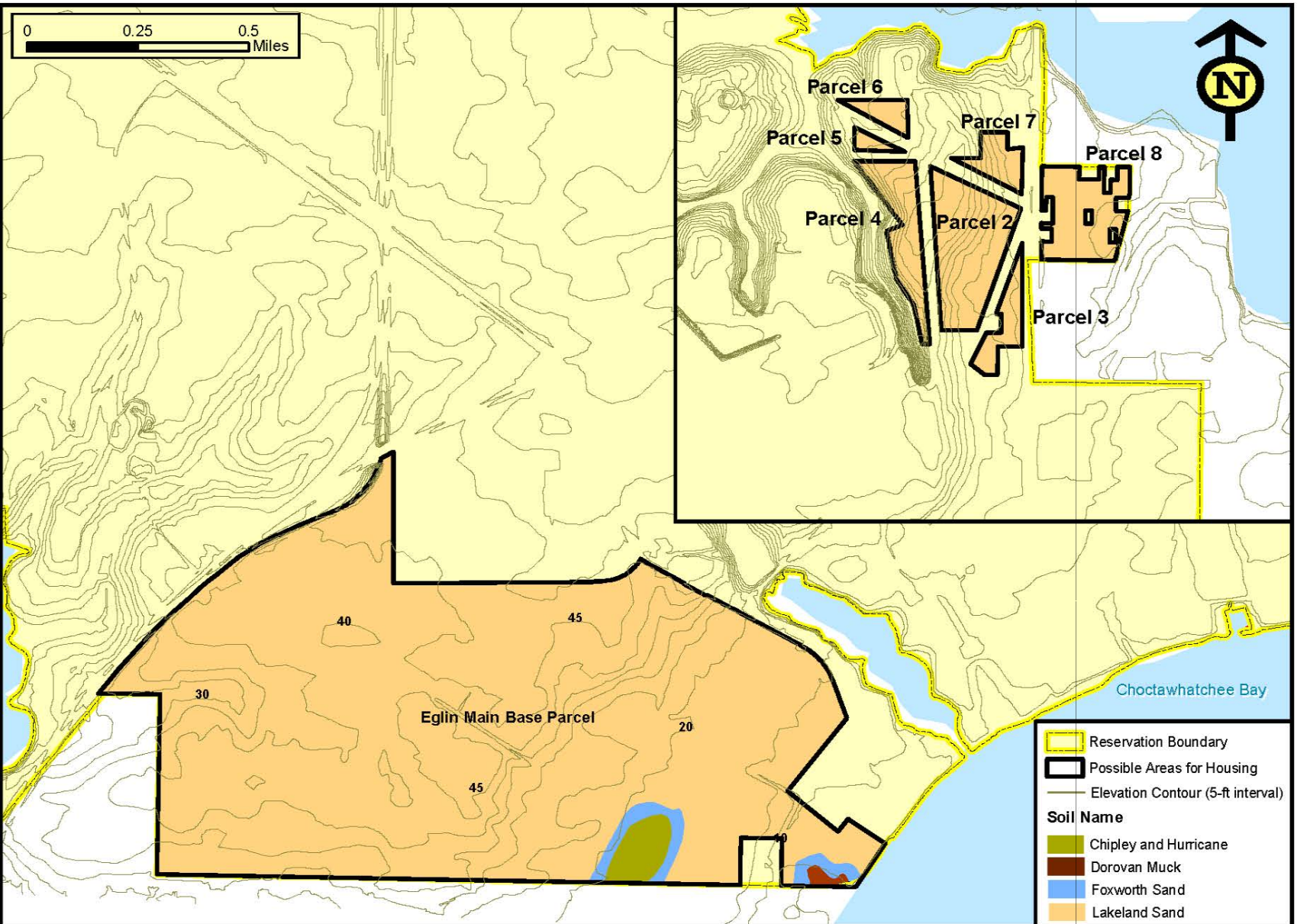


Figure 3-28. Alternative 2 and 2a: Eglin Main Area Soils

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

The Parcel 4 housing area encompasses approximately 16 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

The Parcel 5 housing area encompasses nearly 2 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 6

The Parcel 6 housing area encompasses approximately 4 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 7

The Parcel 7 housing area encompasses approximately 7 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

The Parcel 8 housing area encompasses nearly 21 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

The Parcel 9 housing area encompasses approximately 211 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. Approximately 210 acres (99 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately

susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

The Parcel 10 housing area encompasses approximately 94 acres. Nearly 93 acres are considered excessively or moderately well drained (98 percent) and 1.7 acres are considered very poorly drained (2 percent). In addition, nearly 6 acres (6 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three stories, approximately 87 acres (93 percent) are within the building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope, and the remaining acreage of the site is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding. Approximately 84 acres (89 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

The Parcel 11 housing area encompasses nearly 5.7 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

3.12.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The definitions of the soil characteristics in for Subalternative 2a are the same as those detailed in the Alternative 2, Parcel 1 section above.

3.12.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Table 3-32 presents the limitations and hazards for selected relevant soil parameters to be used to identify areas where problems can be expected and where management actions would be needed to minimize maintenance within the common areas of the Proposed Action. Figure 3-29 details the site specific soil within each area.

The definitions of the soil characteristics in Table 3-32 are the same as those detailed in Proposed Action Commonalities section. In addition, as indicated previously, the USDA, NRCS, Web Soil Survey indicates Lakeland sand in the ROI as having a high susceptibility to wind erosion. The high susceptibility to wind erosion is the greatest concern, especially with vegetation removal and soils disturbance during proposed earthmoving and construction.

Table 3-32. Brief Descriptions of Dominant Soils Within Proposed North Fort Walton Beach Housing Areas

Soil Map Unit Name	Acres Parcel 1	Acres Parcel 2	Acres Parcel 3	Acres Parcel 4	Acres Parcel 5	Drainage	Runoff Potential	Building Site Development Rating for buildings less than three stories high*	Corrosion of Concrete	Corrosion of Steel
Lakeland sand	248.5 (199 - construction area)	73.8	51.4	72	11.2	Excessively drained	Negligible - Medium depending on slope	Not limited to very limited depending on slope	Moderate	Low

Source: USDA, 2010

*"Not limited" indicates that the soil has features that are favorable for the specified use. "Somewhat limited" indicates that soil has features that are moderately favorable for the specified use. The limitations can be overcome or minimized by special planning, design, or installation. "Very limited" indicates that the soil has one or more features that are unfavorable for the specified use. The limitations generally cannot be overcome without major soil reclamation, special design, or installation procedures.

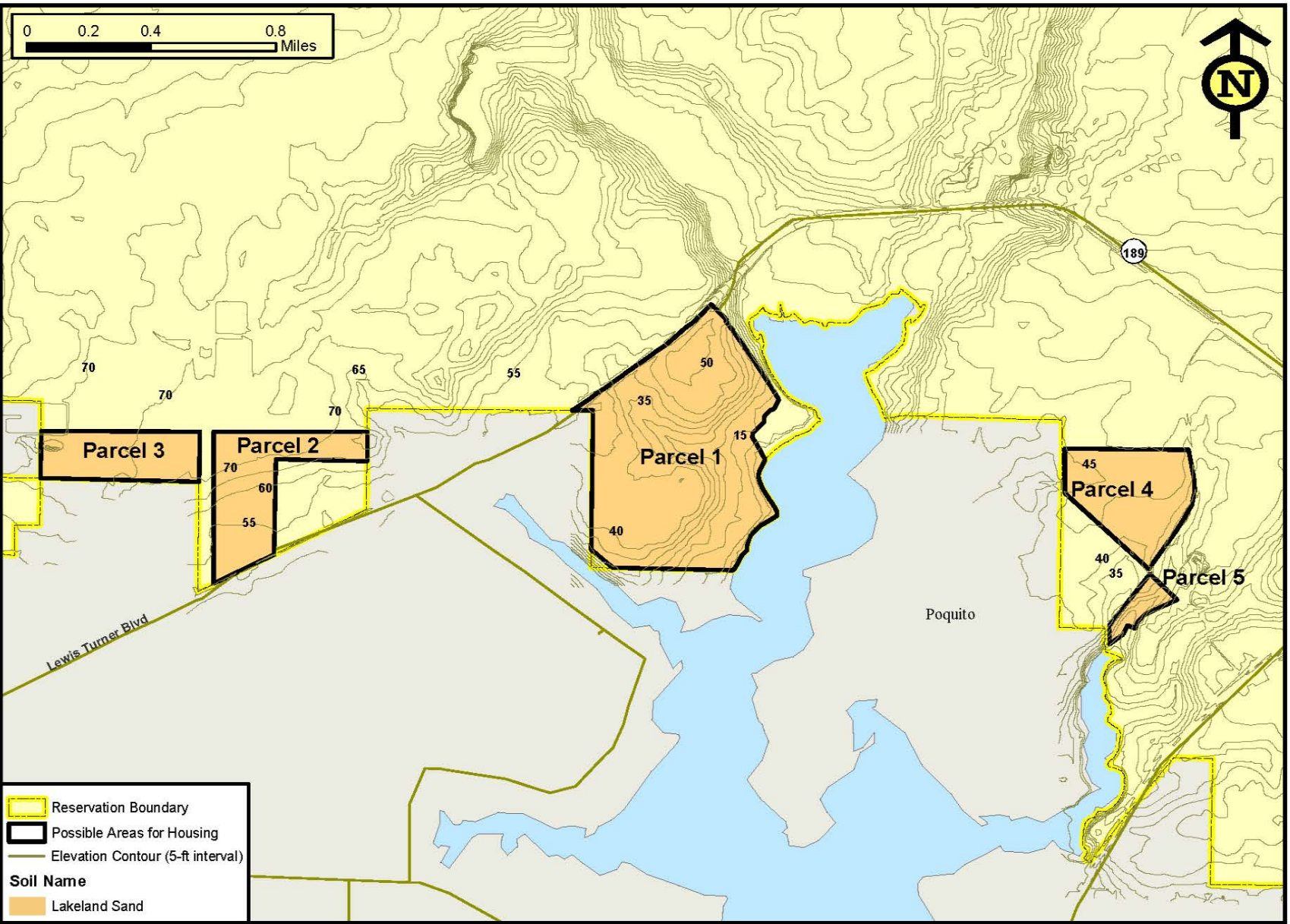


Figure 3-29. Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area Soils

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 of the North Fort Walton Beach housing area encompasses approximately 248 acres; however, only approximately 199 acres would be utilized for construction, while 49 acres would be maintained as a buffer area. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 of the North Fort Walton Beach housing area encompasses nearly 74 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 of the North Fort Walton Beach housing area encompasses approximately 51 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

Parcel 4 of the North Fort Walton Beach housing area encompasses approximately 72 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

Parcel 5 of the North Fort Walton Beach housing area encompasses approximately 11 acres. All of the acreage is considered excessively drained. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion.

3.12.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

This alternative consists of a mixture of parcels identified under the previous alternatives. Soil conditions for parcels under this alternative are described previously.

3.13 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

3.13.1 Definition of the Resource

Habitats and Sensitive Species

Biological resources include the native and introduced terrestrial and aquatic plants and animals found on and around the ROI, which includes the proposed locations for demolition and construction associated with the MHPI on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Habitat types are based on floral, faunal, and geophysical characteristics. The main habitat types, or ecological associations, within the ROI include: sandhills, flatwoods, wetlands/riparian areas, and maritime hammock. Artificially maintained urban/landscaped areas also exist within the ROI, primarily on Eglin Main Base, Camp Rudder, and Hurlburt Field, and in adjacent developed areas (i.e., Niceville, Valparaiso, Shalimar, Fort Walton Beach). Appendix F, *Biological Resources*, provides descriptions of the habitat types within the ROI and includes typical flora (plants) and fauna (animals) found within each of these habitats.

Sensitive habitats include areas that the federal government, state government, or the DoD have designated as worthy of special protection due to certain characteristics such as high species diversity, special habitat conditions for rare species, or other unique features. Sensitive habitats within the ROI include Outstanding Natural Areas, a Significant Botanical Site, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and essential fish habitat (EFH). Wetlands and floodplains are described in Section 3.11, *Water Resources*. Appendix F, *Biological Resources*, provides details on the sensitive habitats found at the Proposed Action areas.

Sensitive species are those species protected under federal or state law (see Laws and Regulations section below), to include threatened and endangered species and migratory birds. An “endangered” species is one that is in danger of extinction throughout all or a significant portion of its range. A “threatened” species is any species that is likely to become endangered within the foreseeable future throughout all or a significant portion of its range. Migratory birds spend only a portion of the year at any one location, with most migratory birds breeding in the temperate or higher latitudes and flying south to wintering grounds in tropical or subtropical climates. Appendix F, *Biological Resources*, provides additional detail on the natural history of sensitive species related to the Proposed Action.

Laws and Regulations

The Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973 (16 USC 1531 to 1544; 1997-Supp) was enacted to provide for the conservation of endangered and threatened species and the ecosystems on which they depend. Air Force Policy Directive 32-70 directs the implementation of the ESA. Certain federal activities may require an ESA Section 7 consultation with the USFWS and/or the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), if impacts to federally listed species are possible. Avoidance of impacts by changing the time of action, place of action, or types of activities in locations of federally listed species can be cost- and time-effective if a consultation is avoided.

The Florida Endangered and Threatened Species Act establishes the wise management of threatened and endangered species in the state. The Act prohibits the intentional killing or wounding or wrongfully possessing any of the species on the official Florida list of endangered species, threatened species, and species of special concern. The Preservation of Native Flora of Florida Act prohibits the intentional destruction or harvesting of endangered or threatened plants.

The Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Act requires federal agencies to consult with the NMFS regarding any action undertaken, funded, or authorized by it that may adversely affect EFH. The EFH includes those waters and substrate necessary to fish managed by the NMFS for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity, including marine, estuarine, and riverine environments.

AFI 32-7064 provides details on how to manage natural resources in such a way as to comply with federal, state, and local laws and regulations. The AFI calls for the protection and conservation of state-listed species when not in direct conflict with the military mission. Eglin AFB applies for appropriate permits for actions that may affect state-listed species (such as monitoring and handling), and also cooperates with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission to further the goals of the Florida State Wildlife Conservation Strategy.

The Migratory Bird Treaty Act (16 USC 703-712; 1997-Supp) and EO 13186, *Responsibilities of Federal Agencies to Protect Migratory Birds*, protect migratory birds and their habitats and establish a permitting process for legal taking. A migratory bird is defined by the USFWS as any species or family of birds that lives, reproduces, or migrates within or across international borders at some point during their annual life cycle. For normal and routine operations such as installation support functions, actions of the DoD may not result in pursuit, hunting, taking, capturing, killing, possession, or transportation of any migratory bird, bird part, nest, or egg thereof, except as permitted. The DoD must address these routine operations through the Memorandum of Understanding developed in accordance with EO 13186 (DoD and USFWS, 2006).

Under the 2003 National Defense Authorization Act, the Armed Forces are exempted from the incidental taking of migratory birds during military readiness activities, except in cases where an activity would likely cause a significant adverse effect to the population of a migratory bird species. As detailed in the final rule in the Federal Register (50 CFR 21), in this situation the Armed Forces, in cooperation with the USFWS, must develop and implement conservation measures to mitigate or minimize the significant adverse impacts.

Invasive nonnative species are species introduced from other countries or regions of the United States that threaten native plants and animals by altering the composition, structure, and function of native ecosystems. Invasive nonnative species impose large economic costs on natural resource managers, requiring intensive and extensive management to prevent undesirable ecosystem changes. Recognizing the ecological and economic impacts of invasive species, EO 13112 states that each federal agency whose actions may affect the status of invasive species shall:

- Prevent the introduction of invasive species.
- Detect and respond rapidly to and control populations of such species in a cost-effective and environmentally sound manner.
- Monitor invasive species populations accurately and reliably.
- Provide for restoration of native species and habitat conditions in ecosystems that have been invaded.
- Conduct research on invasive species and develop technologies to prevent introduction and provide for environmentally sound control.
- Promote public education on invasive species.

EO 13112 states that no federal agency shall authorize, fund, or carry out actions that it believes are likely to cause or promote the introduction or spread of invasive nonnative species in the United States or elsewhere.

3.13.2 Affected Environment

Some species may occur at any of the proposed MFH demolition or construction sites, due either to their transient nature or their ability to survive in disturbed conditions. The Florida black bear, gopher tortoise, Florida pine snake, pine barrens tree frog, southeast American kestrel, and the indigo snake have the potential to be found at any of the MFH sites, thus are considered as potentially occurring at any of the alternative locations, including the new FAMCAMP area.

Migratory birds pass through the ROI, but neither Eglin nor Hurlburt is considered an important stopover area or concentration site for neotropical migratory birds in the spring or fall (Tucker et al., 1996). Breeding neotropical migrants at Eglin and Hurlburt are primarily found in riparian, hammock, and barrier island habitats. Appendix F, *Biological Resources*, contains additional natural history information on state and federally listed species, as well as migratory birds.

3.13.2.1 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

All of the proposed Main Base demolition sites are degraded urban/landscaped areas (Figure 3-30); however, sensitive habitats are present in waters adjacent to some of the sites and a few small wetland areas fall within the project area boundaries. Critical habitat for the Gulf sturgeon exists in Choctawhatchee Bay adjacent to Capehart, Wherry, and Old Plew/New Plew/Hidden Oaks (Figure 3-31). Seagrass is found offshore of Capehart (Parcel 9), Wherry (Parcel 10), and Old Plew/New Plew/Hidden Oaks.

The majority of Wherry is residential housing, but small areas of hammock habitat exist along the western portion of the parcel which borders Ben's Lake. A small area of estuarine tidal marsh is present along Ben's Lake and Choctawhatchee Bay shorelines at the Wherry parcel (Herring et al., 2006). Capehart's eastern boundary is formed by Lower Memorial Lake (Figure 3-31). Other than transient species, no sensitive species exist in these areas.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Poquito Bayou serves as the western boundary of the current Poquito Bayou housing area. The western portion of the parcel is urban/landscaped and the eastern half of the parcel is poor quality, fire suppressed sandhills (Figure 3-32). A small area of wetland/riparian baygall surrounded by overgrown flatwoods exists along a small drainage into Poquito Bayou (Herring et al., 2006). Seagrass is found offshore of the Poquito Bayou parcel (Figure 3-33). Other than transient species, no sensitive species exist in this area.

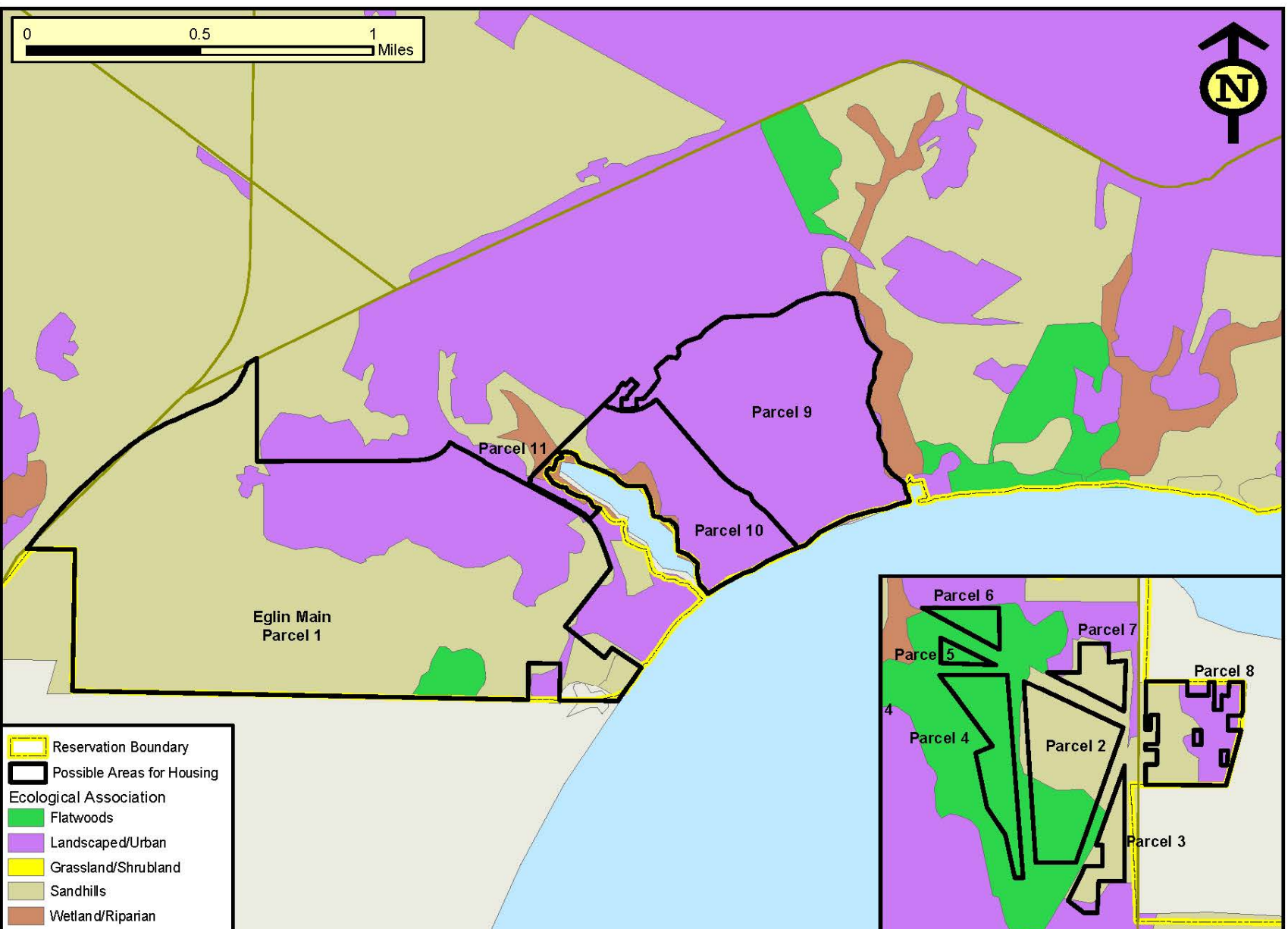


Figure 3-30. Ecological Associations at Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

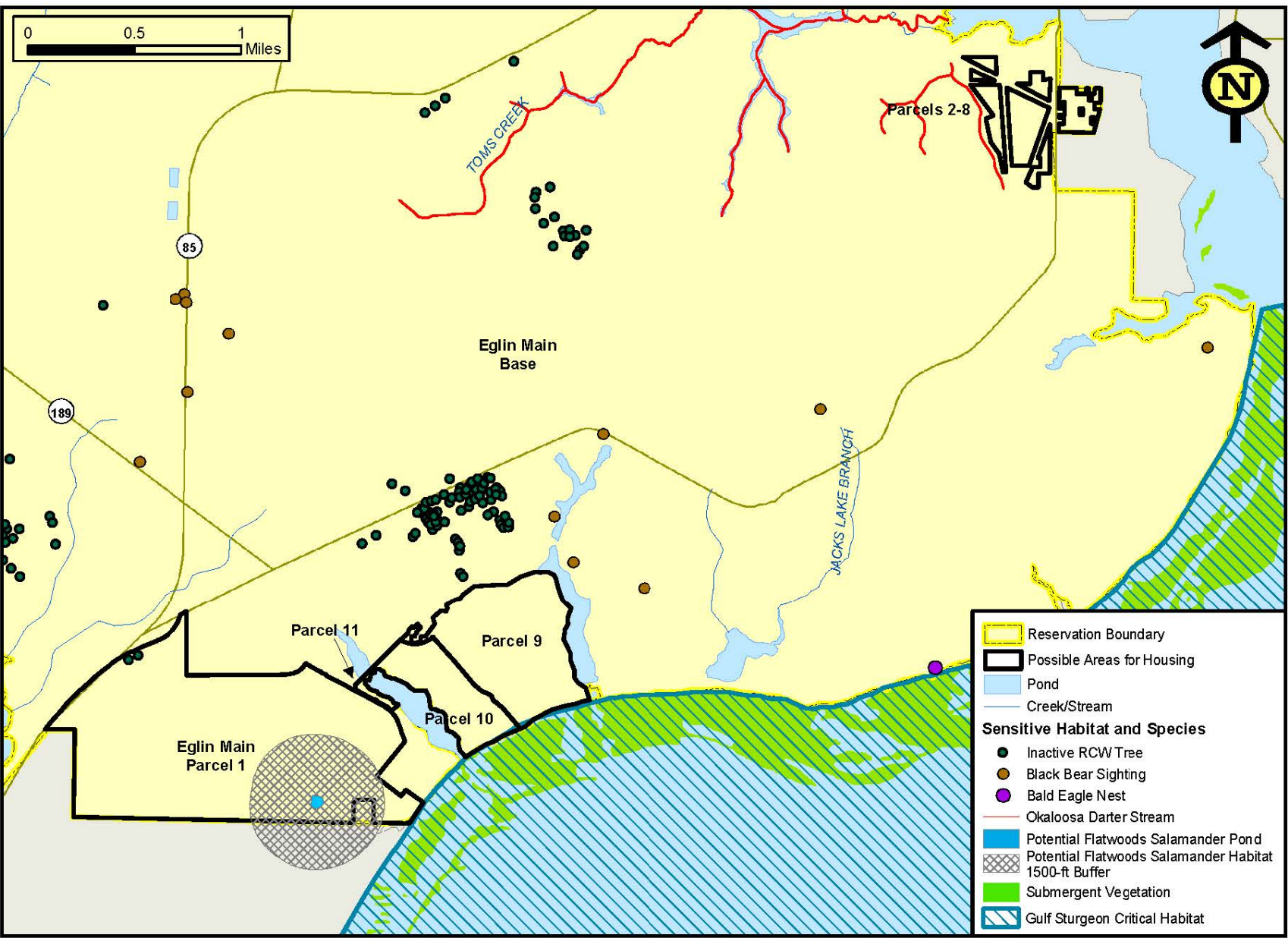


Figure 3-31. Sensitive Habitats and Species at Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

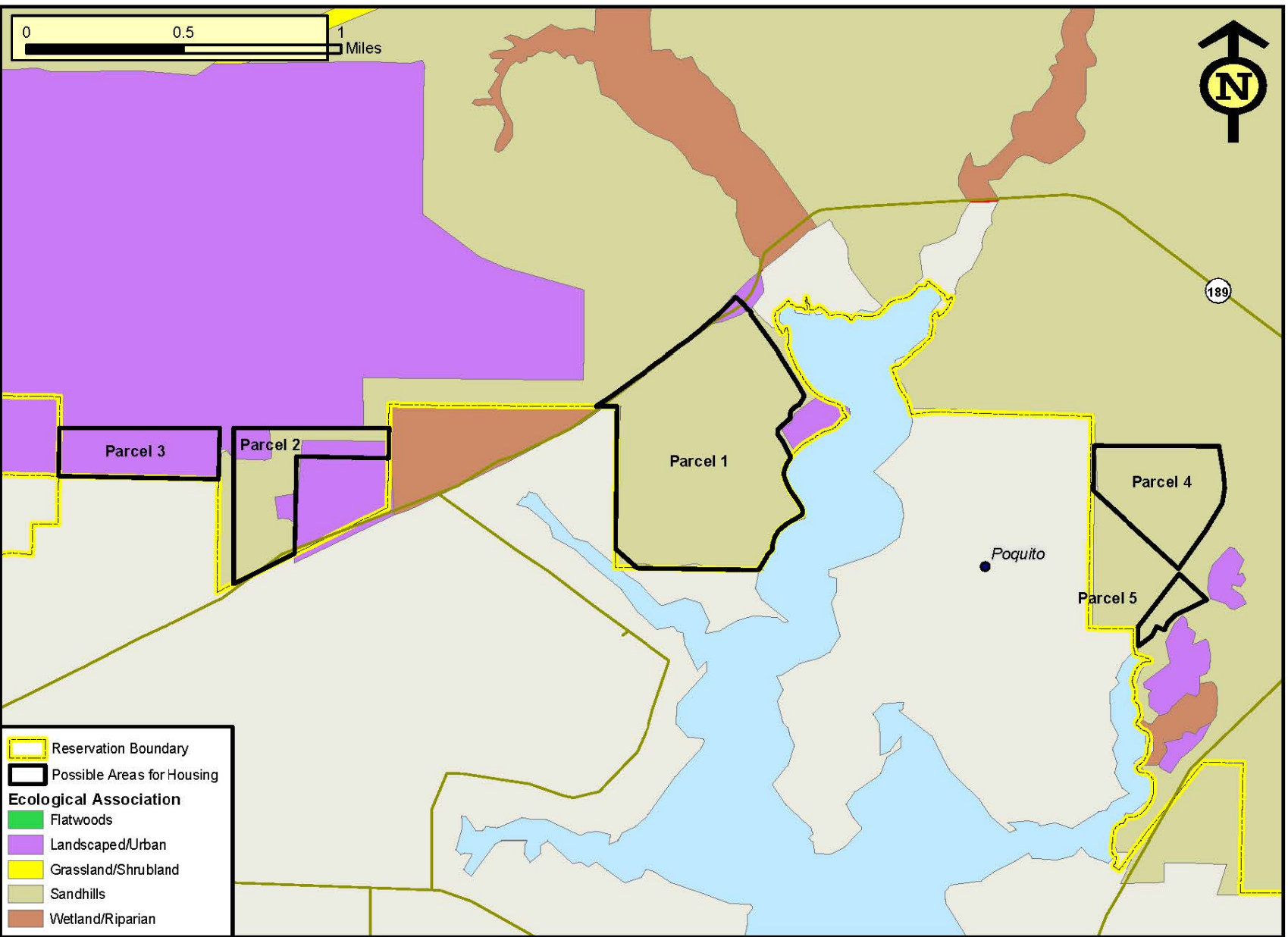


Figure 3-32. Ecological Associations at Fort Walton Beach Area

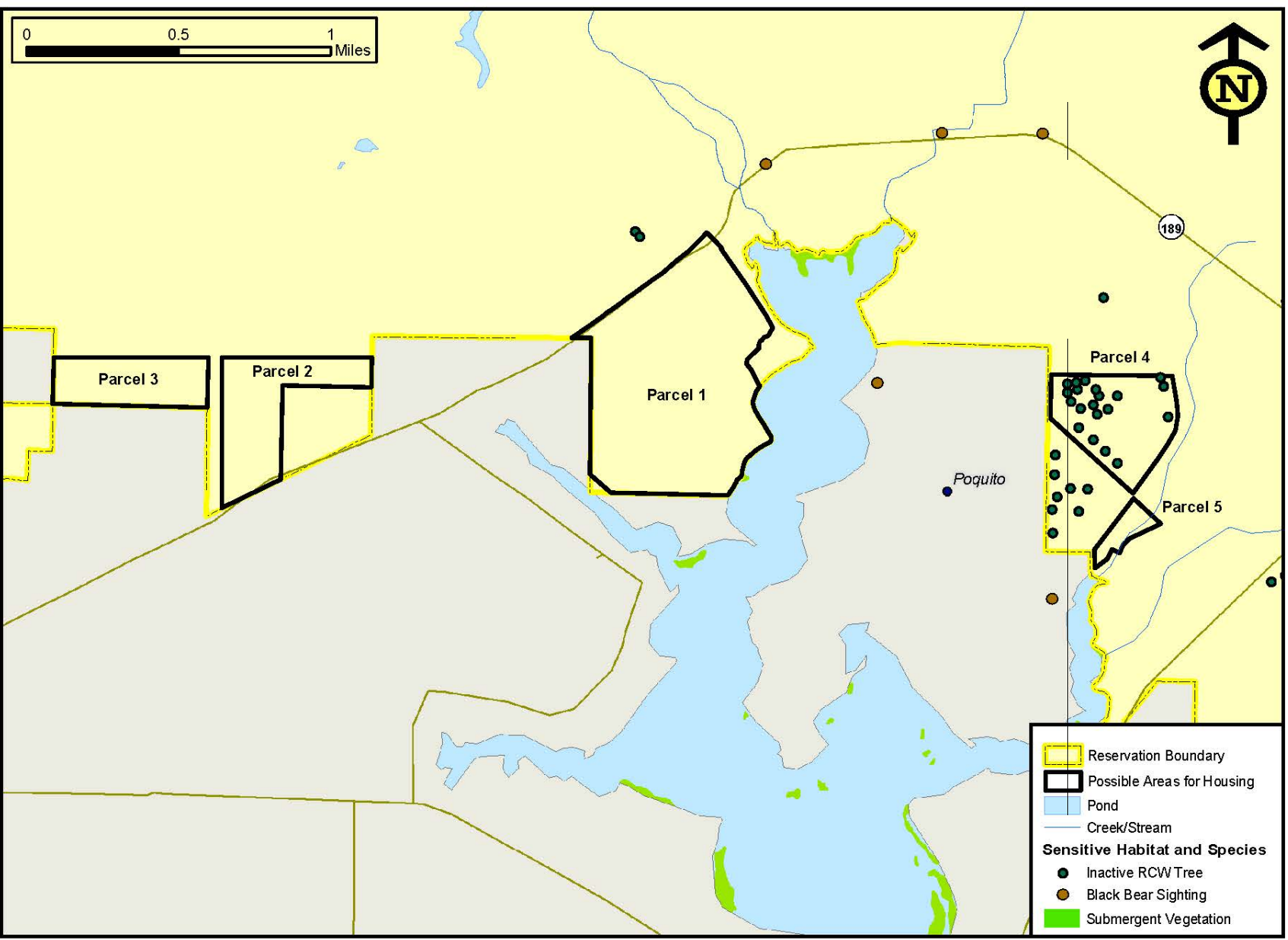


Figure 3-33. Sensitive Habitats and Species at Fort Walton Beach Area

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

The Camp Pinchot housing area includes only the 15-acre area in close proximity to the existing buildings, and a small right-of-way along the entrance road. This area is a combination of urban areas and low quality sandhills.

The eastern boundary of this parcel runs along Garnier's Bayou. Gulf sturgeon may travel through Garnier's Bayou, but it is not considered critical habitat. Other than transient species, no sensitive species are documented in this area.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The Camp Rudder housing area is completely urban/landscaped (10 acres), but is bordered by a large area of high quality sandhills habitat to the east and south; this sandhills area is red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) foraging habitat (Figure 3-34; Figure 3-35). The eastern indigo snake also has been sighted near the Camp Rudder parcel. Because the forested area adjacent to the site is so large and of high quality, transient species such as black bears, kestrels, pine barrens tree frogs, gopher tortoises, and pine snakes may traverse the housing area. The headwaters of a tributary to Mett's Creek are located less than 0.25 mile to the north.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

All of the parcels proposed for demolition at Hurlburt Field are urban/landscaped residential areas (Figure 3-36). Most of the areas proposed for construction overlap with the demolition areas, but some expansion areas contain flatwoods and hammock habitats (Figure 3-36). Soundside Manor and Live Oak Terrace are completely urban/landscaped. The eastern portion of Pine Shadows is residential housing, but the western portion is flatwoods; flatwoods salamander buffer habitat is about 0.25 mile to the west of Pine Shadows. The FAMCAMP area is urban/landscaped in the middle, with scrubby flatwoods in the northern and western portions of the site, and maritime hammock in the southern and eastern portions (Figure 3-36). The new FAMCAMP area is flatwoods. Critical habitat for the Gulf sturgeon exists in Santa Rosa Sound adjacent to Soundside Manor (Figure 3-37). Transient species such as black bears may traverse these areas.

3.13.2.2 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Table 3-33 and Table 3-34 present the habitat types (ecological associations) and sensitive species associated with Alternative 1: White Point Area.

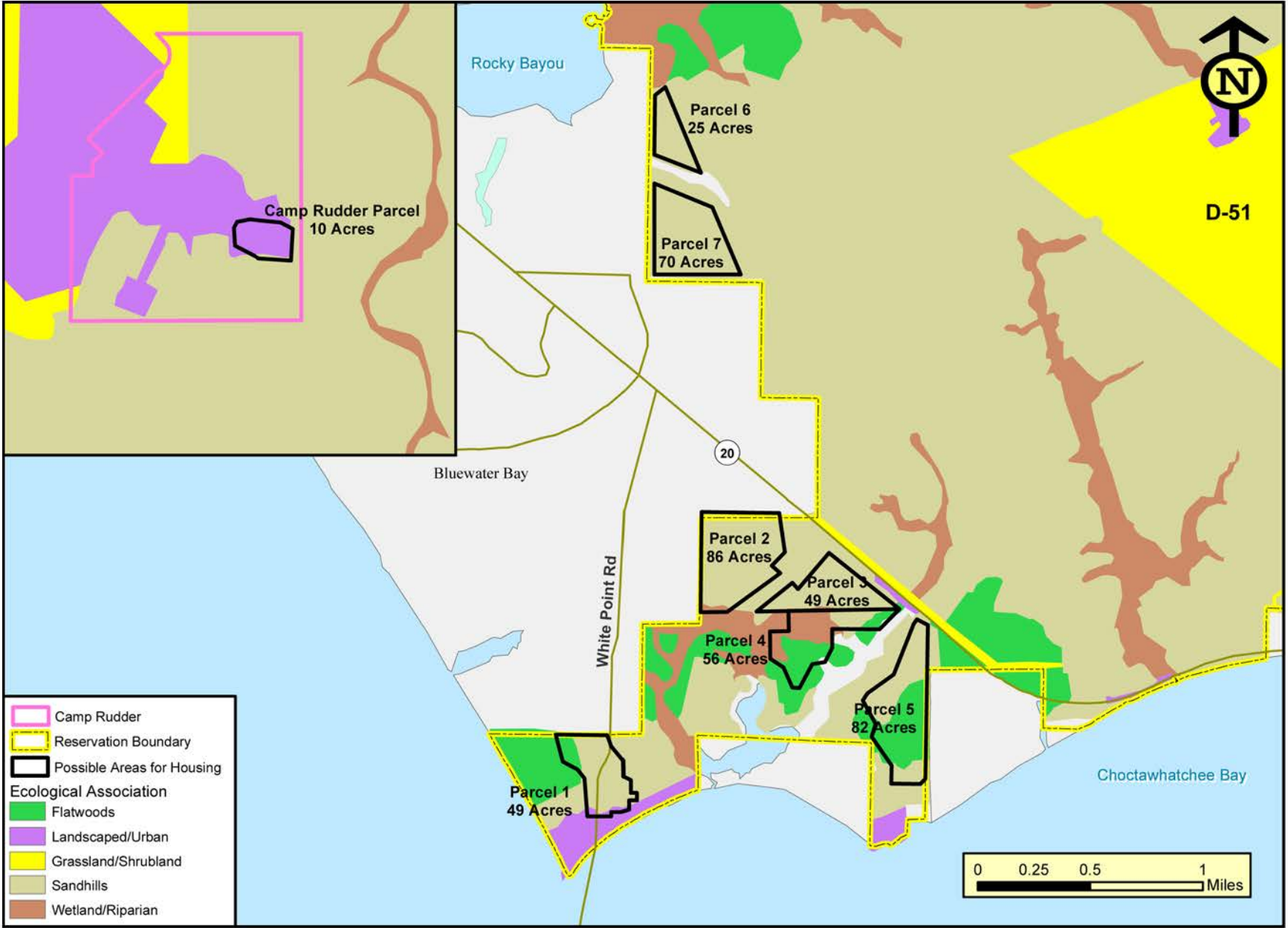


Figure 3-34. Ecological Associations at White Point Area and Camp Rudder Area

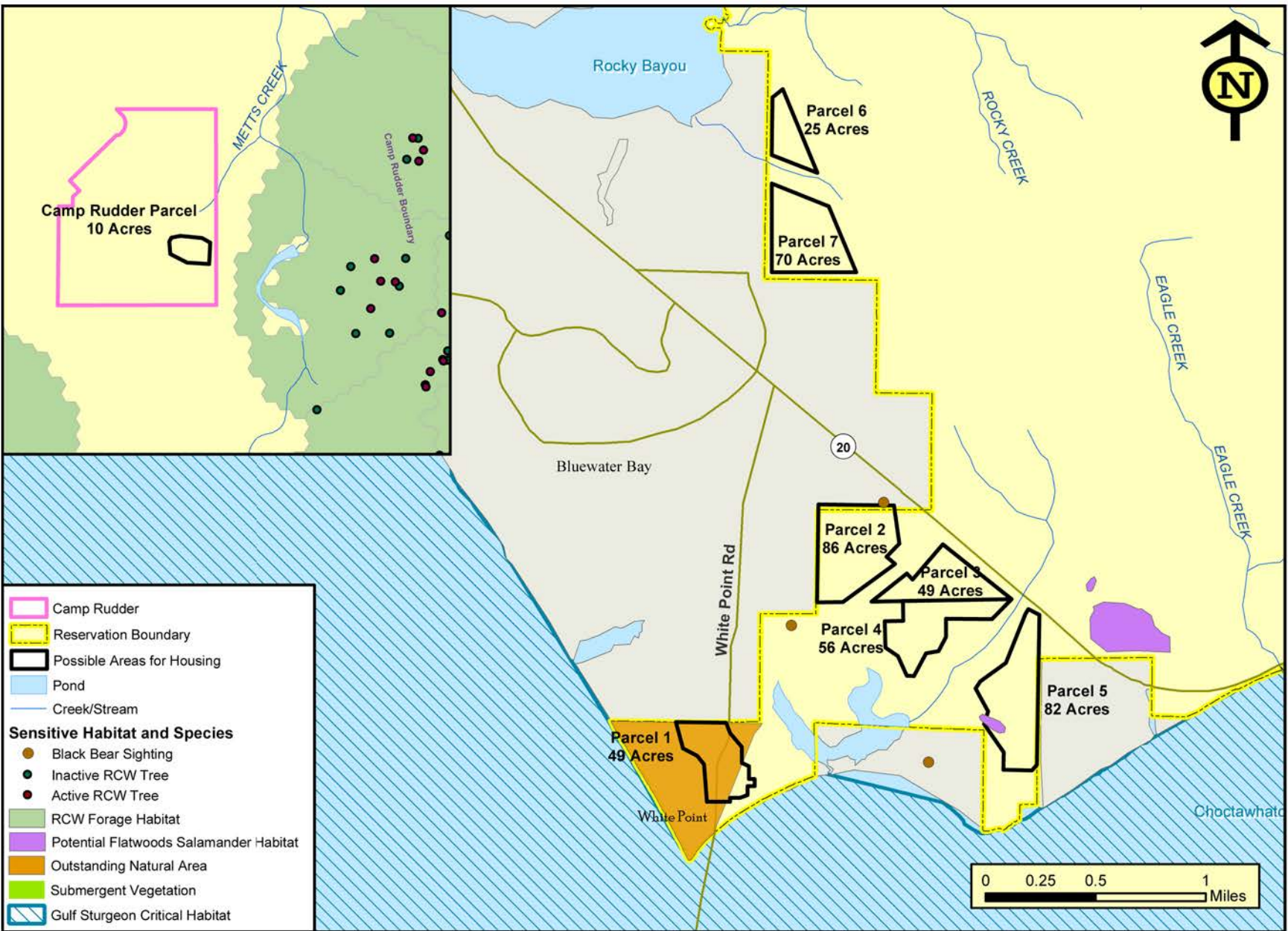


Figure 3-35. Sensitive Habitats and Sensitive Species at the White Point Area and Camp Rudder Area

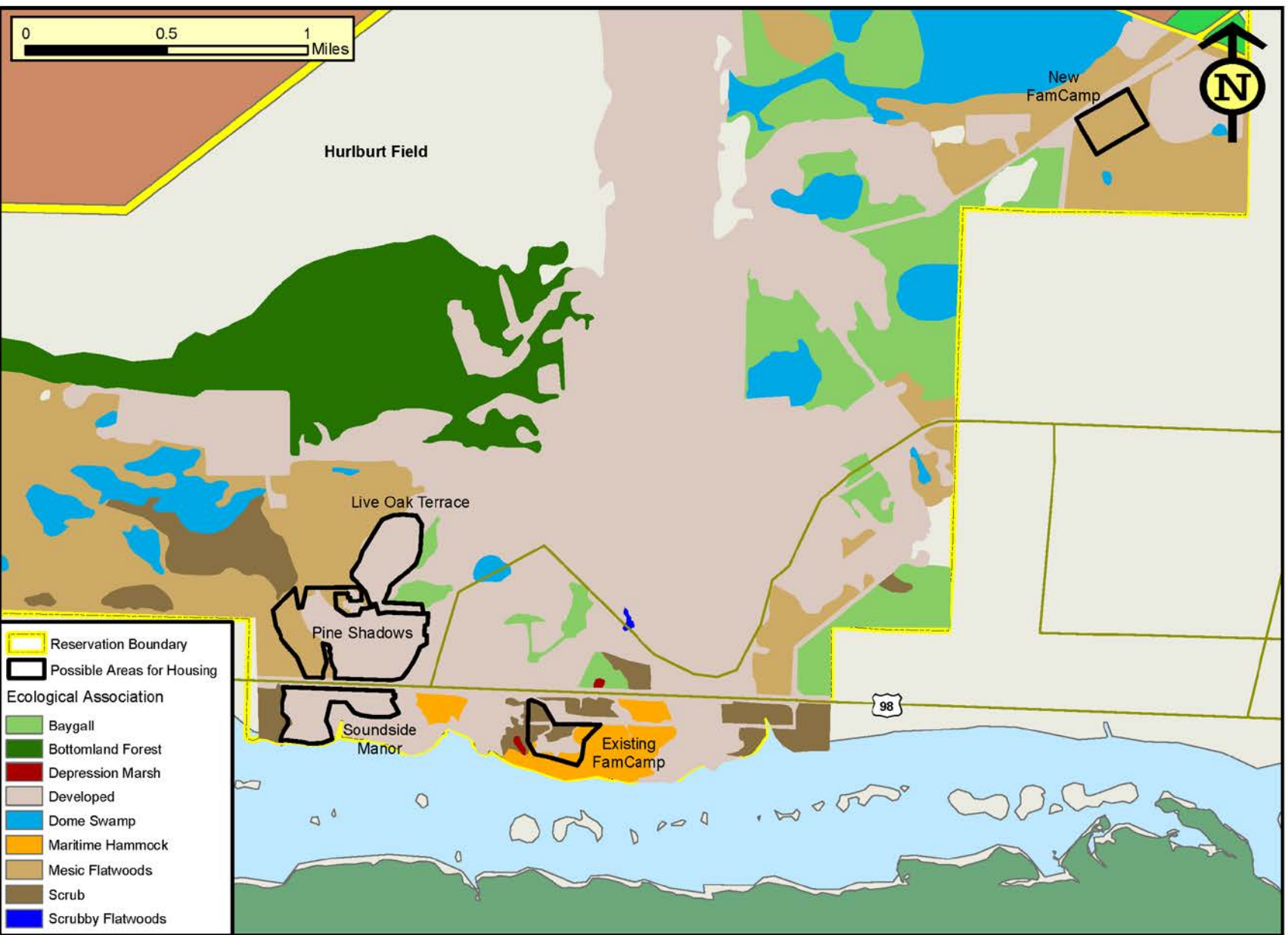


Figure 3-36. Habitat Types at Hurlburt Field

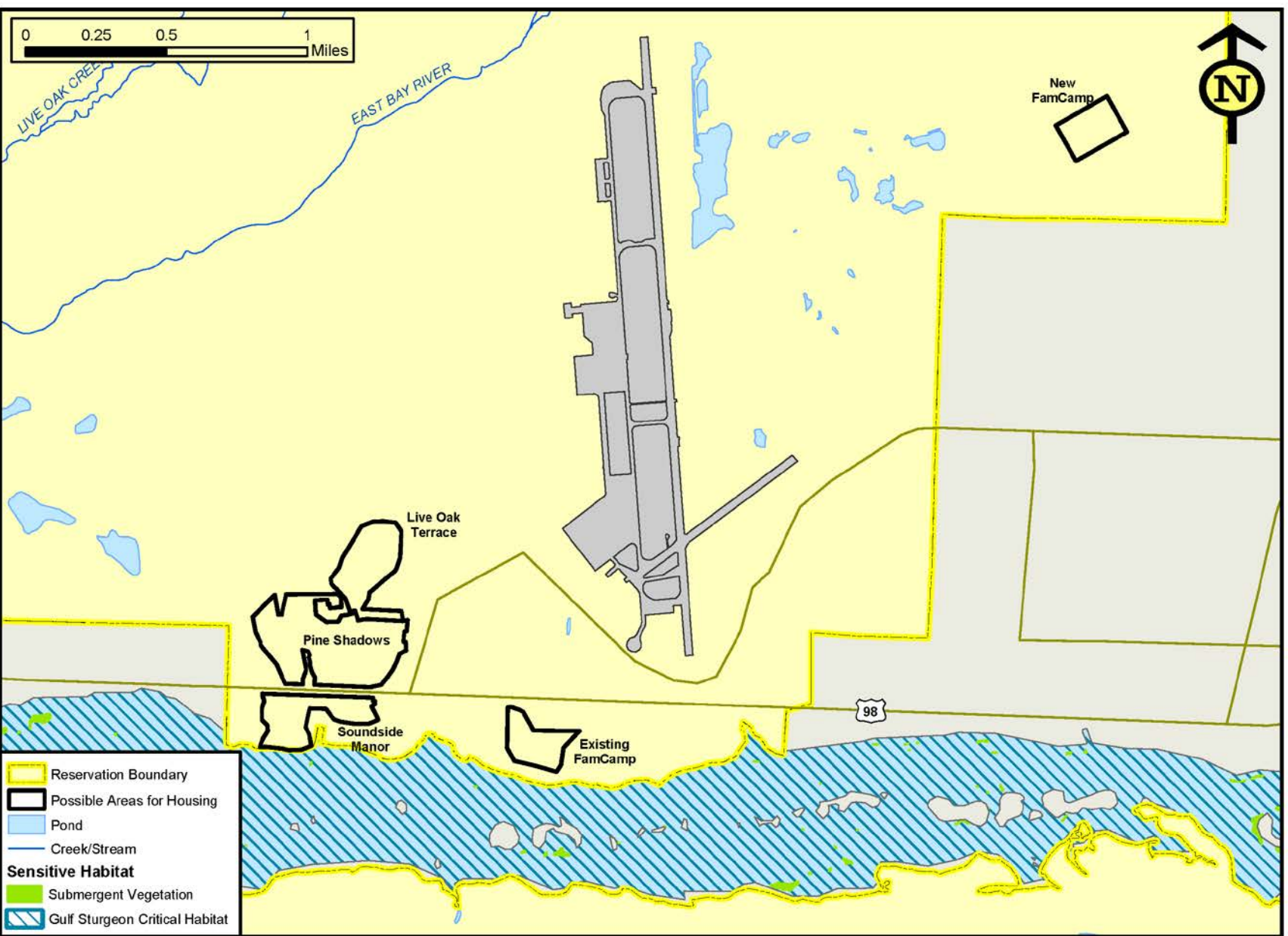


Figure 3-37. Sensitive Habitats and Species at Hurlburt Field

Table 3-33. Acres of Ecological Associations at White Point Area

Alternative	Acres					
	Parcel	Sandhills	Flatwoods	Wetland/ Riparian	Landscaped / Urban	Grassland/ Shrubland
White Point Area	1	37	9	0	3	0
	2	74	0	2	0	0
	3	48	1	1	0	0
	4	9	23	24	0	0
	5	42	40	0	0	0
	6	25	0	0	0	0
	7	70	0	0	0	0

Table 3-34. Sensitive Species Potentially Occurring On or Near Proposed White Point Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Federal Status	Parcel
Sensitive Animals*				
Amphibians				
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander*	<i>Ambystoma bishopi</i>	FE	FE	3, 4, 5
Pine Barrens Tree Frog	<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	SSC	-	ALL
Gopher Frog	<i>Rana capito</i>	SSC	--	5
Reptiles				
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	FT	FT	ALL
Florida Pine Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	SSC	--	ALL
Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Fish				
Gulf Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	FT	FT	1, 5
Mammals				
Florida Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Birds				
Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Sensitive Plants				
Hairy wild indigo	<i>Baptisia calycosa var. villosa</i>	ST	--	2, 3, 5
Serviceberry holly	<i>Ilex amelanchar</i>	ST	--	5
Large-leaved jointweed	<i>Polygonella macrophylla</i>	ST	--	2, 5
Arkansas oak	<i>Quercus arkansana</i>	ST	--	6, 7
Pineland hoary-pea	<i>Tephrosia mohrii</i>	ST	--	1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7

Sources: Entrix, 2010; Eglin GIS, 2008

FE = federally endangered; FT = federally threatened; SE = state-endangered; SSC = state species of special concern;

ST = state-threatened

*Potential flatwoods salamander pond and buffer

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

Much of Parcel 1 is medium quality sandhills, with high quality flatwoods habitat in the western portion, a landscaped/urban area along the southern boundary, and a small area of high quality maritime hammock in the southeast corner (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). The majority of Parcel 1 overlaps with the White Point Outstanding Natural Area (42 acres) (Figure 3-35). Designation as an Outstanding Natural Area

indicates a site has a unique character, excellent ecological condition, high species diversity, and/or the presence of rare species. The White Point Outstanding Natural Area is a unique example of high-quality old-growth mesic flatwoods. Submerged aquatic vegetation and Gulf sturgeon critical habitat are present off of the White Point shoreline to the south of Parcel 1. The parcel boundary is approximately 275 feet from Choctawhatchee Bay. Surveys documented one state-listed plant species on this parcel (Table 3-34).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is primarily medium quality sandhills, with a few acres of high quality wetland/riparian habitat along the southern border (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). Surveys documented three state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-34).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 is almost entirely medium quality sandhills, with 1 acre each of flatwoods and wetland/riparian habitat (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). Little Trout Creek is approximately 230 feet from the eastern tip of the parcel. Surveys documented two state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-34).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Medium quality flatwoods and high quality wetland/riparian areas are the dominant habitat types at Parcel 4, with a small area of pine production in the eastern portion (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). Little Trout Creek, which runs to the south of the parcel, is within 225 feet of the parcel. No sensitive species have been documented at Parcel 4.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

At Parcel 5, medium quality flatwoods wrap around a small high quality depression wetland along the western boundary. The remainder of the parcel is high quality sandhills scrub habitat (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). Little Trout Creek, which runs north of the parcel, is within 270 feet of the parcel. The wetland/flatwoods area on the parcel is potential flatwoods salamander habitat out to a 1,500-foot buffer from the pond; approximately 73 acres of potential flatwoods salamander habitat are present on Parcel 5 (Figure 3-35). This wetland is also a confirmed gopher frog breeding pond. Surveys documented four state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-34).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

Parcel 6 is a combination of medium and high quality sandhill scrub habitat (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). An unnamed steep ravine stream runs parallel to the southern boundary at a distance of approximately 125 feet. Surveys documented two state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-34).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

The majority of Parcel 7 is medium quality sandhill scrub, with a small area of high quality scrub (Table 3-33; Figure 3-34). An unnamed steep ravine stream runs parallel to the northern boundary of the parcel, within 360 feet. Surveys documented two state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-34).

3.13.2.3 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

A residential area covers approximately 160 acres in the northern portion of Parcel 1 (see the Proposed Action Commonalities section for Eglin Main Base), but the majority of this parcel is poor quality, fire-suppressed longleaf pine sandhills, with some old-growth trees (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). A small hammock exists on the eastern side of Parcel 1 near the Choctawhatchee Bay shoreline and south of Boatner Road. On the southeast portion of the site, there is a small area of overgrown flatwoods surrounding a shallow depression. Although the understory of these flatwoods is overgrown, there are some older mature and old-growth longleaf pine present (Herring et al., 2006). This wetland/flatwoods area is considered potential flatwoods salamander habitat out to 1,500 feet from the pond (Table 3-36; Figure 3-31); 121 acres of potential salamander buffer habitat are on the Main Base parcel.

Table 3-35. Acres of Ecological Associations at Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Parcel	Acres				
	Sandhills	Flatwoods	Wetland/ Riparian	Landscaped / Urban	Grassland/ Shrubland
1	490	15	5	159	0
2	19	10	0	0	0
3	8	0	0	1	0
4	0	16	0	0	0
5	0	2	0	0	0
6	0	4	0	0	0
7	7	0	0	1	0
8	7	0	0	2	0
9	3	0	1	207	0
10	5	0	6	83	0
11	0	0	3	4	0

Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and submerged aquatic vegetation are present off the shoreline portion of this parcel, and two inactive RCW trees are found along the northwestern boundary (Figure 3-31). Surveys documented one inactive gopher tortoise burrow and two state listed plant species at this site (Entrix, 2010). There are also two historical Florida Natural Areas Inventory Element Occurrences of the state-listed *Polygonella macrophylla* (largeleaf jointweed) at Parcel 1.

Table 3-36. Sensitive Species Potentially Occurring On or Near Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Federal Status	Parcel
Sensitive Animals				
Amphibians				
Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander*	<i>Ambystoma bishopi</i>	FE	FE	1
Pine Barrens Tree Frog	<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	SSC	-	ALL
Reptiles				
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	FT	FT	ALL
Florida Pine Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	SSC	--	ALL
Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Fish				
Gulf Sturgeon	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	FT	FT	1, 9, 10
Okaloosa Darter	<i>Etheostoma okaloosae</i>	FE	FE	4, 5, 6
Mammals				
Florida Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Birds				
Red-cockaded Woodpecker**	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	FE	FE	1
Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	ST	--	1
Sensitive Plants				
Arkansas oak	<i>Quercus arkansana</i>	ST	--	5
Hairy wild indigo	<i>Baptisia calycosa var. villosa</i>	ST	--	1
Largeleaf jointweed	<i>Polygonella macrophylla</i>	ST	--	1
Pineland hoary-pea	<i>Tephrosia mohrii</i>	ST	--	1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8

Sources: Entrix, 2010; Eglin GIS, 2008

FE = federally endangered; FT = federally threatened; MBP= Main Base Parcel; SSC = state species of special concern; ST = state-threatened

*Potential flatwoods salamander pond and buffer; **Inactive RCW cavity trees

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

The northern portion of Parcel 2 is low quality sandhills and the southern portion is low quality flatwoods (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 is almost entirely poor quality sandhills, with 1 acre of urban area in the southern portion (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). No sensitive species were found at this site during recent surveys (Entrix, 2010).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

All of Parcel 4 is medium quality flatwoods habitat (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). An unnamed tributary to Tom's Creek, an Okaloosa darter stream, runs parallel to the

Parcel 4 western boundary at a distance of approximately 100 feet (Figure 3-31). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

Current Parcel 5 habitat is completely medium quality flatwoods (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). An unnamed tributary to Tom's Creek, an Okaloosa darter stream, runs parallel to the Parcel 5 western boundary at a distance of approximately 220 feet (Figure 3-31). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 6

The only habitat type at Parcel 6 is low quality flatwoods (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). The western portion of Parcel 6 is within 360 feet of an unnamed tributary to Tom's Creek, an Okaloosa darter stream (Figure 3-31). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 7

Parcel 7 is dominated by low quality sandhills, with 1 acre of urban area (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

The majority of Parcel 8 is low quality sandhills habitat, with urban areas on the eastern portion of the site (Table 3-35; Figure 3-30). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

A description of Parcel 9 (Capehart) is provided in Section 3.12.2.1 *Proposed Action Commonalities*, for Eglin Main Base Housing Areas (Figure 3-30; Table 3-35 and Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

A description of Parcel 10 (Wherry) is provided in Section 3.12.2.1 for Eglin Main Base Housing Areas (Figure 3-30; Table 3-35 and Table 3-36).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

Parcel 11 is half landscaped/urban and half wetland/riparian area (Figure 3-30; Table 3-35 and Table 3-36). No sensitive species have been documented at this site.

3.13.2.4 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Subalternative 2a consists of Parcel 1 as described under Alternative 2. The affected environment would be the same as described previously for this parcel.

3.13.2.5 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 is primarily low quality sandhills, with a small urban area in the northern tip (Table 3-37; Figure 3-32). There is a small area of submerged vegetation off the southeastern boundary of the parcel (Figure 3-33). The eastern boundary of this parcel runs along Garnier's Bayou for approximately 2,345 linear feet.

Table 3-37. Acres of Ecological Associations at the North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative	Acres					
	Parcel	Sandhills	Flatwoods	Wetland/ Riparian	Landscaped / Urban	Grassland/ Shrubland
North Fort Walton Beach Area	1	246	0	0	3	0
	2	54	0	0	20	0
	3	0	0	0	51	0
	4	72	0	0	0	0
	5	11	0	0	0	0

Due to area resident concerns regarding potential impacts to sensitive species, a survey of the area was conducted by the 96th Civil Engineer Group/Wildlife Section (96 CEG/CEVSNW) biologists in March 2004. Biologists rode all-terrain vehicles (ATVs) along the established roads and trails and explored off road via ATVs and on foot when they observed areas that appeared to have any potential to support sensitive species. Walking transects or the use of ATVs is a professionally accepted method to cover large areas for wildlife surveys. Although animals may be scared off by the noise from ATVs, gopher tortoise burrows, RCW cavity trees, and bird nests are immobile. At the time of the survey, biologists found no evidence of bald eagle nests, suitable RCW habitat, osprey nests, the Florida panther, or other species. In addition, no gopher tortoise burrows (abandoned or active) were located (Hagedorn, 2004).

However, in May 2005 during public hearings for the EIS, several residents provided photographic evidence of what appeared to be active gopher tortoise burrows and an osprey in the area. The 96 CEG/CEVSNW biologists then confirmed that the osprey nest identified by local residents is at the head of Garnier's Bayou, but outside the project areas (Hagedorn, 2005). The burrows were inspected by the 96 CEG/CEVSNW supervisory biologist, along with the resident who took the pictures. These burrows were found to be made by either box turtles (a common species in the area) or other species such as armadillos, and no gopher tortoise burrows were found. Although the gopher tortoise may occur in the Camp Pinchot area, this location is not considered quality sandhill habitat for the gopher tortoise (Hagedorn, 2005a).

Recent surveys conducted in the fall of 2009 used both qualitative survey methods, such as random pedestrian surveys within a given habitat, and quantitative methods, such as line transects, to provide adequate site coverage (Entrix, 2010). One abandoned gopher tortoise burrow and one state listed plant species were documented (Entrix, 2010). Other transient species that may be present are listed in Table 3-38. Local resident eyewitness reports describe sightings of bald eagles, RCWs, and the Florida panther. Species documented to occur outside but adjacent to the project area include the osprey (protected by the Migratory Bird Treaty Act), and the federally listed Gulf sturgeon and West Indian manatee (within Garnier's Bayou). While the Gulf sturgeon may travel through Garnier's Bayou, it is not designated as critical habitat.

Table 3-38. Sensitive Species Potentially Occurring On or Near Proposed North Fort Walton Beach Area

Common Name	Scientific Name	State Status	Federal Status	Location
Sensitive Animals				
Amphibians				
Pine Barrens Tree Frog	<i>Hyla andersonii</i>	SSC	-	ALL
Reptiles				
Eastern Indigo Snake	<i>Drymarchon corais couperi</i>	FT	FT	ALL
Florida Pine Snake	<i>Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus</i>	SSC	--	ALL
Gopher Tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Fish				
Gulf Sturgeon**	<i>Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi</i>	FT	FT	1, 5
Mammals				
Florida Black Bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>	ST	--	ALL
West Indian Manatee**	<i>Trichechus manatus</i>	FE	FE	1
Birds				
Red-cockaded Woodpecker*	<i>Picoides borealis</i>	FE	FE	4
Southeastern American Kestrel	<i>Falco sparverius paulus</i>	ST	--	ALL
Osprey	<i>Pandion haliaetus</i>		MBTA	1
Sensitive Plants				
Pineland hoary-pea	<i>Tephrosia mohrii</i>	ST	--	ALL

Sources: Entrix, 2010; Eglin GIS, 2008. FE = federally endangered; FT = federally threatened; SE = state-endangered; SSC = state species of special concern; ST = state-threatened; MBTA= Migratory Bird Treaty Act

*Inactive RCW trees; **Eye witness reports

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is a combination of low quality sandhills and urban/landscaped areas (Table 3-37; Figure 3-32). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-38) (Entrix, 2010).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 is entirely landscaped/urban (Table 3-37; Figure 3-32). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-38) (Entrix, 2010).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

All of Parcel 4 is medium quality sandhills habitat (Table 3-37; Figure 3-32). An unnamed stream runs parallel to the eastern parcel boundary at a distance of approximately 195 feet. Twenty-one inactive RCW trees are present on Parcel 4 (Figure 3-33). Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-38) (Entrix, 2010).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

Parcel 5 is completely low quality sandhills habitat (Table 3-37; Figure 3-32). The southern tip of the parcel is near the northern portion of Poquito Bayou, within approximately 100 feet. An unnamed creek runs through the southeastern portion of the site. Surveys documented one state-listed plant species at this site (Table 3-38) (Entrix, 2010).

3.13.2.6 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Alternative 4 is comprised of any of the above listed parcels. For a description of biological resources for each respective parcel refer to the appropriate section above.

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4. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSEQUENCES

Impact analysis throughout the document considers the implementation of regulatory requirements and non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these mitigations would be required to be implemented by permit or other regulatory requirements. Discretionary mitigations are identified after the analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified by the analysis despite implementation of regulatory requirements or other non-discretionary mitigations. The actual discretionary mitigations that would be implemented by the Air Force and the privatization developer are alternative-dependent and will not be known until the Air Force selects an alternative. The Air Force will identify in the Record of Decision (ROD) any discretionary or non-discretionary mitigation to be implemented. The MHPI RFQ requires that the developer incorporate all mitigations from the MHPI EIS (whether discretionary or non-discretionary), associated ROD, and Mitigation Plan into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) detailing how the developer will implement and monitor compliance with mitigation requirements. The Air Force will review and approve the EMP prior to any development activities to ensure consistency between the EMP and NEPA requirements. During the EMP review, the Air Force will determine whether additional NEPA analysis is required. The developer is responsible for acquiring all permits and implementing the associated mitigations, as well as any Air Force-imposed discretionary mitigations, and the Air Force is responsible for ensuring that all required permits are acquired and any mitigations are implemented effectively.

4.1 TRANSPORTATION

The impacts of the alternatives were evaluated with respect to the roadway network under both existing and future conditions. Potential shifts in population created by the alternatives and corresponding trip generation were estimated. The expected trips were then assigned to road segments. Based on these assumptions, net changes in vehicle volumes were developed and analyzed for each alternative.

The traffic generated by the proposed housing would affect the roadway segments used to access those housing areas. That traffic was added to the expected traffic volume on the respective roadways and the level of service (LOS) was determined for that segment. The LOS determined for the No Action Alternative and action alternatives were then compared to determine the impact on the roadways in question.

4.1.1 Analysis Methodology

The analysis focuses on assessing the ability of the existing public roadway system to accommodate increased utilization of particular road segments. The number of trips that would be generated by the Proposed Action has been estimated using methods of

the Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) *Trip Generation*, 7th Edition (ITE, 2003). The level of traffic on each roadway analyzed was found from publicly available information from the Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) (FDOT, 2008), from the Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) Transportation Master Plan (Master Plan) (HDR, 2008) and the Hurlburt Field Transportation Plan (Black & Veatch, 2008). The level of traffic was escalated by an assumed rate of growth on public roadways.

The year 2017 was selected for analysis because all construction for the Proposed Action is expected to be completed and the housing fully occupied by 2017. The “horizon” year 2022 was selected because it is five years after the estimated project completion. Transportation engineers recommend that analysis also be conducted for five years after the horizon year. This is done because changes to highways typically take many years to program, fund, and design, and if a proposed action is expected to reduce LOS to an unacceptable level within five years of the project’s completion, it may be warranted to take action in response to that expectation. In the analysis, the characteristics of the roadway were adjusted for future-year scenarios to reflect currently planned improvements. The LOS for selected roadways was then determined using the methods and tables contained in the 2009 FDOT *Quality Level of Service Handbook* (FDOT, 2009).

The traffic generated by the proposed housing would affect the roadway segments providing access to those housing areas. For this analysis, the traffic generated by the proposed housing areas was added to the expected traffic volume on that roadway and the expected LOS after the change was determined for that segment.

The number of trips per day per household is a function of the number of persons in the household and the number of vehicles per household. Traffic volumes are typically based on the number of expected vehicles in a one-hour period, also called the peak hourly volume (PHV), which is defined by traffic engineers as the thirtieth (30th) highest traffic volume expected in any 60-minute period of a 365-day calendar year. To understand the function of the roadway under its peak traffic loading, LOS is determined based on the PHV. The number of peak hour trips expected to be gained or lost in each defined housing area was calculated using the methods contained in ITE’s *Trip Generation*, 2003. Peak hour trip generation is forecasted using the regression equations published in Section 210 “Single Family Detached Housing” and Section 501 “Military Base” of the ITE document. Trip generation was checked for peak hours on weekdays, Saturday, and Sunday, and the largest number of trips generated was used in the analysis. In most cases, the weekday afternoon rush hour was the most critical time period for the study area.

For each alternative, the expected traffic was added to the traffic volumes forecast for the affected arterial roadway for the years 2017 and 2022. The expected change in traffic for each alternative was then modeled using the Highway Capacity Manual (TRB, 2000).

According to the Okaloosa-Walton Transportation Planning Organization (OWTPO)'s *2030 Long Range Transportation Plan*, the area surrounding the base is expected to experience an annual average growth in total vehicles of about 2.5 percent and a growth in trips of approximately 2.3 percent (OWTPO, 2007). Ten continuously monitored sites around the base were checked for growth between 2003 and 2006. The average growth in traffic for these sites over this period was 2 percent. Between 2006 and 2008, the traffic volumes reported by the FDOT on the roadways adjoining the base dropped significantly.

The analysis assumed a transportation growth rate of 2 percent per year for the road segments analyzed. As traffic volumes on existing roadways are expected to increase over time, the LOS of those roadways would be expected to decrease even further unless roadway improvements are made. As the LOS deteriorates, it becomes more likely that roadway improvements will be undertaken.

Significant impacts to traffic LOS are generally considered to occur when the LOS on the studied roadway segment fall below the acceptable LOS for that roadway. Each roadway segment has an acceptable LOS determined by local authorities having responsibility for that segment.

Generally in urban areas, such as this study area, an acceptable LOS is an LOS of D or sometimes an LOS of E. An impact is significant if the LOS falls below the expected LOS at an earlier time than expected (e.g., if a roadway segment is projected to reach LOS E in 2020, but a proposed action causes the LOS to fall to LOS E in 2015).

LOS changes that are not considered significant are typically any changes caused by changes in peak hour trips of less than 100 vehicles per hour. The LOS designations are a continuum based on motorists' perceptions, and it is unlikely that changes of less than 100 vehicles per hour would greatly inconvenience motorists even if that change results in a change in the LOS letter assignment. Any increase in traffic to an intersection or roadway segment operating at an LOS of F is not desirable. However, if an intersection or roadway segment is operating at an LOS of F and an increase in peak hour traffic of less than 100 vehicles per hour is anticipated, this increase would not be considered significant. Increases in peak hour traffic of more than 100 vehicles per hour to an intersection or roadway segment operating at an LOS of F would be considered significant. It is also not considered a significant change if the LOS changes from one acceptable LOS to another acceptable LOS. For example, a change from LOS A to LOS B would not be considered a significant change. Any changes that are not significant would be considered acceptable changes.

4.1.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, existing housing will be maintained and used in place. In addition to the anticipated Base Realignment and Closure (BRAC) impacts,

the region is expected to experience transportation growth. Therefore, the traffic volumes on existing roadways would be expected to increase over time, and the LOS of those roadways would be expected to decrease, unless roadway improvements are made to increase the capacity of the roadway.

The No Action Alternative's baseline (2010) and projected average annual daily traffic (AADT) and LOS for 2017 and 2022 on various roadways is provided in tables in each alternative-specific subsection in this analysis (Sections 4.1.4 through 4.1.7) to give the reader a comparison of impacts from the baseline/no action condition and the respective alternative action. In those tables (e.g., Table 4-3 and Table 4-4 on pages 4-14 and 4-15), the "No Action 2010" column contains the AADT for 2010 based on the traffic volumes taken from the 2008 Florida Highway Data (the most recent data available) and projected to 2010, assuming a 2-percent increase per year. Similarly, the "No Action Alternative - 2017" and "No Action Alternative - 2022" columns give estimated AADT and LOS on each roadway segment for the No Action Alternative in 2017 and 2022.

Public transportation projects committed and programmed to being built include:

- Intersection improvements at General Bond Boulevard and State Road (SR-)189.
- Improve SR-20 from two lanes to four lanes between Rocky Bayou Road and SR-293.
- SR-85 upgrades to Okaloosa Regional Airport entrance.
- Improve SR-85 from four lanes to six lanes between South of General Bond Boulevard and North of the Okaloosa Regional Airport entrance.
- Improve SR-85 with additional lanes between SR-397 and SR-85.
- Improve SR-85 with additional lanes between General Bond Blvd and the Okaloosa Regional Airport.
- Bicycle and pedestrian projects per the OWTPO *Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan*.
- Intelligent Transportation System (ITS) Master Plan projects.

4.1.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

For housing-related impacts, an increase in housing units would be expected to increase traffic volumes on nearby roadways, and a loss of housing units would be expected to reduce traffic volumes on nearby roadways.

Traffic volumes are measured by "trips." A trip is defined as a single or one-direction vehicle movement with either the origin of the destination at the study site. For example, in a household with two adults, if each of the adults leaves for work and returns and also one of the adults goes somewhere and returns in an evening, that

would be a total of six trips associated with that house for that day. Each person visiting the household would be another two trips.

The ITE publishes the results of studies that provide a means to estimate the number of trips generated by a number of independent variables. A common independent variable for housing is the number of housing units. For developments that have a large number of data points, the ITE recommends the use of the regression equations developed from an analysis of all of the data points. A particular alternative's net impact is characterized by using the regression equations from the ITE *Trip Generation, 7th Edition* and the number of units constructed minus the number of units demolished and the spatial difference between the distribution of trips now and the distribution of trips in the future.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

These areas would experience demolition of 849 existing housing units. The demolition of 849 housing units would be expected to eliminate 7,400 trips per day using the methods contained in ITE's *Trip Generation*. The 2008 Eglin AFB Transportation Master Plan (HDR, 2008) found the trips per day for on-base housing were 19 percent higher than the trips generated by ITE's *Trip Generation*. However, the Transportation Master Plan (HDR, 2008) also found that peak hour trips were approximately the same as those yielded by the ITE *Trip Generation* methods. The peak hour trips are generally used in determining LOS. In this report, the number of daily trips generated for off-base housing were not increased by 19 percent, and the ITE method was also used to generate peak hour trips.

- Expected reduction in trips per day – 7,400
- Expected reduction in AM peak hour trips – 600
- Expected reduction in PM peak hour trips – 750

The adjoining streets, Boatner Road, Ben's Lake Road, Nakina Drive, Hatchee Road, and Memorial Trail, are currently (in 2010) operating at an LOS of C. A segment of Chinquapin Road and a segment of Boatner Road are currently operating at an LOS of D. These roadways primarily serve as collector streets to route traffic to Eglin Boulevard (LOS B in 2010). With the reduction in traffic, the LOS on these streets would improve. Eglin Boulevard is connected to both the East and West Eglin Access Control Points (ACPs). The impact on the ACPs would vary depending on the location of replacement housing.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

This area would experience demolition of 150 existing housing units. The demolition of 150 housing units would result in the following:

- Expected reduction in trips per day – 1,800
- Expected reduction in AM peak hour trips – 100
- Expected reduction in PM peak hour trips – 150

The adjoining streets, Sunset Lane and Poquito Road, serve as collector streets to route traffic to SR-85 (LOS F in 2010) and SR-189 (LOS B in 2010). With the reduction in traffic, the LOS on these streets would improve. There would be some minor LOS improvement on SR-189 and SR-85.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

This location would not be used for new housing. It is possible that any new uses might generate more traffic than residential housing. Any increase in traffic from the changed uses of four buildings of this size should not be significant and would not be expected to significantly change the LOS of adjoining collector or arterial roadways.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

For all alternatives except Subalternative 2a, this area would experience the demolition of 25 housing units and the construction of 35 new housing units. The net increase of 10 housing units would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 130
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 10
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 10

The Camp Rudder housing area is served by Military Road 257 (LOS A in 2010). The LOS of Military Road 257 would not be expected to change.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The Hurlburt Field housing area would experience the following transportation-related effects:

Soundside Manor - The net increase of housing units in this area would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 360
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 30
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 30

Soundside Manor is connected to Hurlburt Main Base by the intersection of U.S. Highway (US-) 98 and Hume Drive, to Champaign Street/Cody Avenue. According to the Hurlburt Field Transportation Plan (Black & Veatch, 2008) this intersection has an LOS of F. This increase in peak hour traffic is small and would not greatly impact the LOS on US-98 or the intersection of US-98 and Champaign Street/Cody Avenue; however, any increase in traffic on a LOS F intersection is not desirable. The streets within the Base, at Soundside Manor, and on Cody Avenue would continue to operate at an LOS of E or better. Increases in peak hour traffic of less than 100 vehicles per hour are not considered perceptible by the driving population and are not considered significant by transportation engineers.

Existing Family Camping (FAMCAMP) location development – The development of this location for housing would result in the following:

- Demolition of recreational vehicle park (ITE *Trip Generation* Land Use 416)
 - Expected decrease in AM peak hour trips – 10
 - Expected decrease in PM peak hour trips – 20
- Construction of 96 housing units (ITE *Trip Generation* Land Use 210)
 - Expected increase in trips per day – 1,200
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 80
 - Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 100
- Net peak hour trips would be:
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 70
 - Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 80

The existing FAMCAMP site is connected to Hurlburt Main Base by the intersection of US-98 and Hume Drive, to Champaign Street/Cody Avenue. According to the Hurlburt Field Transportation Plan (Black & Veatch, 2008), this intersection has an LOS of F. This increase in peak hour traffic is less than 100 vehicles per hour and would not result in a significant impact on the LOS of the intersection of US-98 and Champaign Street/Cody Avenue. The streets within the Base at Soundside Manor and on Cody Avenue would operate at an acceptable LOS.

New FAMCAMP Development - As a component of the Proposed Action, the Hurlburt Field FAMCAMP facility would be relocated. Development of the new FAMCAMP would require a new road entrance. A median cut in Martin Luther King Boulevard is also proposed for access to the FAMCAMP. The proposed FAMCAMP would be constructed south of Martin Luther King Boulevard, west of Commando Village. The

construction of a 50-campsite recreational vehicle park would result (ITE *Trip Generation* Land Use 416) in the following:

- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 10
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 20

Many of these trips would be by recreational vehicles and might be by drivers unfamiliar with the roadways. The public roadway they would be accessing, Martin Luther King Boulevard, is a four-lane divided roadway that currently has an acceptable LOS. The addition of an entrance and this small number of peak hour trips will not significantly affect LOS. It appears unlikely there would be any sight distance concerns with this new entrance; however, given the volume of relatively fast moving traffic on Martin Luther King Boulevard, any traffic movement crossing traffic lanes, such as left turns from the FAMCAMP to eastbound Martin Luther King Boulevard, would be potentially hazardous. This can be especially so with recreational vehicles, which may have lower acceleration speeds than many other vehicles. Management actions to minimize this possibility would be to allow only right-in and right-out traffic movements to the FAMCAMP. If a median crossing movement is allowed, then the median should be designed to be large enough to allow traffic to come to a stop in the median while waiting for an opening in traffic to merge or cross. The use of acceleration and deceleration lanes in conjunction with westbound Martin Luther King Boulevard is also a management action. The volume of traffic from the FAMCAMP would be expected to be too small to warrant signals or stop signs on Martin Luther King Boulevard; however, the entrance onto Martin Luther King Boulevard should be stop-sign controlled, and signage warning of the intersection might be considered.

Figure 4-1 and Figure 4-2 illustrate the anticipated LOS on roadways impacted near Hurlburt Field by the Proposed Action for 2017 and 2022.

School Bus Routes

There are several schools in the immediate vicinity of Eglin and Hurlburt Field that are currently light on attendance. Busing the students from the new housing areas to those schools would bring additional students and potentially help to keep those schools open. For Alternative 2, including Subalternative 2a, the school bus routes would not change, and for the other alternatives, existing school bus routes that serve the adjacent communities can be adjusted for the new developments. For major developments in new areas, coordination with the school district to provide school bus services would be desirable. The impact of additional school buses on the arterial road system would be minimal, and the LOS experienced by those buses would mirror that experienced by other traffic. School bus stops should be limited to collector and local service roadways. School bus stops on arterial roadways should be avoided, if possible, both for traffic and safety reasons.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

According to the 2008 Eglin AFB Transportation Master Plan, SR-189 between Roberts Boulevard and the Eglin Main Base West Gate has paved shoulders or bike lanes; this roadway would be accessible by Alternative 3 parcels. Also according to the Transportation Master Plan, the section of SR-20 from White Point Road to Rocky Bayou will include paved shoulders or bike paths in the planned widening project. This section of roadway would be somewhat accessible from Alternative 1's Parcels 5 and 6.

All proposed housing developments should include pedestrian- and bicycle-friendly designs, including sidewalks, curb ramps, and bicycle-friendly grate inlets. Any future bicycle pathways should be developed following the engineering design criteria expressed in the American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials (AASHTO) *Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities* or similar approved engineering design criteria (AASHTO, 1991).

New roadways can be designed and existing roadways can be improved to more safely accommodate bicycle traffic. Possible bicycle pathways should provide safe drainage grates and railroad crossings, and smooth pavements, and signals responsive to bicycles should be provided. As stated in the AASHTO *Guide for the Development of Bicycle Facilities*: "Wide curb lanes and bicycle lanes are usually preferred in restrictive urban conditions and the widened shoulder will generally be more accommodating in rural circumstances. Where it is intended that bicyclists ride on shoulders, smooth paved shoulder surfaces should be provided and maintained." It is also possible to provide wide curb lanes or designated bicycle lanes.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations are actions that, if implemented, serve to avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for potential impacts. Discretionary mitigations are those mitigations that are at the discretion of the Air Force to implement as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, while non-discretionary mitigations are those that the Air Force would be required to implement as a result of permit or other regulatory requirements. The Air Force would identify any discretionary mitigations that would be implemented at the time of alternative selection in the ROD; those discretionary mitigations, as well as any non-discretionary mitigations, would be identified in the ROD and would be required to be implemented by the developer or Air Force as applicable. No non-discretionary mitigations have been identified that are common to all locations. The following are discretionary mitigations common to all locations:

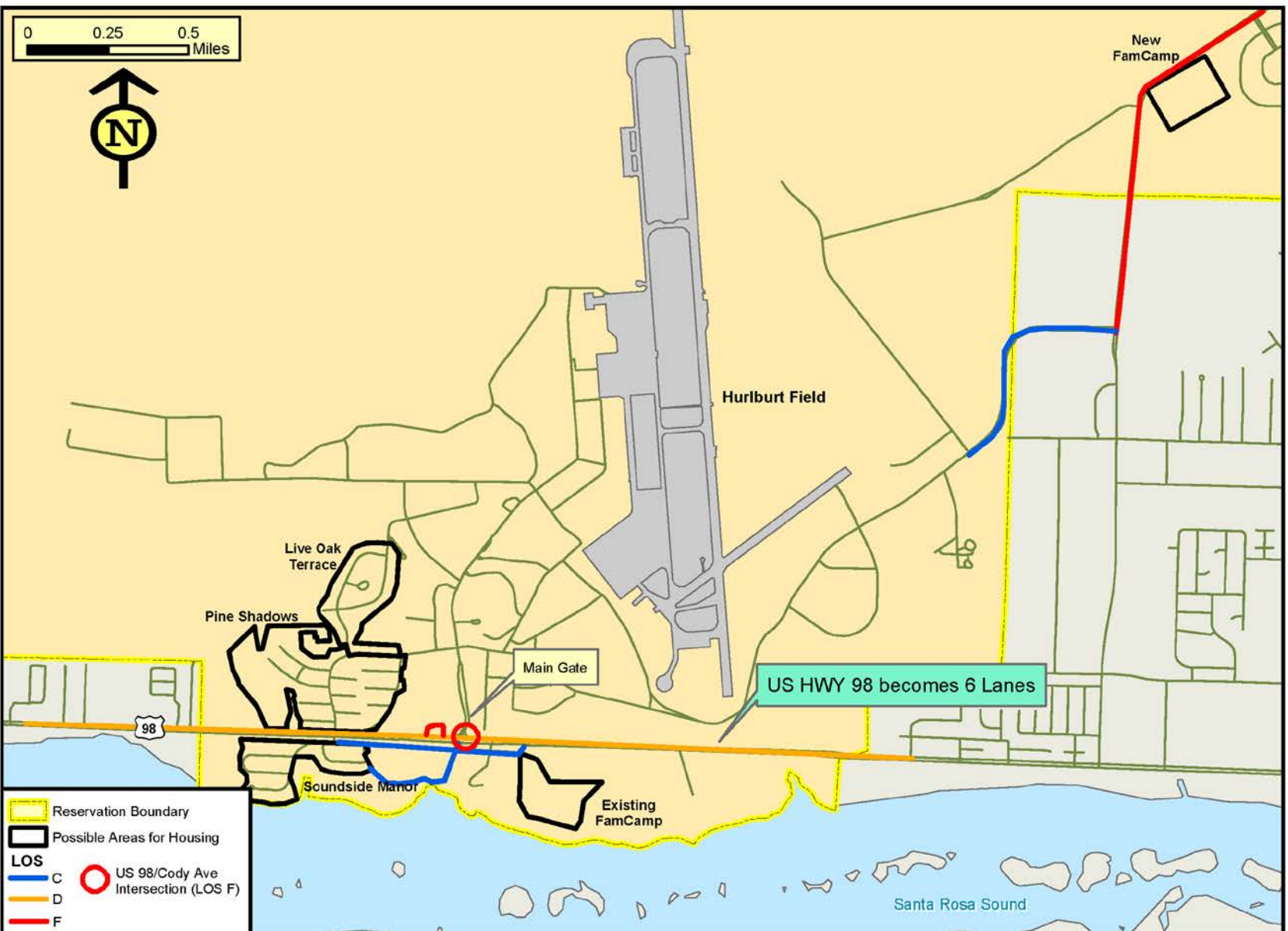


Figure 4-1. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Proposed Action
(near Hurlburt) - 2017

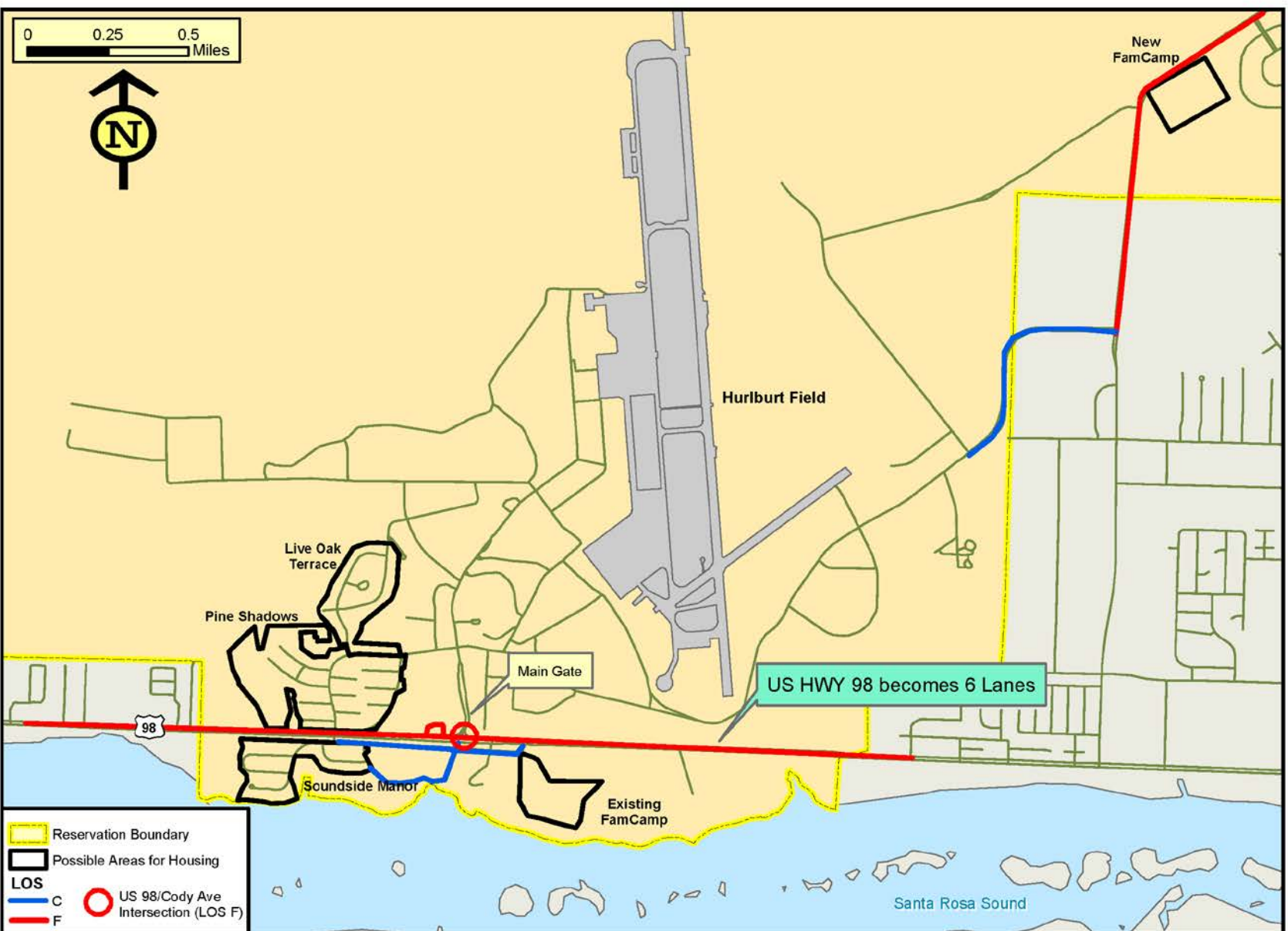


Figure 4-2. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Proposed Action
(near Hurlburt) - 2022

- All new transportation infrastructure associated with the new housing would be designed and developed in accordance with the U.S. Department of Transportation (USDOT), the FDOT, and current engineering practice requirements to ensure traffic safety.
- Design internal local and collector roadways to current engineering standards.
- Investigate all new and existing road entrances impacted by new development to determine if the use of signals or other intersection improvements are warranted.
- Investigate any existing collector roadway impacted by new development to determine if roadway improvements are warranted. Based on the results of those investigations, implement improvements for new and existing roadways to mitigate the impacts of the new development.
- Management actions to minimize traffic build-up at the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field gates include establishing additional lanes or gates, the use of tandem processing in the peak AM hour, and staggered start times for shifts at the base.
- Traffic congestion within housing area roadway systems could be reduced and safety would be enhanced through the provision of adequate parking off roadways, pedestrian walkways, and designing local access roads to terminate at a collector road in less than 0.5 mile, if possible, and to have those collector roads convey the traffic from the local road system to the arterial road system.
- Provide pedestrian access on one or both sides of the new roadways to schools, parks, shopping areas, and transit shops, and provide sidewalk curb ramps at all crosswalks to accommodate persons with disabilities and pedestrians.
- If possible, it is preferred that all proposed developments should be able to gain access to the existing arterial road system without passing through existing housing areas.

4.1.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

In this alternative, seven parcels, generally along SR-20 and north and east of Bluewater Bay, would be developed.

Alternative 1 consists of seven parcels that would be expected to access the public road system by using the following roadways:

- Parcel 1: White Point Road to SR-20
- Parcels 2-5: SR-20
- Parcels 6 and 7: Range Road to SR-20

Table 4-1 provides the expected trips by parcel from the expected maximum development of six housing units per acre. The number of trips has been rounded using AASHTO and FDOT standards.

The maximum total number of units to be developed on these parcels is 958. This means the total expected increase in the number of trips on the SR-20 arterial roadway is limited to 8,300 trips per day, or 800 peak hour trips.

Table 4-1. Trip Generation Alternative 1

Parcel	Daily Trips	Peak Hour Trips
Parcel 1	2,300	250
Parcel 2	3,800	400
Parcel 3	2,300	250
Parcel 4	2,600	250
Parcel 5	3,700	350
Parcel 6	1,200	150
Parcel 7	3,200	300

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

This 49-acre parcel could have the construction of 235 new housing units. This increase in housing units would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 2,300
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 150
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 250

Parcel 1 is served by White Point Road to SR-20. SR-20 is connected to Eglin Main Base East Gate by SR-85 and SR-397.

After the intersection of SR-293 with SR-20, the increase in traffic on SR-20 would potentially include additional traffic from Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5. It would not include significant traffic from Parcels 6 and 7 until the intersection of SR-20 and Range Road, approximately 1 mile west of the intersection of SR-293 and SR-20.

The maximum total number of housing units to be constructed on all seven parcels is 958. Parcel 1 could contain up to 235 new housing units. Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 would be limited to a maximum of 723 new housing units. Parcels 6 and 7 could contain up to 456 housing units. Therefore, if Parcels 1, 6, and 7 are fully developed, then Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 would have to contain 267 housing units. SR-20 between White Point Road and Range Road could be expected to carry, at a minimum, the traffic generated from 267 housing units on Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 plus the traffic from the 235 housing units on Parcel 1. SR-20 between White Point Road and Range Road could be expected to carry, at a maximum, the traffic generated from 723 housing units on Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 plus the traffic from the 235 housing units on Parcel 1. That segment of SR-20 is anticipated to be reconstructed from four lanes to six lanes prior to 2017.

The toll booth at the Mid-Bay Bridge is known to negatively impact traffic on SR-293. Parcel 1 is adjacent to this toll collection facility and traffic associated with Parcel 1 would potentially impact and would be impacted by queues associated with the Mid-Bay Bridge toll facility.

The development of Parcel 1 would add additional traffic to SR-293, which has an LOS of F, as well as adding additional traffic to SR-20 on the segment between Rocky Bayou Road, which has an LOS of F. The traffic on SR-20, west of the intersection with Range Road, would be common to all Alternative 1 parcels. Table 4-2 and Table 4-3 compare the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 1, Parcel 1 against the No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-2. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 1: SR-293 from Parcel 1 to SR-20

No Action 2010 3 lane	No Action 2017 3 lane	No Action 2022 3 lane	Alt 1: P1 2017 3 lane	Alt 1: P1 2022 3 lane
AADT 20,000	AADT 22,500	AADT 24,500	AADT 24,500	AADT 27,000
LOS D	LOS E	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

Table 4-3. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 1: SR-20 from SR-293 to Range Road

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 6 lane	No Action 2022 6 lane	Alt 1: P1 2017 6 lane	Alt 1: P1 2022 6 lane
Minimum	AADT 32,000	AADT 37,000	AADT 41,000	AADT 41,500	AADT 45,500
	LOS D	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	32,000	37,000	41,000	45,500	49,000
	LOS D	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

Alternative 1: Parcel 2

This 86 acre parcel could have the construction of 413 new housing units. This increase in housing units would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day - 3,800
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips - 300
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips - 400

This traffic would be served by SR-20, which at this location is a two lane roadway. SR-20 becomes a four-lane roadway approximately three-fourths of a mile to the west. This roadway is currently at LOS B and would be anticipated to be LOS C in 2017 and 2022 with no action.

The total number of housing units to be constructed on all seven Alternative 1 parcels is 958. Parcel 2 would contain up to 413 new housing units and Parcels 3, 4, and 5 would be limited to a maximum of 545 new housing units. Alternative 1 Parcels 6 and 7 could contain up to 456 housing units. Therefore, if Parcels 2, 6, and 7 are fully developed, then Parcels 3, 4, and 5 could not contain more than 89 units. SR-20 between White Point Road and Range Road could be expected to carry, at a minimum, the traffic generated from 502 housing units. SR-20 between White Point Road and Range Road could be expected to carry at a maximum the traffic generated from 545 housing units on Parcels 3, 4, and 5 plus the traffic from the 413 housing units on Parcel 2.

Parcel 2 is not adjacent to SR-20. To provide access to SR-20, either a section of new right of way would be required or a connection would need to be made to one of the adjoining subdivision streets. If an adjoining street is utilized, Live Oak Street would be the shortest route and would have the least impact. However, the residents of Live Oak Street would be impacted by this use. Table 4-4, Table 4-5, and Table 4-6 compare the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 1, Parcel 2 against the No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-4. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 2: SR-20 from Parcel 2 to Beginning of Four-Lane SR-20

AADT Level	No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 1: P2 2017 2 lane	Alt 1: P2 2022 2 lane
Minimum	AADT 9,000	AADT 10,000	AADT 11,000	AADT 13,500	AADT 14,500
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	9,000	10,000	11,000	18,000	19,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P2 = Parcel 2; SR = State Road

If Parcel 2 is utilized, LOS on the two lane segment of SR-20 will decline. This decline would be acceptable under the minimum condition, but would not be acceptable under the maximum condition. The LOS on any four-lane sections of SR-20 between the two lane and the expected six-lane sections will decline to LOS F. The LOS of the six-lane section will operate at an acceptable LOS.

Table 4-5. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 2: SR-20 from Beginning of Four-Lane SR-20 to SR-293

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 1: P2 2017 4 lane	Alt 1: P2 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 32,000	AADT 35,500	AADT 39,500	AADT 39,500	AADT 43,000
	LOS D	LOS D	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F
Maximum	32,000	37,000	41,000	44,000	47,500
	LOS D	LOS D	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P2 = Parcel 2; SR = State Road

Table 4-6. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 2: SR-20 from SR-293 to Range Road

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 6 lane	No Action 2022 6 lane	Alt 1: P2 2017 6 lane	Alt 1: P2 2022 6 lane
Minimum	AADT 32,000	AADT 35,500	AADT 39,500	AADT 39,500	AADT 43,000
	LOS D	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	32,000	37,000	41,000	44,000	47,500
	LOS D	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P2 = Parcel 2; SR = State Road

Alternative 1 – Parcels 3, 4, and 5

Impacts to transportation under Parcels 3, 4, and 5 are similar as those described under Parcel 2, and the potential impacts on transportation would not vary significantly from those presented for Parcel 2. The LOS of affected roadway segments for these parcels will be the same as that shown for Parcel 2 above.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

This 25 acre parcel could have the construction of 120 new housing units. This increase in housing units would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 1,200
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 90
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 150

Parcel 6 is served by Range Road to SR-20; however, Parcel 6 is not adjacent to Range Road but could reach Range Road through Parcel 7. Range Road connects to SR-20 in a skew tee intersection. SR-20 is connected to Eglin Main Base East Gate by SR-85 and SR-397. Range Road could also include traffic from Parcel 7, but would not include traffic from Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The total number of housing units to be constructed on all 7 Alternative 1 parcels is 958. Parcel 6 would contain up to 120 new housing units. Parcel 7 could also be on Range Road and would contain up to 336 units. Therefore, Range Road could convey the traffic from a minimum of 120 new housing units to a maximum of 456 housing units. No traffic count data is available for Range Road; however, the developed area off of this road is relatively small and the LOS can be estimated to be LOS C. An AADT of 5,000 vehicles per day (VPD) was assumed for a baseline condition. The remaining 502 housing units would need to be developed on Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. Table 4-7 compares the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 1, Parcel 6 against the No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022. Table 4-8 compares the anticipated LOS for a portion of roadway affected by Alternative 1, Parcels 6 and 7.

It might be possible for Parcel 6 to establish some connection to the existing adjoining subdivision; however it is not clear how such a connection would be made and there would be impacts on the residents of the existing streets.

Table 4-7. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 6: Range Road from Parcel 6 Entrance on Range Road to SR-20

No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 2017 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 2022 2 lane
AADT 5,000	AADT 5,700	AADT 6,300	AADT 6,900	AADT 7,500
LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P6 = Parcel 6; SR = State Road

Table 4-8. LOS Alternative 1, Parcels 6 and 7: Range Road from Parcels 6 and 7 Entrance on Range Road to SR-20

No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 & P7 2017 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 & P7 2022 2 lane
AADT 5,000	AADT 5,700	AADT 6,300	AADT 9,900	AADT 10,500
LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P6 = Parcel 6; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

The intersection of Range Road and SR-20 is likely to be substandard and improvements would likely be needed if Parcel 6 is developed. Range Road would operate at an acceptable LOS.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

This 70 acre parcel could have the construction of 336 new housing units. This increase in housing units would result in the following:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 3,200
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 250
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 300

White Point Area Parcel 7 is served by Range Road to SR-20. Range Road connects to SR-20 in a skew tee intersection. SR-20 is connected to Eglin Main Base East Gate by SR-85 and SR-397. Range Road could also include traffic from Parcel 6, but would not include traffic from Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5. The total number of housing units to be constructed on all seven Alternative 1 Parcels is 958. Parcel 7 would contain up to 336 new housing units. Parcel 6 could also be on Range Road and would contain up to 120 units. Therefore, Range Road could convey the traffic from a minimum of 336 new housing units to a maximum of 456 housing units. No traffic count data is available for Range Road; however, the developed area off of this road is relatively small and the LOS can be estimated to be LOS C. An AADT of 5,000 VPD was assumed for a baseline condition. Table 4-9 compares the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 1, Parcel 7 against the No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022. Table 4-10 compares the anticipated LOS for a portion of roadway affected by Alternative 1, Parcels 6 and 7.

Table 4-9. LOS Alternative 1, Parcel 7: Range Road from Parcel 7 Entrance on Range Road to SR-20

No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 1: P7 2017 2 lane	Alt 1: P7 2022 2 lane
AADT 5,000	AADT 5,700	AADT 6,300	AADT 8,900	AADT 9,500
LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-10. LOS Alternative 1, Parcels 6 and 7: Range Road from Parcel 7 entrance on Range Road to SR-20

No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 & P7 2017 2 lane	Alt 1: P6 & P7 2022 2 lane
AADT 5,000	AADT 5,700	AADT 6,300	AADT 9,900	AADT 10,500
LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P6 = Parcel 6; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

SR-20 will receive the traffic from 958 housing units from this point onward. From Range Road to the intersection of Rocky Bayou Road, SR-20 is expected to be a six-lane divided roadway by 2017. SR-20 between the intersection of Rocky Bayou Road and SR-285 is expected to be a four-lane roadway. After the intersection of SR-285, SR-20 is a six-lane divided roadway to the intersection of SR-85. Between SR-85 and Bayshore Drive, SR-20 is currently a four-lane roadway, but is planned to be a six-lane roadway. The expected LOS impacts to those road segments are listed along with the anticipated LOS for the No Action Alternative in Table 4-11 through Table 4-16.

Table 4-11. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: SR-20 from Range Road to Rocky Bayou Road

No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 6 lane	No Action 2022 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 6 lane
AADT 41,000	AADT 45,500	AADT 50,000	AADT 53,500	AADT 58,500
LOS F	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-12. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: SR-20 from Rocky Bayou Road to SR-285

No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 4 lane
AADT 40,000	AADT 44,000	AADT 49,000	AADT 48,000	AADT 53,000
LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-13. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: SR-20 from SR-285 to SR-85

No Action 2010 6 lane	No Action 2017 6 lane	No Action 2022 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 6 lane
AADT 49,500	AADT 54,500	AADT 60,000	AADT 58,500	AADT 64,000
LOS D	LOS D	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-14. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: SR-20 (SR-85) from SR-85 to Government Ave

No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 6 lane	No Action 2022 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 6 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 6 lane
AADT 54,000	AADT 60,000	AADT 66,000	AADT 64,000	AADT 70,000
LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-15. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: John Sims Parkway from Government Ave to CR-190

No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 4 lane
AADT 23,000	AADT 25,000	AADT 28,000	AADT 29,000	AADT 32,000
LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS C

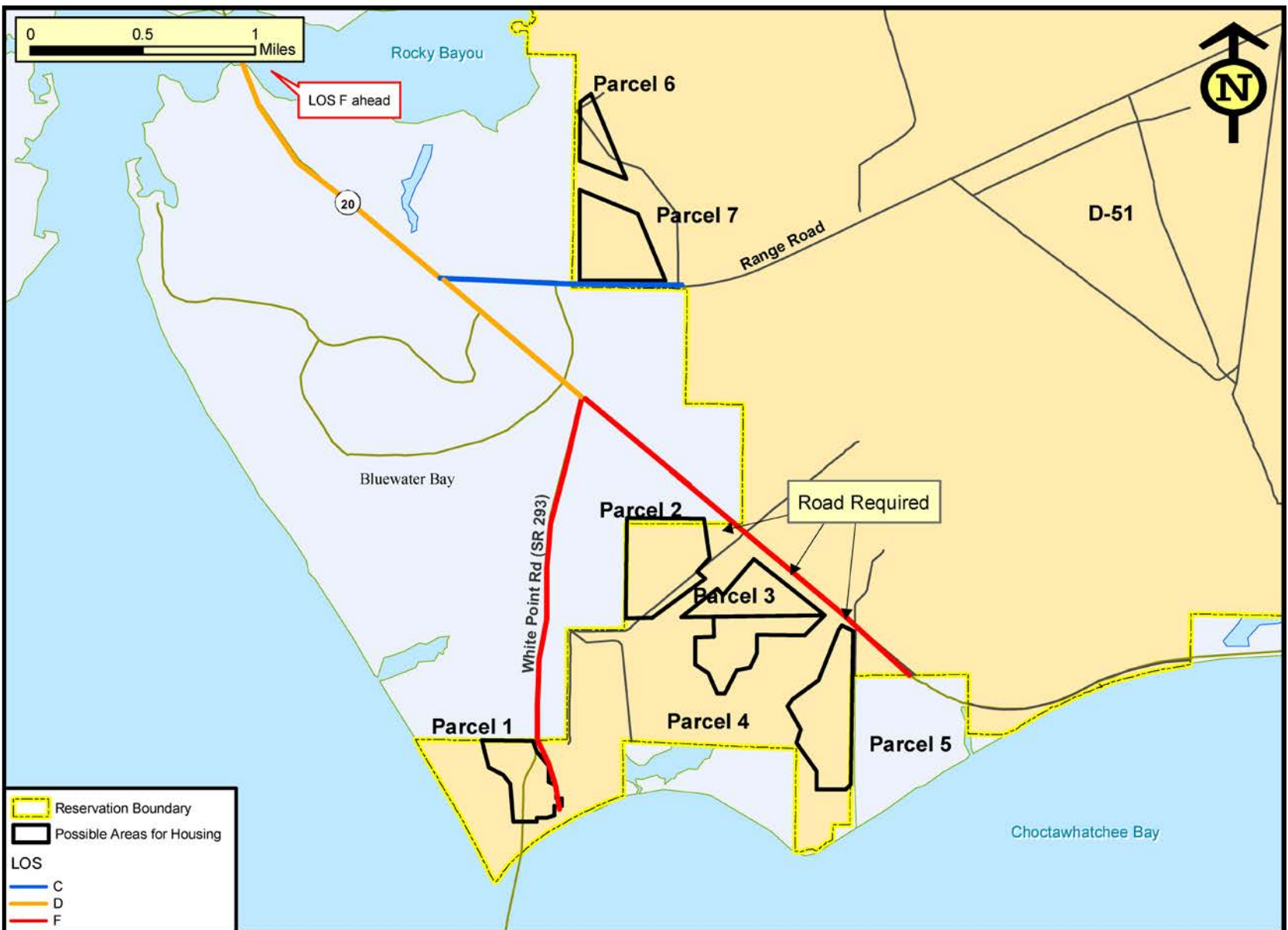
AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Table 4-16. LOS Alternative 1, 958 Units on any of Parcels 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: John Sims Parkway from CR-190 to Eglin East Gate

No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2017 4 lane	Alt 1: P1-P7 2022 4 lane
AADT 19,500	AADT 21,500	AADT 24,000	AADT 25,500	AADT 28,000
LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; P7 = Parcel 7; SR = State Road

Figure 4-3 and Figure 4-4 illustrate the anticipated LOS on roadways impacted by Alternative 1 for 2017 and 2022. The LOS shown is the worst case result of development of any Alternative 1 White Point Area parcel.



**Figure 4-3. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 1:
White Point Area - 2017**

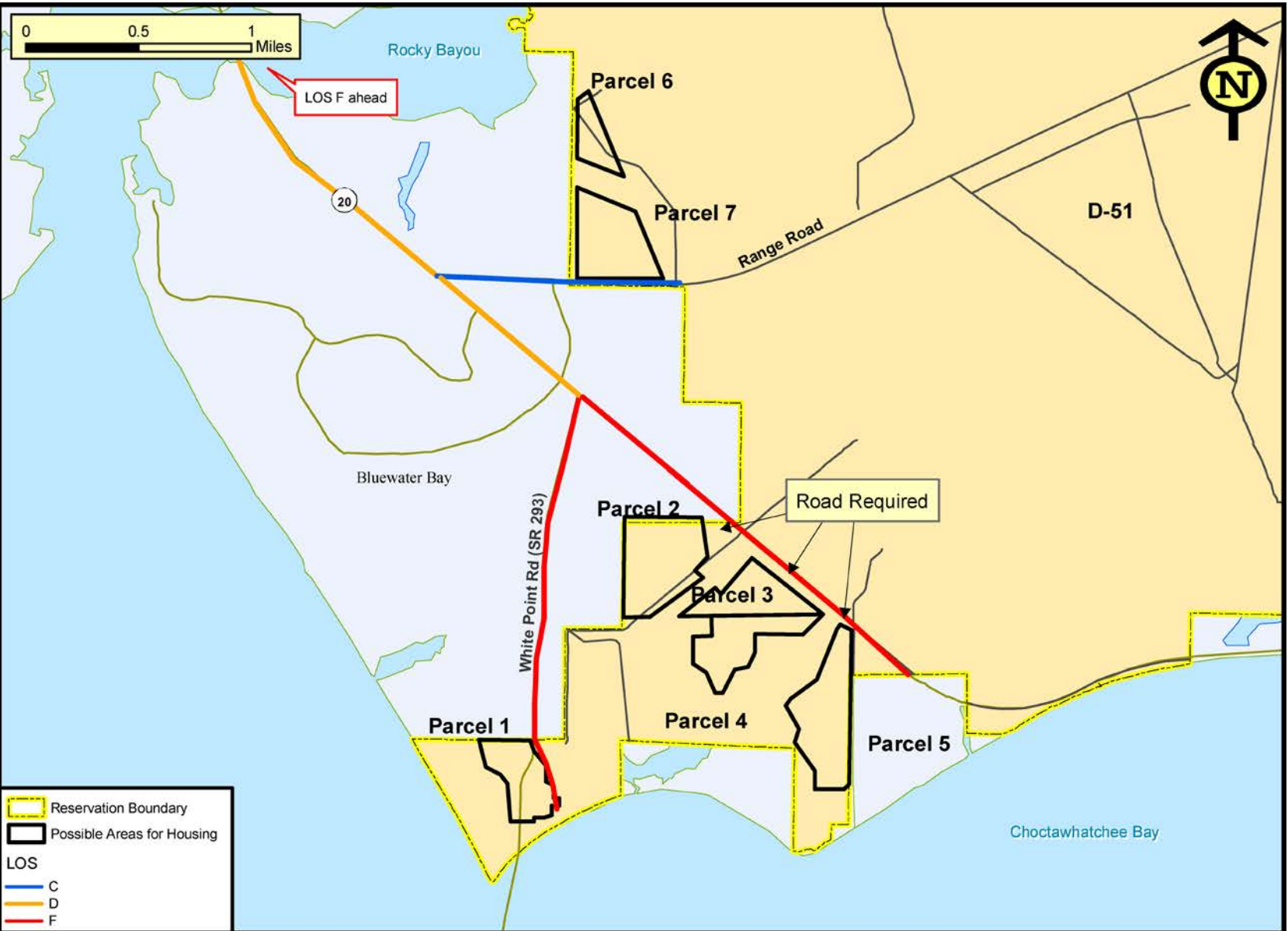


Figure 4-4. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 1:

White Point Area - 2022

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations for Alternative 1

Alternative 1 would have the least impact on transportation if Parcels 6 and 7 are fully developed first. Parcel 1 would have the most negative impacts on transportation. There would be some slight advantage to developing the most westward of Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 first. Any traffic from this alternative will impact some sections of SR-20 and SR-85 that are anticipated to have LOS F. No non-discretionary mitigations have been identified for Alternative 1. The following are discretionary mitigations for Alternative 1.

Parcel 1

- Design any new entrance to SR-293 as far from the Mid-Bay Bridge toll collection facility as possible.

Parcel 2

- Provide a new entrance on SR-20.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.

Parcels 3 and 4

- Provide a new entrance on SR-20; combine this entrance between both parcels if appropriate.

Parcel 5

- Provide a new entrance on SR-20; do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.

Parcels 6 and 7

- Provide a new entrance on Range Road; combine this entrance between both parcels if appropriate.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.
- Study Range Road and evaluate if road upgrades are warranted.
- Study the intersection of Range Road and SR-20 and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted.
- Utilization of Parcel 6 will require the construction of a bridge.

4.1.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Alternative 2 consists of 11 parcels within the Eglin Main Base boundary. Parcel 1 is a single, very large parcel located in the southwest corner of the base near the Eglin West main ACP. Parcels 2 through 8 are located in the northwest corner of the base near the Eglin East main ACP. Parcel 9 is the eastern approximately two-thirds of the area

between Lower Memorial Lake and Ben's Lake (212 acres). Parcel 10 is the western approximately one-third of the area between Lower Memorial Lake and Ben's Lake (94 acres). Parcel 11 consists of 6 acres north and west of Ben's Lake. Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 are the areas that will have existing housing demolition. Parcels 1, 9, 10, and 11 are referred to as the Eglin Main parcels. Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are referred to as the Valparaiso parcels. Alternative 2 consists of 11 parcels, 9 of which would be expected to access the public road system by using on-base roadways to the Eglin East and West main ACPs. In light of the Construct Perimeter Fence project, Parcels 1 and 11 would use the West main ACP to access the Main Base, so increasing the traffic there.

- Parcel 1: Eglin Boulevard to West main ACP. After the Construct Perimeter Fence project, this parcel would be outside of the base-controlled perimeter fencing..
- Parcels 2-7: Access would be to internal Eglin AFB roadways to Eglin Boulevard.
- Parcel 8: Access would be to John Sims Parkway outside of the Eglin East Gate. This parcel would be outside of the base controlled perimeter fencing.
- Parcel 9: Chinquapin Drive and Cherokee Road to Hatchee Road to Eglin Boulevard.
- Parcel 10: Ben's Lake Road and Choctaw Road to Hatchee Road to Eglin Boulevard.
- Parcel 11: Eglin Boulevard to West main ACP. After the Construct Perimeter Fence project, this parcel would be outside of the base controlled perimeter fencing.

Table 4-17 provides the expected trips by parcel, based on an expected maximum development of six housing units per acre. The number of trips has been rounded using AASHTO and FDOT standards.

Table 4-17. Trip Generation Alternative 2

Parcel	Daily Trips	Peak Hour Trips
Parcel 1	8,300	800
Parcel 2	1,400	150
Parcel 3	450	50
Parcel 4	800	90
Parcel 5	150	10
Parcel 6	250	20
Parcel 7	400	40
Parcel 8	1,000	100
Parcel 9	8,300	800
Parcel 10	4,200	400
Parcel 11	350	40

The maximum total number of units to be developed on these parcels is 958. Alternative 2 would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roads,

base access gates, or the public roadways. There would be some impacts from the development of Parcel 8, because this parcel would be anticipated to add additional traffic onto existing off-base collector roads and some additional traffic to the Eglin Main Base East ACP. All other parcels would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roadways. Parcels 1, 9, 10 and 11 would be able to reuse existing roadways and roadway entrances onto Eglin Boulevard.

Figure 4-5 and Figure 4-6 illustrate the anticipated LOS on roadways impacted by Alternative 2 for 2017 and 2022. The LOS shown is the worst case result of development of any Alternative 2 parcel.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Up to 958 new housing units could be built on this parcel, which would be a net increase of 104 housing units for the Eglin Main area, resulting in the following net increase in trips for the Eglin Main area:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 1,100
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 70
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 100

It is possible that up to 418 housing units could be constructed on Parcels 2 through 8. Up to 958 housing units could be developed on Parcels 8, 9, and 10. Therefore, if the Valparaiso parcels are developed and only Parcel 1 is utilized for the remaining parcels, up to 540 housing units can be constructed on Parcel 1. If this number of housing units is constructed on this parcel, there would be a net reduction of 307 housing units for the Eglin Main area.

Parcel 1 is currently served by several existing collector roads that provide access to Eglin Boulevard. In light of the Construct Perimeter Fence project, Parcel 1 would use the West main ACP to access the Main Base, so increasing the traffic there. The adjoining streets, Boatner Road, Hatchee Road, and Memorial Trail, are currently (in 2010) operating at an LOS of C and primarily serve as collector streets to route traffic to Eglin Boulevard (LOS B in 2010). The traffic on the adjoining streets may experience a decrease that would improve LOS or an increase that would not change the LOS to LOS E or F. Eglin Boulevard is connected to both the East and West Eglin ACPs. The impact on the ACPs would vary depending on the location of replacement housing.

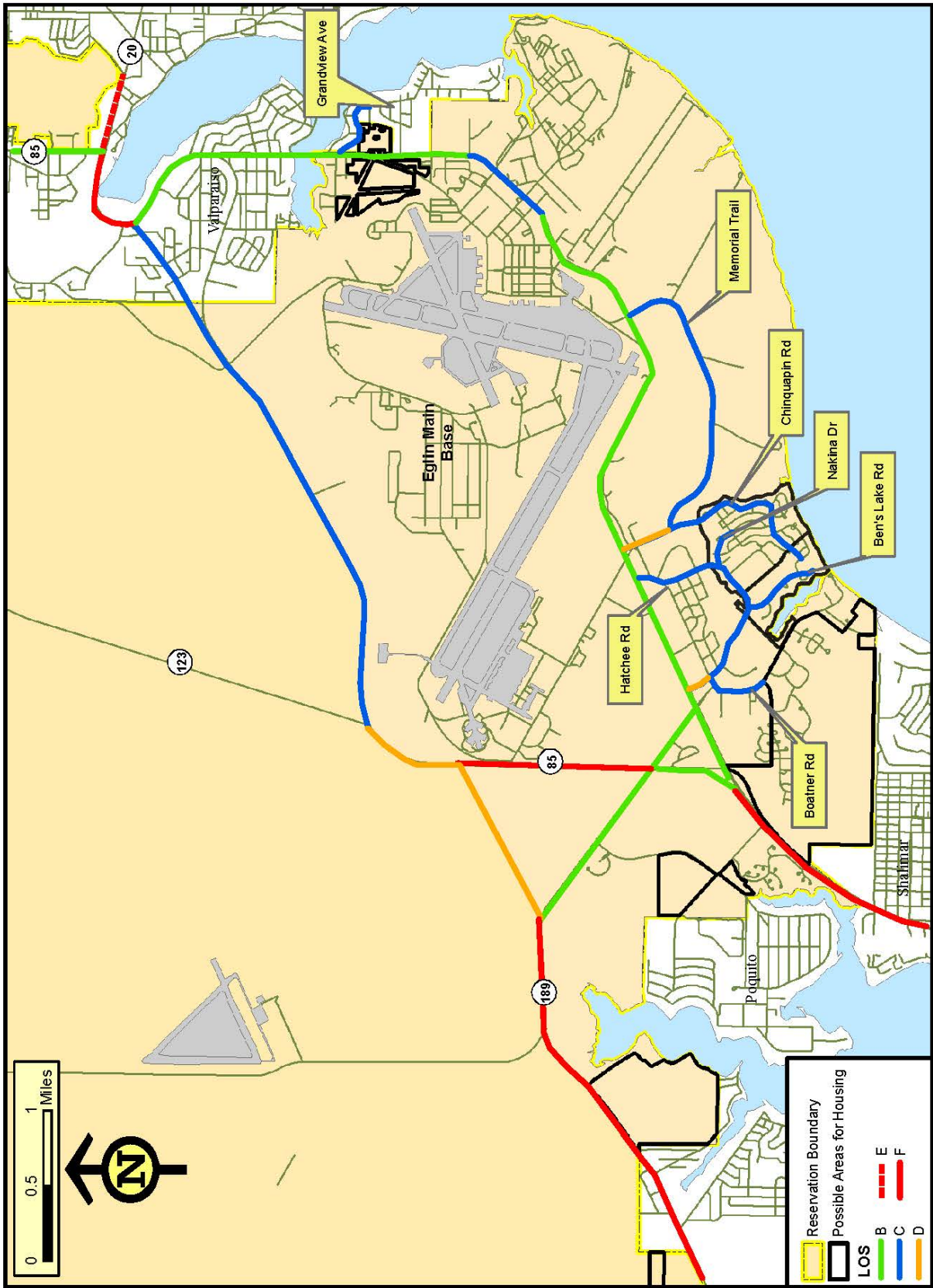


Figure 4-5. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 2:
Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area - 2017



Figure 4-6. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 2:
Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area - 2022

The proposed changes for Parcel 1 range from a reduction of 304 housing units to an increase of 104 housing units, which would not significantly change LOS on the adjoining roadways. Traffic volumes were taken from the Eglin AFB Transportation Master Plan and a growth rate for on-base traffic of 0.5 percent was assumed.

Table 4-18 compares the anticipated LOS associated with Eglin Boulevard where it adjoins the Alternative 2, Parcel 1 against the respective No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-19 assumes a worse case traffic load on each of the possible existing base roadways impacted by this alternative. The LOS of each roadway has been calculated assuming that the anticipated traffic from 104 additional housing units have been added to the expected traffic on each roadway. Alternative 2, Parcel 1 would be expected to have no significant impacts to existing base roads, existing base access gates, or the public roadways.

Table 4-18. LOS Alternative 2, Parcel 1: Eglin Boulevard Adjoining Parcel 1

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 2: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 2: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 13,300	AADT 13,700	AADT 14,100	AADT 10,800	AADT 11,200
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B
Maximum	13,300	13,700	14,100	14,800	15,200
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1

Table 4-19. LOS Alternative 2, Parcel 1: Collectors to Eglin Boulevard - 104 Housing Unit Increase on Each Road

Roadway	No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 2: P1 2017 2 lane	Alt 2: P1 2022 2 lane
Boatner Road	AADT 5,700	AADT 5,900	AADT 6,100	AADT 7,000	AADT 7,200
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C
Hatchee Road West of Choctaw	2,200	2,300	2,300	3,400	3,400
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C
Hatchee Road East of Choctaw	1,200	1,300	1,300	2,300	2,400
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C
Chinquapin Drive	3,000	3,100	3,200	4,200	4,300
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1

Alternative 2 – Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7

The transportation impacts of all of these parcels would be similar. All of these parcels are currently undeveloped. The traffic generated by housing units on these parcels would either access existing Eglin Base roadways or would develop a common collector road system to convey traffic to Eglin Boulevard west of the Eglin Main East Gate. The

number of housing units to be developed would range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 317. Table 4-20 presents the anticipated LOS of Alternative 2, Parcels 2-7 for Eglin Boulevard from Eglin's East Gate to Seventh Street.

Table 4-20. LOS Alternative 2, Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7: Eglin Boulevard from Eglin East Gate to 7th Street

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 2: P2-7 2017 4 lane	Alt 2: P2-7 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 9,600	AADT 9,900	AADT 10,200	AADT 9,900	AADT 10,200
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B
Maximum	9,600	9,900	10,200	12,900	13,200
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P= Parcel

Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 would have no significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways. Development of these parcels would require the development of new collector road systems and likely the construction of a new entrance on Eglin Boulevard.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

This parcel is currently undeveloped and is outside of the Eglin AFB controlled perimeter. The traffic generated by housing units on this parcel would either access via existing Florida Avenue and then to SR-397 near the Eglin Main East Gate. The number of housing units to be developed would range from a minimum of 0 to a maximum of 101. Table 4-21 presents the anticipated LOS of Alternative 2, Parcels 2-7 for John Sims Parkway from Eglin's East Gate to South Bayshore Drive.

Table 4-21. LOS Alternative 2, Parcel 8: John Sims Parkway from Eglin Main Base East Gate to South Bayshore Drive

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 2: P2-7 2017 4 lane	Alt 2: P2-7 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 18,500	AADT 20,500	AADT 22,500	AADT 20,500	AADT 22,500
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B
Maximum	18,500	20,500	22,500	23,500	25,500
	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B	LOS B

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P = Parcel

Development of this parcel would require the development of a new collector road system and possibly the construction of a new entrance on Eglin Boulevard. If Florida Avenue is used as part of the collector road system there would be a reduction in the LOS of this roadway and its intersection with Eglin. The AM traffic leaving Florida Avenue from Alternative 2 Parcel 8 would be making two left turning movements. This entrance would be within a half mile of the Eglin Main East Gate and could have some

impact on the operation of the Eglin Main East Gate. This impact would not be significant.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

Up to 958 new housing units could be built on this parcel, which would be a net increase of 107 housing units, resulting in the following net increase in trips for the Eglin Main area:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 1,100
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 70
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 100

It is possible that up to 418 housing units could be constructed on Parcels 2 through 8. Up to 958 housing units could be developed on Parcels 8, 9, and 10. Therefore, if the Valparaiso parcels are developed and only Parcel 9 is utilized for the remaining parcels, a minimum of 540 housing units can be constructed on Parcel 9.

Parcel 9 is served by several existing collector roads that provide access to Eglin Boulevard. The adjoining streets, Cherokee Trail and Chinquapin Road, are currently (in 2010) operating at an LOS of C or D and primarily serve as collector streets to route traffic to Eglin Boulevard (LOS B in 2010). The traffic on the adjoining streets may experience a decrease that would improve LOS or an increase that would not change the LOS to LOS E or F. Eglin Boulevard is connected to both the East and West Eglin ACPs. The impact on the ACPs would vary depending on the location of replacement housing; however, impacts to traffic at the Base gates would not be expected.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

Up to 453 new housing units could be built on this parcel, which would be a net decrease of 394 housing units for the Eglin Main area. For the entire Eglin Main area, there would be the following net increase in trips:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 1,100
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 70
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 100

It is possible that up to 418 housing units could be constructed on Parcels 2 through 8. Therefore, up to 453 housing units can be constructed on Parcel 10.

Parcel 10 is served by several existing collector roads that provide access to Eglin Boulevard. The adjoining streets, Ben's Lake Road and Hatchee Road, are currently (in

2010) operating at an LOS of C and primarily serve as collector streets to route traffic to Eglin Boulevard (LOS B in 2010). The traffic on the adjoining streets may experience a decrease that would improve LOS or an increase that would not change the LOS to LOS E or F. Eglin Boulevard is connected to both the East and West Eglin ACPs. The impact on the ACPs would vary depending on the location of replacement housing; however, impacts to traffic at the Base gates would not be expected.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

Up to 30 new housing units could be built on this parcel, which would be a net decrease of 807 housing units for the Eglin Main area. For the entire Eglin Main area, there would be the following net increase in trips:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 1,100
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 70
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 100

It is possible that up to 418 housing units could be constructed on Parcels 2 through 8. Therefore, up to 30 housing units can be constructed on Parcel 9. Parcel 11 is served by several existing collector roads that currently provide access to Eglin Boulevard. The adjoining streets, Boatner Road and Hatchee Road, are currently (in 2010) operating at an LOS of C and currently primarily serve as collector streets to route traffic to Eglin Boulevard (LOS B in 2010). The traffic on the adjoining streets may experience a decrease that would improve LOS or an increase that would not change the LOS to LOS E or F. Eglin Boulevard is connected to both the East and West Eglin ACPs. The impact on the ACPs would vary depending on the location of replacement housing; however, impacts to traffic at the Base gates would be minimal. In light of the Construct Perimeter Fence project, Parcel 11 would use the West main ACP to access the Main Base.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations for Alternative 2

Alternative 2 would have the least impact on transportation if Parcel 1, 9, 10, or 11 are developed; existing streets and entrances on Eglin Boulevard could be utilized. Parcel 8 would have the most negative impacts on transportation. There would be some slight advantage to developing the most southwardly of Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 before Parcel 8. No non-discretionary mitigations have been identified for Alternative 2. The following are discretionary mitigations for Alternative 2:

Parcel 1

- Reuse the existing street system and the existing entrances onto Eglin Boulevard to the extent possible.

Parcels 2 through 7

- Consider reusing Old Highway 10 as a collector street.
- Provide a combined collector road system common to all utilized portions of Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 to a new or upgraded entrance on Eglin Boulevard.

Parcel 8

- Provide a new entrance on Grandview or Florida Avenue.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.
- Study Grandview or Florida Avenue and evaluate if road upgrades are warranted.
- Study the intersection of Grandview Avenue and SR-190 and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted.

Parcels 9 through 11

- Reuse the existing street system and the existing entrances onto Eglin Boulevard to the extent possible.

4.1.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Transportation impacts of Subalternative 2a are nearly identical to those identified for Parcel 1 under Alternative 2. The construction of an additional 35 units on Eglin Main Base as opposed to Camp Rudder would not result in any appreciable increase in impacts over those described for Alternative 1, Parcel 1, and potential increases in trips to and from Camp Rudder for working personnel would have minimal impact on local roadways; the net amount of trips would actually be less than those identified under the commonalities section for Camp Rudder. Therefore, Subalternative 2a would have no significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways around the Eglin Main Base or Camp Rudder area.

4.1.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

In this alternative, five parcels generally along SR-189 and west of the Eglin Main Base West Gate would be developed.

Alternative 3 consists of five parcels that would be expected to access the public road system by using the following roadways:

- Parcel 1: new entrance to SR-189
- Parcels 2 and 3: Roberts Boulevard to SR-189
- Parcels 4 and 5: Sunset Lane to Poquito Road to SR-189

Table 4-22 provides the expected trips by parcel from the expected maximum development of six housing units per acre. The number of trips has been rounded using AASHTO and FDOT standards.

Table 4-22. Trip Generation Alternative 3

Parcel	Daily Trips	Peak Hour Trips
Parcel 1	8,300	800
Parcel 2	3,300	350
Parcel 3	2,400	250
Parcel 4	3,300	350
Parcel 5	600	60

The maximum total number of units to be developed on these parcels is 958. This means the total expected increase on trips on the SR-189 arterial roadway is limited to 8,300 trips per day or 800 peak hour trips.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

This parcel could have the construction of a maximum of 958 new housing units resulting in:

- Expected increase in trips per day – 8,300
- Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 700
- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 800

Parcel 1 would require the construction of internal collection roads and a new entrance onto SR-189. SR-189 connects to Eglin Main Base West Gate. If Parcels 4 and 5 were fully developed, they would contain a maximum of 399 housing units, therefore, the minimum number of housing units Parcels 1, 2, and 3 could contain would be 559 units. The transportation impacts of these 559 housing units would be similar on SR-189 adjoining Parcel 1 if the 559 units were constructed on either Parcel 1, 2, or 3, or any combination thereof. Table 4-23 through Table 4-26 compare the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 3, Parcel 1 against the respective No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-23. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 1: SR-189 from Mooney Road to Entrance for Parcel 1

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 30,500	AADT 35,000	AADT 38,500	AADT 40,000	AADT 44,000
	LOS D	LOS E	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F
Maximum	30,500	35,000	38,500	43,500	47,000
	LOS D	LOS E	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

Table 4-24. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 1: SR-189 from Entrance for Parcel 1 to General Bond Boulevard

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 33,500	AADT 38,000	AADT 42,000	AADT 43,500	AADT 47,500
	LOS E	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F
Maximum	33,500	38,000	42,000	46,500	50,500
	LOS E	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

Table 4-25. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 1: SR-189 from General Bond Boulevard to SR-85

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 21,500	AADT 24,500	AADT 27,000	AADT 29,500	AADT 32,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	21,500	24,500	27,000	33,000	35,500
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

Table 4-26. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 1: SR-189 from SR-85 to Eglin AFB Main West Gate

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 17,000	AADT 20,000	AADT 22,000	AADT 25,000	AADT 27,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D
Maximum	17,000	20,000	22,000	28,000	30,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P1 = Parcel 1; SR = State Road

The development of Parcel 1 would add additional traffic to SR-189, which has an LOS of F, from the future entrance of Parcel 1 onto SR-189 to General Bond Boulevard. SR-189 between General Bond Boulevard and SR-85 becomes LOS F under the maximum development of Parcel 1, by the year 2022.

Alternative 3 – Parcels 2 and 3

These adjoining parcels will be discussed together as the transportation impacts will be similar.

- Parcel 2 could have the construction of a maximum of 355 new housing units.
 - Expected increase in trips per day – 3,300
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 250

- Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 350
- Parcel 3 could have the construction of a maximum of 245 new housing units.
 - Expected increase in trips per day – 2,400
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 200
 - Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 250

Parcels 2 and 3 would require the construction of internal collection roads and new entrances onto Roberts Boulevard. Roberts Boulevard has an existing entrance onto SR-189, which connects to the Eglin AFB West Gate.

Parcels 2 and 3 are served by Roberts Boulevard to SR-189. Roberts Boulevard connects to SR-189 in a nonsignalized intersection. This intersection does have a short left-turn lane from the eastbound lanes. Roberts Boulevard would not include traffic from Parcels 1, 4, and 5. The total number of housing units to be constructed on all five Alternative 3 parcels is 958. Parcel 2 could contain up to 355 new housing units and Parcel 3 could contain up to 245 new housing units. Therefore, Roberts Boulevard could convey the traffic from a minimum of 245 new housing units to a maximum of 600 housing units. No traffic count data is available for Roberts Boulevard; however, the developed area off of this road is relatively small and the road appears to primarily provide access to a water treatment plant. An AADT of 5,000 VPD was assumed for a baseline condition. The remaining 358 housing units would need to be developed on Parcels 1, 4, or 5. Table 4-27 compares the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 3, Parcels 2 and 3 with the respective No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-27. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 2 and 3: Roberts Boulevard to SR-189

AADT Level	No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 3: P2 & P3 2017 2 lane	Alt 3: P2 & P3 2022 2 lane
Minimum – Parcel 3 Only	AADT 5,200	AADT 6,000	AADT 6,600	AADT 8,400	AADT 9,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C
Maximum – Parcels 2 & 3	5,200	6,000	6,600	11,400	12,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P = Parcel; SR = State Road

Transportation impacts to SR-189 from the development of Parcels 2 and 3 would be similar to the impacts of the development of Parcel 1.

Alternative 3 – Parcels 4 and 5

These adjoining parcels will be discussed together as the transportation impacts will be similar.

- Parcel 4 could have the construction of a maximum of 346 new housing units.
 - Expected increase in trips per day – 3,300
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 250
 - Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 350
- Parcel 5 could have the construction of a maximum of 53 new housing units.
 - Expected increase in trips per day – 600
 - Expected increase in AM peak hour trips – 50
 - Expected increase in PM peak hour trips – 60
- Parcels 4 and 5 would require the construction of internal collection roads and new entrances onto Poplar Road (Parcel 5) or Poquito Road (Parcel 4). Poplar Road and Poquito Road are on the same segment of the same roadway, with the name of the roadway changing at Sunset Road. It would be possible to have the internal collector systems to connect to Sunset Road. Traffic generated by housing units on Parcels 4 and 5 would be expected to travel northward to the existing nonsignalized intersection with SR-189. SR-189 connects to the Eglin AFB West Gate.

Table 4-28 through Table 4-30 compare the anticipated LOS associated with certain sections of roadways affected by Alternative 3, Parcels 4 and 5 with the respective No Action Alternative LOS for 2010, 2017, and 2022.

Table 4-28. LOS Alternative 3, Parcels 4 and 5: Poquito Road from Sunset Lane to SR-189

AADT Level	No Action 2010 2 lane	No Action 2017 2 lane	No Action 2022 2 lane	Alt 3: P24& P5 2017 2 lane	Alt 3: P4 & P5 2022 2 lane
Minimum	AADT 10,000	AADT 11,500	AADT 12,700	AADT 12,100	AADT 13,300
	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	10,000	11,500	12,700	15,200	16,400
	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS E	LOS E

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P = Parcel; SR = State Road

Table 4-29. LOS Alternative 3, Parcels 4 and 5: SR-189 from Poquito Road to SR-85

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P24& P5 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P24& P5 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 21,500	AADT 24,500	AADT 27,000	AADT 29,500	AADT 32,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D	LOS D
Maximum	21,500	24,500	27,000	33,000	35,500
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS E	LOS F

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P = Parcel; SR = State Road

Poquito Road would not include traffic from Parcels 1, 2, and 3. The total number of housing units to be constructed on all five Alternative 3 parcels is 958. Parcel 4 could contain up to 346 new housing units and Parcel 5 could contain up to 53 new housing units. Therefore, Poquito Road could convey the traffic from a minimum of 53 new housing units to a maximum of 399 housing units. An existing traffic volume of 10,000 VPD was assumed for Poquito Road. Sunset Lane could potentially be a second transportation route between these parcels and Eglin AFB. However there is currently no left turn movement allowed from Sunset Lane onto SR-85, so while Sunset Lane would allow entrance into the parcels from westbound SR-85 or from eastbound SR-85, the only exiting movement allowed is westbound.

Table 4-30. LOS Alternative 3, Parcel 1: SR-189 from SR-85 to Eglin AFB Main West Gate

AADT Level	No Action 2010 4 lane	No Action 2017 4 lane	No Action 2022 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2017 4 lane	Alt 3: P1 2022 4 lane
Minimum	AADT 17,000	AADT 20,000	AADT 22,000	AADT 25,000	AADT 27,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D
Maximum	17,000	20,000	22,000	28,000	30,000
	LOS C	LOS C	LOS C	LOS D	LOS D

AADT = Average Annual Daily Traffic; LOS = Level of Service; P = Parcel; SR = State Road

Figure 4-7 and Figure 4-8 illustrate the anticipated LOS on roadways impacted by Alternative 3 for 2017 and 2022. The LOS shown is the worst case result of development of any Alternative 3 parcel.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations for Alternative 3

Alternative 3 would have the least impact on transportation if Parcels 4 and 5 are fully developed first. Parcels 1, 2, and 3 would have the most negative impacts on transportation as they increase traffic on roadway segments operating at an LOS of F. There would be some slight advantage to developing the most eastwardly of Parcels 1, 2, and 3 first. No non-discretionary mitigations have been identified for Alternative 3. Discretionary mitigations for Alternative 3 are provided after the following figures.

Parcel 1

- Provide a new entrance on SR-189.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.

Parcels 2 and 3

- Provide a new entrance on Roberts Boulevard; if possible, coordinate this entrance with both parcels by making the entrances to the parcels align.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.
- Study Roberts Boulevard and evaluate if road upgrades are warranted. Improvements are likely to be required.
- Study the intersection of Roberts Boulevard and SR-189 and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted. Improvements are likely to be required.

Parcel 4

- Provide a new entrance on Poquito Road.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.
- Study Poquito Road and evaluate if road upgrades are warranted.
- Study the intersection of Poquito Road and SR-189 and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted.

Parcel 5

- Provide a new entrance on Poplar Road or Sunset Lane.
- Do not add traffic to the adjoining local streets.
- Study Poplar Road or Sunset Lane and evaluate if road upgrades are warranted.
- Study the intersection of Poquito Road and SR-189 and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted.
- Study the intersection of Poplar Road/Poquito Road and Sunset Lane and evaluate if intersection upgrades are warranted.

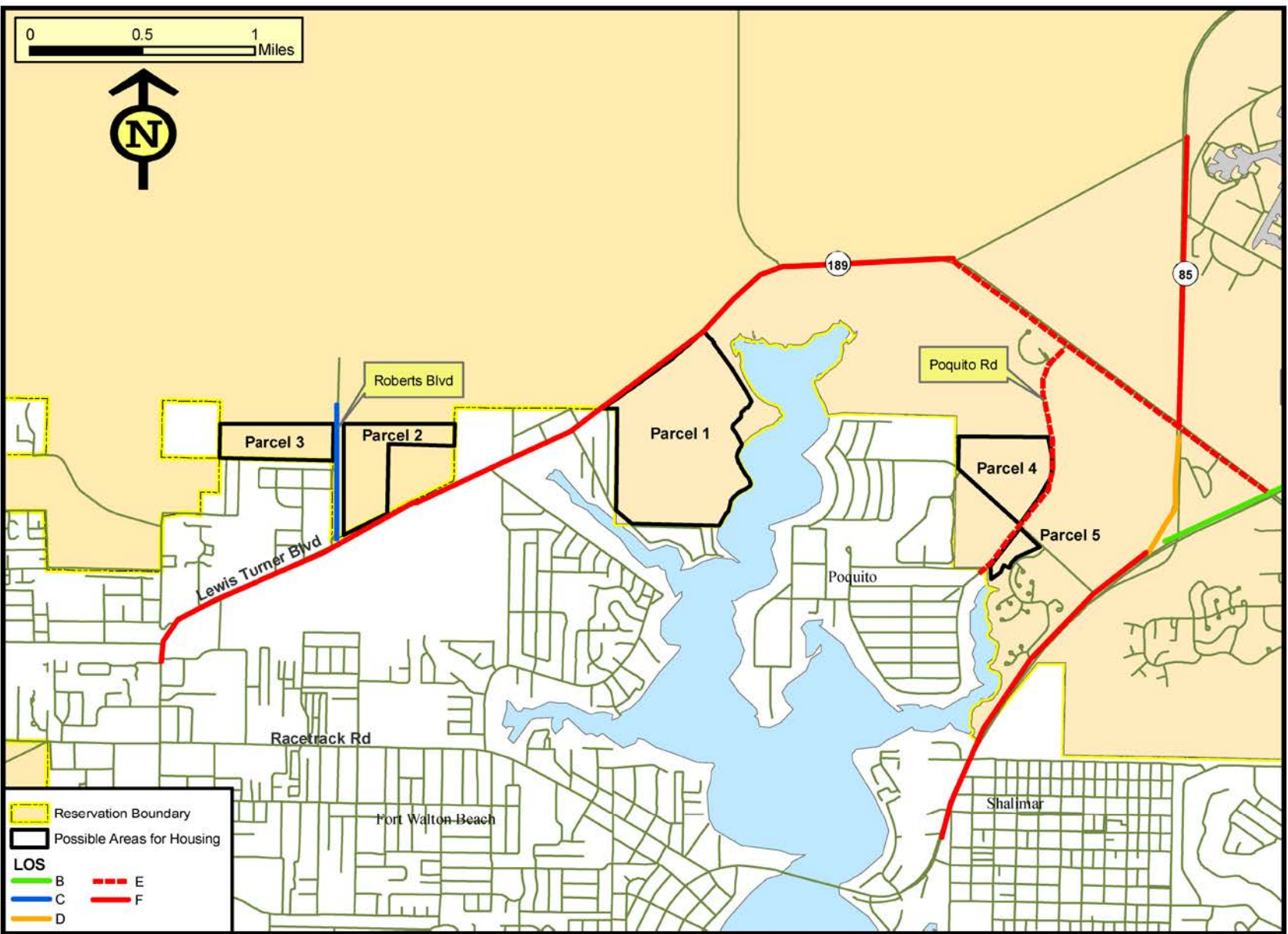


Figure 4-7. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 3:
North Fort Walton Beach Area - 2017

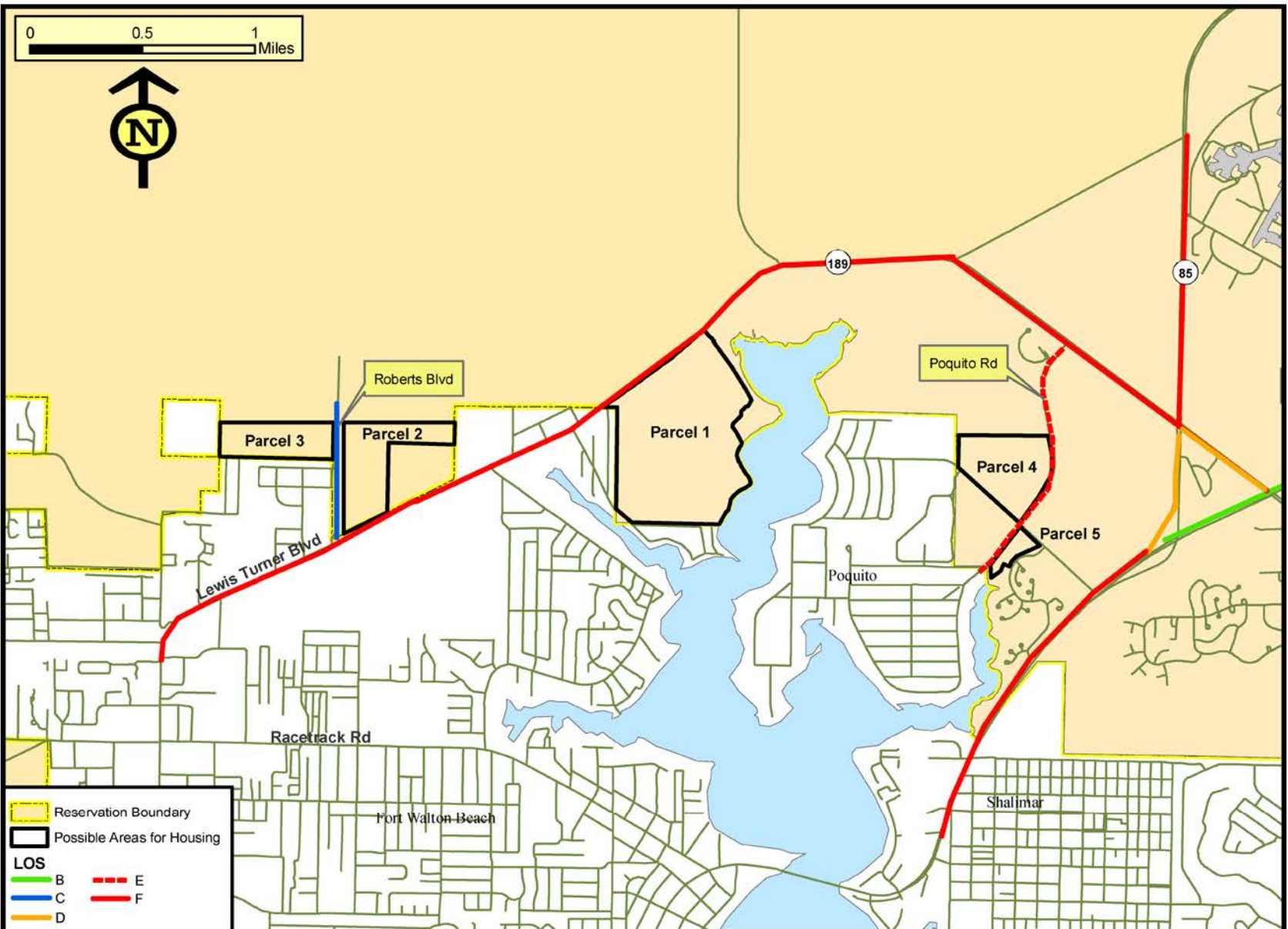


Figure 4-8. Anticipated LOS on Roadways Impacted by Alternative 3:
North Fort Walton Beach Area - 2022

4.1.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

The impact of the Proposed Action on base access gates and roadways providing access to those gates varies depending on the alternative/parcel selected. Alternative 1 parcels would increase traffic primarily on the Eglin Main Base East Gate. Alternative 2 parcels would not have significant impacts on the Eglin Main Base Gates; however, Alternative 2, Parcel 8 would have some impact on the Eglin Main East Gate, albeit insignificant. Subalternative 2a would have no impacts on the Eglin Main Base gates. Alternative 3 parcels would increase traffic primarily on the Eglin Main Base West Gate.

Table 4-31 shows the expected traffic entering and exiting Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The placement of 958 housing units off-base would be anticipated to generate 270 additional peak hour trips in the AM peak hour and 500 additional peak hour trips in the PM peak hour. The addition of approximately 122 additional housing units of off-base housing at Hurlburt Field would be anticipated to generate 25 additional peak hour trips in the AM peak hour and 90 additional peak hour trips in the PM peak hour.

Table 4-31. Expected Traffic Entering and Exiting Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field

Alternative	Peak Hour Trips			
	AM Entering	AM Exiting	PM Entering	PM Exiting
Eglin AFB				
Baseline	4,100	550	950	2,800
Alternative 1 or 3	4,300	600	1,100	3,200
Hurlburt Field				
Baseline	3,200	450	800	2,400
Alternative 1 or 3	3,200	450	900	2,400

The delay for access at the gates depends on the time required for security procedures. The capacity of a security gate depends on many factors, including the speed and efficiency of the guard attendant, the ID procedure required, and the efficiency with which the motorists can produce the required ID. The capacity of an access gate is directly related to the type of processing or Force Protection Condition being used. Checkpoint design capacity is approximately:

- 300–400 vehicles per hour per lane for single ID check.
- 450–600 vehicles per hour per lane for ID check using tandem processing.

The Eglin AFB Transportation Master Plan (HDR, 2008) includes a study of vehicle processing times that is within the range reported above. That document anticipates that the proposed BRAC actions will include a new gate for a new cantonment area. The Hurlburt Field Transportation Plan (Black & Veatch, 2008) indicates that the capacity of the Hurlburt Field gates may be inadequate.

Table 4-32 shows the potential impacts to gate capacity at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field under Alternative 1.

Parcels under Alternatives 1 and 3 would increase the traffic at the access gates and may warrant additional increases in gate capacity. It would likely be desirable to mitigate the impact on the base access gates. Possible management actions include:

- Addition of additional lanes or gates.
- Use of tandem processing in the peak AM hour.
- Use of staggered start times for shifts at the base.

Storm evacuations involve the entire region and are not easily measured on the scale of the proposed project, and the proposed project does not impact the overall population of the region.

Table 4-32. Evaluation of Gate Capacity Impacts under Peak AM Traffic Entering the Installation

Alternative	VPH Expected	Total Lanes Available	ID Check VPH	ID Check Tandem Processing
Baseline Eglin	4,100	9	Capacity maximum expected 3,600 vehicles per hour (VPH); increases in gate capacity or other management actions may be needed.	Capacity maximum expected 5,600 VPH; capacity is adequate
Alternatives 1 and 3 Eglin	4,300	9	Capacity maximum expected 3,600 VPH; increases in gate capacity or other management actions may be needed.	Capacity maximum expected 5,600 VPH; capacity is adequate.
Baseline Hurlburt	3,200	5	Capacity maximum expected 2,000 VPH; gate capacity would be adequate.	Capacity maximum expected 3,000 VPH; gate capacity would not be adequate. Three ID checkers per lane would increase capacity 20 percent to 3,600 which would be adequate.
Alternatives 1 and 3 Hurlburt	3,200	5	Capacity maximum expected 2,000 VPH; gate capacity would be adequate.	Capacity maximum expected 3,000 VPH; gate capacity would not be adequate. Three ID checkers per lane would increase capacity 20 percent to 3,600 which would be adequate.

VPH = vehicles per hour

The selection of portions of any of the previously discussed alternatives will have impacts similar to the impacts discussed above on a parcel by parcel basis. Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-33 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for transportation. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; LOS changes, but remains LOS D or better; or increases in peak hour traffic is less than 100 vehicles per hour.
- Red – Potential for significant adverse impacts; LOS changes to LOS E or worse or additional traffic is expected on roadway segments anticipated to be LOS F.

In general, throughout the document impact analysis considers the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these mitigations would be required to be implemented by permit or other regulatory requirements. Impacts therefore consider non-discretionary mitigations as part of the analysis. Discretionary mitigations are identified after analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified as a result of analysis. The effect of these discretionary mitigations was then described in terms of how each mitigation would affect the outcome of impact analysis. Therefore, the color coding in Table 4-33 reflects the degree of impact without consideration of discretionary mitigations so that a true assessment of the impacts associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives can be made. For the Transportation resource area, the Air Force has not identified any non-discretionary mitigations for the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Specific discretionary and non-discretionary impacts for each alternative and associated parcel are described previously in the related Transportation analysis sections.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect transportation at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-33. Alternative 4 – Transportation Summary

Alternative/Parcel	Transportation
Commonalities	
Eglin Main Base	
Hurlburt Field	
Camp Rudder	
Camp Pinchot	
Poquito Bayou	
Alternative 1	
Parcel 1	
Parcel 2	
Parcel 3	
Parcel 4	
Parcel 5	
Parcel 6	**
Parcel 7	**
Alternative 2	
Parcel 1	
Parcel 2	
Parcel 3	
Parcel 4	
Parcel 5	
Parcel 6	
Parcel 7	
Parcel 8	
Parcel 9	
Parcel 10	
Parcel 11	
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)	
Parcel 1	
Alternative 3	
Parcel 1	
Parcel 2	
Parcel 3	
Parcel 4	
Parcel 5	
No Action*	

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Red = Potential for significant adverse impacts

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

** Alternative 1 Parcels 6 and 7 would have the least impact to transportation of all the parcels. However, traffic from these Parcels would still impact roadways expected to have an LOS of F in 2017 and 2022.

4.2 SOCIOECONOMICS AND ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE

This section discusses potential impacts to socioeconomic resources, including environmental justice and special risks to children.

4.2.1 Analysis Methodology

Socioeconomics is driven by human activities, particularly the demand for goods and services, as well as the employment and income that supplies individuals with the means to fulfill the demand. Because the MHPI does not include a change in base personnel at Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, the only economic effect would be generated from the construction dollars spent by the Air Force in the local economy. In order to assess the magnitude of the economic effects, primarily the change in employment caused by the additional construction spending, was compared to the overall capabilities of the regional economy to determine the effects and capability of the local economy to absorb the effects. In addition, the change in the amount of available housing in the regional housing market was assessed to determine the capabilities of the local housing market to absorb any additional military personnel that may relocate off-base or military personnel that may return to on-base housing at the completion of the MHPI.

The analytical methods applied to Environmental Justice are in accordance with the *Guide for Environmental Justice with the Environmental Impact Analysis Process* (U.S. Air Force, 1997). Minority, low-income, and youth populations are defined in the guidance as follows:

- *Minority Population:* Blacks, American Indians, Eskimos, Aleuts, Asians, Pacific Islanders, and persons of Hispanic or Latino origin of any race.
- *Low-Income Population:* Persons living below the poverty level, based on a 2000 equivalent annual income of \$17,603 for a family of four persons.
- *Youth Population:* Children under the age of 18 years.

The context is necessary to understand if environmental impacts would disproportionately affect minority, low-income, or youth populations. An appropriate basis for comparison is the community of comparison (COC), where COC is defined as the smallest governmental or geopolitical unit that encompasses the impact footprint for each resource, which in this case is a county.

Data from the 2000 census of population on race, ethnicity, poverty status, and age were collected at the block level (the smallest geographical unit for which this census data are available) for the three affected counties in the region of influence (ROI): Okaloosa County, Santa Rosa County, and Walton County. (Data from the 2010 census is not currently available for the state of Florida at the census tract level.) In addition, general

demographic profiles for the three counties, the state of Florida and the United States were compiled to provide analytical context.

The percent minority and low-income populations in the affected census tracts were compared to the percent minority and low-income populations in the overall COC. Census blocks with a higher percentage of minority or low-income population than for the county as a whole were identified as communities of concern. An affected census tract that has a minority or low-income percentage greater than the state average was presumed to be high, even if the encompassing COC exhibited a higher minority or low-income percentage than the affected tract. If the percent minority and low-income populations in an affected census tract were less than the corresponding percentages in the COC overall, then no disproportionate impacts were presumed to occur on minority or low-income populations.

Children possess different physiologic and behavioral characteristics than adults which makes them more vulnerable to environmental effects. Case studies show that children have become ill or have died from environmental exposures that either did not affect adults or affected them less severely. Among the characteristics leading to children's sensitivity are their limited diets, dividing cells, differentiating organs and organ systems, slow or absent detoxification mechanisms, long life expectancy with the resulting ability to express damage with delayed consequences, and the severe metabolic demands of growth (Johnson, et al., 1999). Children are more sensitive than the adult population to some environmental effects, such as airborne asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) exposures from demolition, safety with regard to equipment, and the potential for trips, falls, and traps within structures being renovated or demolished. With regard to special risks to children, census blocks exhibiting a higher-than-average youth population were identified, as along with the location of area schools and childcare centers.

Adverse impacts would occur if the Proposed Action or alternatives change the local economy such that some individuals lose employment or income, or if the population or distribution of population changes such that services cannot meet the demands of the local population. For special risks to children and environmental justice, adverse impacts would occur if impacts are identified that disproportionately impact children or populations of concern. Significant adverse impacts would occur if the action impacts the local economy such that services, including housing, would be inadequate to meet the demand from the population or a loss of employment or income would impact a significant portion of the population.

4.2.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, all activities as identified in Section 2.3.1 are expected to occur and are included in the No Action Alternative analysis. As active bases, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have personnel adjustments and construction activities

occurring continuously. The projects included in Section 2.3.1 contribute to these bases continued economic influence in the ROI through additional employment, sources of income, and additional economic activity. Construction expenditures from Eglin AFB in fiscal year 2007 were over \$76 million. Extensive construction expenditures are expected as described actions are implemented. Personnel additions would also contribute to the socioeconomic indicators discussed in Section 3.2. It is anticipated that most of the personnel coming into the area as a result of the BRAC actions or any of the other personnel additions would be dependent on the local housing market for their homes.

4.2.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

For the purposes of socioeconomic analysis, impact assessment focuses on the commonalities that would occur under each alternative. Since socioeconomic resources are dispersed throughout an entire community, the potential impacts from the MHPI would not be localized based on individual parcels. Instead, the MHPI as a whole would have an effect on the economic activity within the three-county ROI, particularly in Okaloosa County. Therefore, the analysis of potential socioeconomic impacts focuses on all of the actions included in the Proposed Action commonalities such as the demolition of housing at Eglin Main Base housing areas, Poquito Bayou housing areas, Camp Pinchot housing area, as well as the demolition and construction proposed in the Camp Rudder housing area and Hurlburt Field housing areas. The only localized effects would be on school capacity because the housing areas' locations in relation to school attendance zones would determine where many of the students in privatized housing would attend.

Implementation of the MHPI would generate jobs and additional income in the ROI over the term of the project, which is expected to be five years. The first year of the housing privatization project would have the most activity, with the developer expected to demolish over 1.5 million square feet and construct over 1.9 million square feet including the housing units, impervious surfaces, and recreational and support facilities. The following four years of the project would maintain a steady rate of demolition of approximately 500,000 square feet and construction of over 730,709 square feet per year.

The construction spending would contribute directly to the employment in construction and other related industries. Project-related expenditures on materials and services, as well as the personal spending by direct workers, provide an added stimulus to the regional economy. In order to fulfill the demand for these materials and services, local and regional businesses must increase their output, which would result in additional economic activity and attendant employment.

Information on construction spending for the relocation of the Hurlburt Field FAMCAMP area has not been determined at this time. The construction and

improvements involved would consist primarily of installing a utility infrastructure to support the sewer, water, and electrical requirements of the FAMCAMP, and connecting those facilities to the existing base utility infrastructure. Land clearing and some road improvements would also be necessary. Additional employment may result from these improvements; however, it is expected that the housing privatization construction spending and related economic activity would have a larger effect on the local economy than the construction related to the FAMCAMP area relocation.

Indications in the region and in the state of Florida are that there is excess inventory in the housing market as a result of the bust in the housing market and national recession which began in 2007. Housing sales have decreased and available units are staying on the market longer than in previous years, in spite of declining prices and values. As a result of the excess housing inventory, housing construction has also slowed. The MHPI project and the related construction spending would have a beneficial effect in that it would provide a new source of construction employment at a time when the private housing market is slow. Also, given the recent levels of activity, it is expected that the construction industry is capable of meeting the demand for labor associated with the construction of the required housing units. Between 2007 and 2008, the construction industry in the Fort Walton Beach-Crestview-Destin metropolitan area lost over 800 jobs. In the state of Florida as a whole, claimants for unemployment insurance increased from 1,912 in 2006 to 3,963 claimants in 2007 at the beginning of the collapse of the housing bubble. It is anticipated that due to the housing downturn and subsequent layoffs in the construction industry, there is additional capacity in the local construction industry that the developer could utilize. Any influx of workers as a result of the increased activity from the MHPI would be negligible and would be mostly daily and/or weekly commuters. Therefore, no substantial in-migration of workers (and their dependents) over the five-year construction time period directly attributable to implementation of this project is expected.

Scoping commenters expressed concern on the expense involved in demolishing and constructing new houses in lieu of renovating existing housing. Construction and demolition (C&D) expenditures have not been determined. The developer leasing the housing areas from the Air Force would be responsible for the expenditures including the cost of installing and connecting utilities to city or county services, representing an investment by the developer. These expenditures would be determined once the site and design plans have been finalized. Once the developer completes the housing units, military members would rent the privatized housing units for the cost of their housing allowance.

Population

In the absence of in-migration of workers to the ROI associated with construction of the project housing units over the five-year time period, no change in local or regional population is anticipated.

The tri-county ROI functions as an integrated economic region within which family members typically commute some distance from home to work. For example, active duty military members and civilian employees assigned to both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB currently commute daily from residences in the northern section of Okaloosa County, especially in the vicinity of Crestview; from western Walton County; and from Santa Rosa County. At the conclusion of the MHPI project, there would be 64 additional on-base housing units as compared to the number of units conveyed to the developer. There is the potential that these additional housing units would bring families out of off-base private sector housing. However, the number of families potentially leaving the local housing market would be offset by the large number of families moving into the area as a result of the personnel changes occurring at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Schools

As mentioned in Section 3.2, students are allocated to individual schools based on the attendance zones in which the students live. The potential for redistributing students of active duty military members to schools different from the schools they currently attend is addressed under each alternative based on the school attendance zones and the parcels proposed for the housing areas. For each alternative, an estimate was made of the school attendance zones in closest proximity to the proposed parcels for construction of the new MHPI housing areas. Based on these estimates, the individual schools potentially affected by a redistribution of students are identified.

Under the Proposed Action, the C&D proposed to occur at Hurlburt Field would take place. The housing parcels proposed for Hurlburt Field are located along US-98 on the southwestern portion of Hurlburt Field. Since the proposed housing parcel is located in the same location as Hurlburt Field's existing housing, it is not expected that a redistribution of students would occur in the individual schools. Students living in the proposed housing area on Hurlburt Field would have the opportunity to attend the same schools as they currently attend. These schools include: Edwins Elementary School, Eglin Elementary School, Florosa Elementary School, Kenwood Elementary School, Mary Esther Elementary School, Wright Elementary School, Bruner Middle School, and Fort Walton Beach High School. Based on the average class sizes within these schools provided in Table 3-14 in Section 3.2, these schools are in compliance with the maximum class sizes mandated by the state. In addition, under the Proposed Action, the housing area at Camp Rudder would be demolished and new housing units constructed. As the new housing is directly replacing existing housing in terms of geographic area, it is not expected that students living in the Camp Rudder would be redistributed to other schools.

Housing

Given the capacity in the construction industry, it is not expected that workers (and their dependents) would migrate into the ROI as a result of implementation of the project. Therefore, the additional construction employment would not have an effect on local and regional housing markets.

During the construction phases, military members residing in on-base housing may be required to relocate to off-base housing as the on-base housing units are demolished and constructed. For each year of the construction, the demand for off-base housing from these military members may increase. Rental housing, in particular could experience the largest increase in demand, if military members choose or are not able to relocate to on-base housing at the end of the construction. A total of up to 1,413 housing units would be conveyed to a developer; up to 1,477 units would be constructed at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The RFQ requires the developer to maintain a minimum of 1,283 units at Eglin and Hurlburt and gradually increase to the 1,477 number during the development process; as a result, approximately 194 units would be unavailable for every year of the project. Therefore, approximately 194 military households that were previously housed on-base would require private sector housing in each year. Depending on the preferences of the military households, some of these households may return to on-base housing following the completion of that phase of construction while other households may choose to remain in off-base housing.

As noted previously, the housing market in the region has slowed considerably as a result of the burst in the housing bubble and the nationwide recession. There is a potential surplus inventory in the housing market indicated by declining prices and a decrease in housing sales. Typically, excess inventory in the housing market would allow military members broader choices in housing units. Also, some homeowners that are unable to sell their houses could choose to rent instead, increasing the inventory in the rental market. The recent downturn in the local housing market has led to a decline in housing prices thus making many housing units more affordable for military members. It is expected then that the regional housing market would be able to accommodate the shift of the military households' on- and off-base housing.

Concerns were expressed by scoping commenters that the privatized housing units would compete with the private sector housing units in the local community. Overall, the privatized housing units are replacing outdated housing units currently available to military members on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt AFB. The inventory of military family housing under the MHPI represents an increase of only 64 housing units over the inventory of on-base housing initially conveyed to the developer. These housing units are built by a developer as an investment opportunity to provide housing for active

duty military members and are not funded with federal tax dollars. These housing units would become available to civilians only if the developer is unable to maintain occupancy levels by leasing the housing units to only active duty military. It is anticipated that the privatized housing would be adequately occupied by military members, as is the case with the existing on-base housing units. The number of housing units proposed in the MHPI was based on the military family housing requirement analyzed in the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The military family housing requirement provides the number of housing units required to fulfill specific criteria considered desirable by the Air Force.

Specifically, the Air Force has determined that a military community on-base is desirable, in recognition of the value the cohesive attributes of a military community have for the morale of military members. Personnel that are required by their positions and duties to remain in close proximity to their duty stations are categorized as key and essential personnel, and are required to live in on-base housing, including privatized housing. The Air Force requires that 28 Eglin AFB and 19 Hurlburt Field Key and Essential personnel live on-base for operational and mission requirements. While these few military families must live on the installation out of necessity, most military families will have the option of living off-base should they so desire. In addition to the military community and key and essential personnel, the Air Force recognizes that some military members may have difficulty obtaining suitable housing in the local housing market due to family size, income, or housing prices. Military families meeting these requirements are given priority access to on-base housing, including privatized housing. The manpower, family demographics, and conditions in the local housing markets served as inputs into determining the number of housing units required in the MHPI to provide these military families with adequate housing. Based on these estimates and the priority status of military members, it is anticipated that military members would maintain occupancy in the privatized housing.

Based on the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis, the Air Force estimates that more than 80 percent of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder on the installations. As previously stated, the Proposed Action would only increase the number of housing units by 64 units over existing levels. Thus, the Air Force does not anticipate that the Proposed Action would directly compete with the local housing market.

Environmental Justice

The Air Force anticipates that the construction and demolition of family housing on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field would not disproportionately impact minority or low-income COCs. The environmental justice issues that could potentially be

associated with the decision regarding the Proposed Action for the MHPI project are noise and water quality impacts from C&D activities.

Analysis discussed in Section 4.3, *Utilities*, Section 4.4, *Air Quality*, Section 4.6, *Hazardous Materials and Waste*, and Section 4.7, *Noise*, and later in this chapter, found that no impacts would occur under any of the alternatives. As a result, no impacts to low-income or minority populations in the vicinity of the existing or proposed housing areas would occur.

Any increase in construction noise would primarily affect communities located near the development areas. The COCs are generally equally distributed among other portions of the population near project sites. One community near Hurlburt Field contains a high proportion of the minority population in comparison to the other communities of the population. The sites encompass areas adjacent to Live Oak Terrace, Pine Shadows, and Soundside Manor. Although minorities represent a high percentage of residents here, the waterfront communities adjacent to the area are composed of upper-level income individuals who would be subject to the same impacts. Therefore, the Air Force does not anticipate disproportionate environmental justice impacts.

Potential risks to children that could be associated with the Proposed Action commonalities for the housing project are exposure to asbestos, LBP exposure, safety concerns, and noise from construction and demolition. The developer would remove asbestos and LBP from the area, as required, thus providing beneficial impacts through elimination of potential exposure of military family housing (MFH) residents to asbestos and LBPs. (Note: asbestos and LBP would not be removed in cases where it does not pose a concern. For example, in historic structures, the developer may not remove asbestos material or LBP if the material is encapsulated or is not friable.) As discussed, project planning and implementation of proper handling and disposal techniques would offset the potential for impacts to any age group.

Safety concerns for children are associated with construction and demolition activities and the location of housing areas near water. While C&D activities would not use explosive or hazardous materials, other unique risks to children exist. The project design and lease agreement for the developer performing these activities would be required to include safety precautions to protect children in the residential areas surrounding the work sites. Such safety precautions would include adequate measures to restrict access to C&D sites, given that children may be attracted to these areas to play. Additionally, the developer would be required to consider all aspects of child safety during work and nonwork hours. This would include restricted access during work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours and the minimization of slip/trip/fall hazards associated with C&D activities.

Potential safety concerns for children may exist for operation of housing areas near the waterfront (at Soundside Manor, the Poquito Bayou Expansion area, and Capehart/Wherry). It is reasonable to conclude that risks may arise from children playing in or around Santa Rosa Sound, Poquito Bayou, or Garnier's Bayou who are unsupervised, without a personal flotation device, or unable to swim. These water areas may be attractive to children for play. Safety precautions near the waterfront for child protection would be required. The developer would consider modifying precautionary measures applied to housing sites for the waterfront area. The developer may erect signs at the waterfront to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard, and emphasize the need to supervise children up to the age of 14 and for children to use a personal flotation device. If possible, the developer may locate emergency equipment close to the waterfront area.

Children are more sensitive to noise than adults. Mild hearing loss as a child or young adult may set the stage for significant premature hearing loss. Noise associated with the MFH project would mostly come from construction and demolition equipment. Noise analysis results, discussed in Section 4.7, *Noise*, find that the sounds from these activities would be intermittent and short in duration and would not contribute in any appreciable manner to the existing noise environment. As a result, the Air Force does not anticipate special risks to children from construction noise.

Additionally, while not a minority as dictated by the Air Force's *Guide for Environmental Justice Analysis*, the Air Force will require the developer meet specific needs for handicapped accessible or readily adaptable housing for those military members with disabled dependents. The MHPI RFQ will require 5 percent of housing be handicapped accessible or readily adaptable. The MHPI project owner is subject to the federal Americans with Disabilities Act and state law and local building codes for persons with disabilities and must include those in its designs. The military base housing accommodations for disabilities requirements are set out in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction*, and the Air Force Family Housing Guide.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, the developer would be required to provide adequate measures to restrict access to construction and demolition sites and consider all aspects of child safety during work and nonwork hours. There are some non-discretionary mitigations that could be implemented under the Proposed Action to minimize or offset potential impacts associated with safety of children. Such mitigations include providing safety along shorelines to minimize potential for drowning accidents by erecting signs at the waterfront to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard and emphasizing the need to supervise children up to the age of 14 and for children to use a

personal flotation device. Emergency equipment may also be located close to the waterfront area.

4.2.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

As described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*, potential socioeconomic impacts are dispersed throughout an entire community and would not be localized to individual parcels. Therefore, the potential socioeconomic impacts for population, employment, and housing would be the same as those described under Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*.

For schools, there is the potential under Alternative 1 that students would be redistributed to schools other than the ones currently attended by students living on-base. An estimate of the schools potentially affected is based on the current attendance zones that are in close proximity to the proposed housing area. In the White Point Area under Alternative 1, the schools that could potentially receive additional students as a result of the relocation of housing would be: Bluewater Elementary School, Plew Elementary School, Ruckel Middle School, and Niceville High School. Students living in the existing Eglin AFB housing areas currently attend Niceville High School; therefore, no impacts are anticipated. Based on the average class sizes within these schools as provided in Table 3-14 in Section 3.2, Plew Elementary School and Ruckel Middle School are in compliance with the maximum class sizes mandated by the state, indicating that these schools are not at capacity. Bluewater Elementary School currently has an average class size of 17.99 for prekindergarten through third grade and 21.84 for grades 4 through 8. Both of these averages are in compliance with the mandated maximum class sizes. A letter received from the Okaloosa County School District, as well as several other commenters, indicates Bluewater Elementary School is beginning to reach capacity. Depending on the magnitude of the students Bluewater Elementary School would receive from the relocated military housing, there is the potential the additional students would bring the school to maximum capacity. As Bluewater Elementary School reaches capacity, parents may choose to apply for waivers for students to attend other schools in the ROI, and Bluewater Elementary School may choose to deny waivers for students to transfer to Bluewater. Therefore, the proposed housing area in White Point Area may have the potential to adversely impact local schools, specifically Bluewater Elementary School, but these impacts are not anticipated to be significant.

Scoping commenters expressed concern that locating a housing area from the already developed portion of Eglin AFB could have an adverse impact to minorities or low-income populations in regards to a lack of access to base facilities such as shopping, recreation, or medical facilities. While the proposed housing in the White Point Area is located on Air Force-owned property, it is a distance from facilities on Eglin Main.

However, the surrounding area is developed and has shopping and recreational facilities available. Additionally, the military members occupying the proposed housing units would have daily access to facilities on Eglin Main as part of their duties.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations for Alternative 1 are the same as those described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

4.2.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

As described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*, potential socioeconomic impacts are dispersed throughout an entire community and would not be localized to individual parcels. Therefore, the potential socioeconomic impacts for population, employment, and housing would be the same as those described under Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*.

Schools potentially affected by the proposed Eglin Main/Valparaiso housing area would be: Edge Elementary School, Eglin Elementary School, Longwood Elementary School, Valparaiso Elementary School, Shalimar Elementary School, Meigs Middle School, Lewis Middle School, Choctawhatchee High School, and Niceville High School. Most of these schools currently serve students in the existing Eglin Main housing; therefore, it is anticipated that if there is any redistribution of students among these schools, the change would be minimal. Also, all of the schools are in compliance with the mandated maximum class sizes. At this time, there are no other indications of the schools having concerns regarding capacity. Any change in student distribution is not expected to impact capacity or result in a breach of those maximum class sizes.

Under this alternative, military members in privatized housing would have easy access to shopping, recreational, and medical facilities. As described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*, no adverse impacts are expected to disproportionately impact minorities or low-income populations. Additionally there are no environmental consequences associated with the protection of children.

Flight operations of the F-35 aircraft may impact residents of the proposed housing areas, depending on parcel selection. However, as discussed in Section 4.7, *Noise*, the noise levels impacting the proposed housing areas are such that physical harm or hearing loss is not expected. With the flight operations of 59 F-35 aircraft as analyzed for the No Action Alternative in the *Eglin BRAC Supplemental EIS for F-35 Beddown at Eglin AFB* (F-35 SEIS), some parcels proposed under this alternative would be exposed to noise levels above 65 dB day-night average sound levels (DNL) (see Figure 4-9 and Figure 4-10). At these noise levels, residents of the proposed housing units may experience higher levels of annoyance as well as the potential for disruptions in speech,

sleeping, or watching television. Constructing new housing with noise level reduction measures can decrease the level of annoyance and number of disruptions.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations for Alternative 2 are the same as those described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section; additional mitigations associated with noise are discussed in Section 4.7, *Noise*.

4.2.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Potential impacts under Subalternative 2a would be the same as those discussed in Alternative 2. The addition of the 35 Camp Rudder units would not result in any appreciable additional impacts over those described under Alternative 2. Some personnel from Camp Rudder may elect to live in the Crestview area or north Fort Walton Beach as opposed to Eglin Main Base in order to be closer to their place of employment. The Air Force would not expect this to result in any appreciable socioeconomic impact since at a maximum there may be only 35 additional households that would need to be absorbed into the local community.

4.2.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

As described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*, potential socioeconomic impacts are dispersed throughout an entire community and would not be localized to individual parcels. Therefore, the potential socioeconomic impacts for population, employment, and housing would be the same as those described under Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*.

Schools potentially affected by the construction of a housing area in the North Fort Walton Beach Area are: Elliot Point Elementary School, Kenwood Elementary School, Longwood Elementary School, Shalimar Elementary School, Wright Elementary School, Meigs Middle School, Pryor Middle School, Choctawhatchee High School, and Fort Walton Beach High School. Many of these schools currently receive students living in the existing Eglin AFB on-base housing. Therefore, it is anticipated that any redistribution of students would be minimal. Also, as described in Table 3-14 in Section 3.2, *Socioeconomics*, all of these schools are in compliance with the state-mandated maximum class sizes. Therefore, any change in student distribution is not expected to impact capacity or result in a breach of those maximum class sizes.

Some local residents expressed concerns regarding impacts to neighboring property values resulting from the “Waterfall Policy” and development of the Poquito Bayou viewshed. The Waterfall Policy would not be expected to have an impact on property values since the Air Force expects to maintain occupancy with military families. Eglin

AFB and Hurlburt Field are proposing housing at a quantity that is less than their actual requirement, and with high occupancy rates for existing units, it is unlikely that the new units would be affected by the Waterfall Policy. The Air Force has identified a development setback to minimize the impact to the shoreline and the Poquito Bayou viewshed. As a result, the Air Force believes that this mitigation would serve to minimize any potential associated impact to the viewshed or neighboring property values and that any impact would not be significant enough to affect property values. Additionally, the developer would be required to meet or exceed all applicable building codes and standards, as well as maintain housing and neighborhood grounds on a regular basis per the privatization contract.

Under this alternative, military members in privatized housing would have easy access to shopping, recreational, and medical facilities. As described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*, no adverse impacts are expected to disproportionately impact minorities or low-income populations.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations for Alternative 2 are the same as those described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

4.2.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Under Alternative 4, a combination of parcels from Alternatives 1 through 3 would be used for the MHPI. The overall socioeconomic and environmental justice impacts would be the same as those described in Section 4.2.3, *Proposed Action Commonalities*. Individual schools are not anticipated to be adversely impacted by a redistribution resulting from a relocation of the on-base housing with the exception of schools in the White Point Area; specifically, Bluewater Elementary has expressed concerns with capacity. Adding students as a result of the construction of military housing in a parcel in the White Point Area would have the potential to bring the school up to or over capacity. However, the Okaloosa County School District implemented a program in which parents have the ability to apply for waivers for their students to attend schools outside of their prescribed attendance zones. If Bluewater Elementary were to reach capacity, parents would have other schools available to choose from.

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. The following Table 4-34 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for socioeconomic and environmental justice. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact; Would occur if the action results in contributing to the growth of the local economy, i.e., increased employment, income, or services. These same beneficial impacts may also economically benefit environmental justice populations of concern.
- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Would occur if the action changes the local economy such that some individuals lose employment or income or if the population or distribution of population changes such that services cannot meet the demands of the local population. For environmental justice, these impacts would occur if adverse impacts are identified that do not disproportionately impact populations of concern.

As discussed in the analyses, socioeconomics and environmental justice have non-discretionary mitigations associated with protection of children at construction sites and near water bodies; these mitigations are included in the impact analysis, and the color coding in Table 4-34 reflects this analysis. No discretionary mitigations were identified for any of the alternatives. Specific non-discretionary mitigations for each alternative and associated parcels are described previously in the related Socioeconomics analysis sections.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect socioeconomics and environmental justice at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-34. Alternative 4 – Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice				
	Population	Employment	Schools	Housing	Environmental Justice/Protection of Children
Commonalities					
Eglin Main Base	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Green
Hurlburt Field	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Green
Camp Rudder	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Green
Camp Pinchot	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Green
Poquito Bayou	Green	Blue	Green	Blue	Green
Alternative 1					
1	Green	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Green
2	Green	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Green
3	Green	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Green
4	Green	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Green
5	Green	Blue	Yellow	Blue	Green

Alternative / Parcel	Socioeconomics and Environmental Justice				
	Population	Employment	Schools	Housing	Environmental Justice/Protection of Children
6					
7					
Alternative 2					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)					
1					
Alternative 3					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
No Action*					

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

4.3 UTILITIES

This section discusses potential impacts to utilities, which include water supply, wastewater treatment, electricity, and natural gas serving the existing and proposed project areas associated with the alternatives. Analysis focuses on assessing the ability of existing utility capacity to accommodate increased or decreased utilization, identifying potential problems related to connecting to existing utilities, and identifying coordinating and procedural requirements associated with establishing new utility infrastructure.

The Air Force would not convey existing utility mains as part of this Proposed Action and would provide utilities to the current housing units until they are all demolished, whereupon the Air Force would abandon the old lines in-place. Points of demarcation are where the lateral service line connects to the main when there is no meter or shut-off valve, otherwise it is the line side of the meter, disconnect, or junction box. In areas of new development, the developer would be responsible for obtaining utilities from off-

base for newly constructed units. Once construction was complete, the developer could either turn systems over to the local utility or to the Air Force, and all new electrical, natural gas, water, and sewer utility systems installed by the developer would be constructed in accordance with all applicable laws and regulations for ownership and operation by the local utility provider or the Government where applicable. Language clarifying utilities privatization requirements would be developed by the Air Force Center for Engineering and the Environment and the Air Force Civil Engineer Support Agency. All residents would eventually be charged a fee for utilities. Unlike civilians who might reside in MHPI housing, military members receive BAH entitlements from which an allowance is deducted for utilities.

4.3.1 Analysis Methodology

Methods for assessing existing utility systems and the environmental consequences associated with the construction and operation of MFH were the same for each of the utility components. Each base system was assessed for adequacy to provide for new utility requirements associated with the Proposed Action. MFH utility requirements were based on direct and indirect program-related demands. Direct construction utility requirements at the candidate bases are assumed to be associated with the use of water (nonpotable if available) for dust suppression during construction. This use would occur only when dust control is necessary as a result of low soil moisture levels.

Direct operational utility requirements for water, wastewater, and natural gas were calculated using an industry standard, per capita estimate for each utility system, and multiplying it by the estimated number of family members that would be residing in the housing units. Changes in the average daily demands for utility service were compared with current demands at each location. Environmental consequences on the utility resource area are related to the new requirements when measured against existing or projected utility capacity. Environmental consequences would be significant if project requirements necessitate major system upgrades that are beyond those projected by the utility system in their capital improvements plans and are necessary to maintain the existing LOS.

In addition, all new construction or major renovation must meet the requirements of Executive Order (EO) 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*, as well as the RFQ's requirement to earn the Energy Star label and its desired feature of eligibility for the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Silver Certificate, or higher. These requirements would help to minimize utility usage through development of energy-efficient facilities and use of energy-saving appliances and fixtures.

4.3.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no change would occur to the existing utility infrastructure of Eglin AFB, Hurlburt Field, or the local community associated with the

current MFH program; however, other potential actions that could have an impact on utilities at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are described in Section 2.3.1. The primary impact on existing utilities at Eglin Main Base and Hurlburt Field would result from the 2005 BRAC actions related to the relocation of the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) (7SFG[A]), the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Initial Joint Training Site (IJTS), and proposed military construction (MILCON) projects. The *Eglin BRAC Final Environmental Impact Statement* (FEIS) (U.S. Air Force, 2008a) includes a detailed summary of potential impacts from these actions.

Some of the actions represent minor fluctuations in personnel. Generally, the minor changes in levels of use are easily absorbed by the existing utility systems because none of the utilities are currently nearing their maximum permitted levels or capabilities. These types of fluctuations do not impact utilities on Eglin Main Base or Hurlburt Field.

BRAC-related actions could result in a minor increase to the base populations at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field; however, existing utility capacities for electricity, natural gas, water, and wastewater are sufficient to absorb any potential increase in consumption, and there would be no significant impact on utilities. Additionally, Okaloosa County has opened a new 10 million gallons per day (MGD) wastewater treatment plant adjacent to the existing Garnier's effluent spray field located on Eglin AFB. If utilized before the Eglin Main Base facilities close, this new facility would reduce the amount of wastewater being treated by the existing Main Base facilities.

4.3.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Potable Water and Wastewater

For potable water consumptive use and wastewater use, analysis utilized Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) estimation standards for residential wastewater flows to estimate potential usage decreases at project-specific sites. Section II.5.A.1 of FDEP Form 62-604.300(8)a, *Notification/Application for Constructing a Domestic Wastewater Collection/Transmission System*, requires that any wastewater collection or transmission system be designed to accommodate an average daily flow of 350 gallons per day, the FDEP estimate for the average daily wastewater generation per housing unit. That number, 350 gallons, is derived based on the FDEP's assumption that a single housing unit is occupied by 3.5 people, with each person producing 100 gallons of wastewater per day. This estimation is based on measurements of residential indoor water use, not by actual wastewater flow measurements. This number can be used to estimate potential decreases in potable water use as well.

For purposes of comparison, the analysis estimated average daily use/flow measurements for the existing housing areas for each of the respective utility providers using the FDEP standards, as shown in Table 4-35 (on the following page). The estimated potential decreases in potable water use and wastewater flow was calculated

by multiplying the maximum number of units potentially occurring at each location by 350 gallons per day and comparing this product to existing use.

There would be no change to the Eglin Main wastewater treatment system from the five Georgia Avenue units being utilized for non-housing purposes. The use of four units at Camp Pinchot for activities other than housing would also not result in a change since those units use a septic system. The rest of the housing locations would maintain the use of the Plew Heights wastewater treatment facility and Eglin's main water supply system, and no adverse impacts are expected. However, new construction may necessitate replacement of water distribution and wastewater collection infrastructure that is outdated and/or failing. At Camp Rudder, there would be a net increase of 10 housing units. The slight increase in water use and wastewater flow would have no adverse impacts on the water supply well system and the septic system at that location because each system currently has excess capacity.

The number of new housing units (484) at Hurlburt Field would increase over the existing number (380). The overall increase in the number of housing units would also result in a slight increase in daily water and wastewater use/flow (less than 1 MGD). Potable water for the new FAMCAMP area would either be provided from a new distribution system located on the north side of Heritage Road near the Hurlburt Field wastewater treatment plant or by connecting to an existing water main, owned by Okaloosa County Water and Sewer, which runs along the south side of Martin Luther King Boulevard near Commando Village. A wastewater collection system would be provided through the FAMCAMP with two main trunk lines, which would discharge to a new lift station. A recreational vehicle dump station would also be provided that would discharge directly to the lift station. The lift station would discharge to a new force main and connect to existing sewer. The existing dump station and lift stations would be closed (if applicable) according to the appropriate laws and regulations.

Table 4-35. Current Estimated Average Daily Usage and Flow of Potable Water and Wastewater for Existing Housing Units

Existing Housing Area	No. of Units	Estimated Average Daily Use/Flow (MGD) For Housing Units (based on FDEP standard)						
		Potable Water Supply System			Wastewater Treatment System			
		Okaloosa County Water & Sewer	Hurlburt Field	Eglin Main Base	Garnier Wastewater Facility	Hurlburt Field Advanced Wastewater Facility	Eglin Main Base Treatment Facility	Plew Heights Treatment Facility
Eglin AFB								
Main Base								
Hidden Oaks	126			0.044			0.002	0.044
Georgia Avenue	5			0.002				
Wherry/Capehart	479			0.168			0.168	
New Plew	186			0.065			0.065	
Old Plew	58			0.020			0.020	
Poquito Bayou								
Poquito Bayou	150	0.053			0.053			
Camp Pinchot								
Camp Pinchot	4	0.001			Septic			
Camp Rudder								
Camp Rudder	25	Supplied by Well			Septic			
Hurlburt Field								
Hurlburt Main								
Live Oak Terrace	110		0.039			0.039		
Pine Shadows	196		0.069			0.069		
Soundside								
Soundside Manor	74		0.026			0.026		

FDEP = Florida Department of Environmental Protection; MGD = million gallons per day

The existing capacity of the Hurlburt Field water supply and wastewater treatment systems and the Okaloosa County Water and Sewer systems are sufficient to handle the slight increase in water and wastewater use/flow, and there would be no adverse impacts. It is also possible that a new connection could be made to the new 10 MGD Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility (WRF) located adjacent to the existing Garniers effluent spray field located on Eglin AFB.

Electricity and Natural Gas

Impacts to electric and natural gas utility capacity would not occur from implementation of the Proposed Action at any of the alternative locations. Gulf Power

and Okaloosa County Gas District serve the entire county, which encompasses all existing housing areas. There is sufficient electrical and natural gas utility capacity, and any increase in usage would not have any adverse impacts. Potential impacts to these utility providers are associated with the potential for conflicts related to establishing new utilities at sites without utility connections and identifying buried utility lines that the developer must avoid during ground disturbance activities.

Demolition of the 1,404 units would require coordination with all utility providers to ensure that the developer turns off all utilities prior to demolition activities. Coordination with utility providers is necessary to identify the exact location of utility lines prior to ground-disturbing activities associated with both construction and demolition.

Areas without existing lines would require the installation of new lines. Electrical service at the new FAMCAMP area would be obtained by extending the overhead electrical feeder located east of the proposed site and running along the southbound lanes of Martin Luther King Boulevard; this feeder also currently serves Commando Village. Natural gas usage is not anticipated at the new FAMCAMP. The developer would establish new lines through coordination with Gulf Power and Okaloosa County Gas District. Where applicable, utility lines installed as part of the Proposed Action would be underground.

In summary, coordination with all utility providers prior to demolition or construction would minimize any potential impacts to existing utility infrastructure associated with disruption of buried utility lines. Areas with existing utilities would provide tie-ins for new lines, and new utility infrastructure would be coordinated with utility providers. There would be no adverse impact to electricity or natural gas utility infrastructure associated with the Proposed Action at any of the alternative locations.

4.3.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

There are no existing utilities located on any of the parcels in this area. The closest public water supply is the Bluewater Bay/Raintree system operated by Okaloosa County Water & Sewer. Wastewater from the new housing units would also need to be connected to the Okaloosa County system. The nearest wastewater treatment plant is the Niceville, Valparaiso, Okaloosa County plant in Niceville.

4.3.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

The use of Parcels 1–8 for the construction of the new MFH units on Eglin AFB would have no additional impact beyond what is discussed under the commonalities analysis in Section 4.3.3. The Eglin Main Base water supply and wastewater treatment systems and the Plew Heights Treatment Facility would continue to be utilized regardless of the location of the newly constructed housing units. The use of the undeveloped portion of Parcel 1 and the undeveloped Parcels 2–8 for new construction would require new lines and tie-ins to the existing utility infrastructure.

4.3.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The construction of an additional 35 units on Eglin Main Base (as opposed to their construction at Camp Rudder) would not result in any appreciable increase in impacts over those discussed under Alternative 2. Potential impacts would essentially be the same as those discussed for Alternative 2 except there would be less construction needed for new utility lines and tie-ins to the existing Eglin Main Base utility infrastructure.

4.3.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Since Parcels 1–5 are undeveloped, new housing construction would require new lines and tie-ins to the existing, adjacent utility infrastructure. Water for the new housing units would have to be provided from the Eglin housing area system or connections would need to be made to the Garnier Main Water System operated by Okaloosa County Water & Sewer. Wastewater discharges would require construction of new sewer lines. Treatment would be provided by the new Arbennie Pritchett WRF located just north of Parcels 2 and 3.

4.3.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-36 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for utilities. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact; Decrease in overall utility use.
- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; New utility lines and connections would be required. Existing utility capacity is sufficient.

In general, throughout the document, impact analysis considers the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action and alternatives, because these mitigations would be required to be implemented by permit or other regulatory requirements. With regards to utilities, the Air Force has not identified any non-discretionary or discretionary mitigations other than coordination with local utility providers.

The color coding in Table 4-36 provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect utilities at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-36. Alternative 4 - Utilities Summary

Alternative/Parcel	Utilities
Commonalities	
Eglin Main Base	Blue
Hurlburt Field	Green
Camp Rudder	Green
Camp Pinchot	Green
Poquito Bayou	Blue
Alternative 1	
1	Yellow
2	Yellow
3	Yellow
4	Yellow
5	Yellow
6	Yellow
7	Yellow
Alternative 2	
1	Green
2	Yellow
3	Yellow
4	Yellow
5	Yellow
6	Yellow
7	Yellow
8	Yellow
9	Green
10	Green
11	Yellow
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)	
1	Green
Alternative 3	
1	Yellow
2	Yellow
3	Yellow
4	Yellow
5	Yellow
No Action*	
	Green

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, the developer would coordinate with local utility providers for water, sewer, electrical, and natural gas utility hook-ups and development and would coordinate with all utility providers prior to ground disturbance activities to identify buried utility lines. In addition, all new construction or major renovation must meet the requirements of EO 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*, as well as the RFQ's requirement to earn the Energy Star label and its desired feature of eligibility for the LEED Silver Certificate, or higher. These requirements would help to minimize utility usage through development of energy-efficient facilities and use of energy-saving appliances and fixtures.

4.4 AIR QUALITY

4.4.1 Analysis Methodology

Potential impacts to air quality are evaluated with respect to the extent, context, and intensity of the impact in relation to relevant regulations, guidelines, and scientific documentation. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) defines significance in terms of context and intensity in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1508.27 (40 CFR 1508.27). This requires that the significance of the action must be analyzed in respect to the setting of the proposed action and based relative to the severity of the impact. To evaluate air emissions and their impact on the overall ROI, the emissions associated with the project activities are compared to the total county emissions on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, using the ROI's 2002 National Emissions Inventory (NEI) data.

For a conservative analysis, the counties were selected as the ROI instead of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA)-designated Air Quality Control Region, which is a much larger area. Calculated air emissions were compared to the annual total emissions of Okaloosa County.

The Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) version 4.3.0 is also utilized to provide a level of consistency with respect to emissions factors and calculations. The ACAM provides estimated air emissions from proposed federal actions in areas designated as nonattainment and/or maintenance for each criterion and precursor pollutant, as defined in the NAAQS. The ACAM is utilized to provide emissions for construction, demolition, grading, and paving activities by providing user inputs for each.

The air quality analysis focuses on emissions associated with the construction activities. The analysis does not address air quality issues associated with operational activities at

Eglin AFB after the completion of construction. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions are approximated using available emission factors for construction equipment. On February 18, 2010, the CEQ released its Draft NEPA Guidance on Consideration of the Effects of Climate Change and Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions, which suggests that the potential effects of GHG emissions from proposed actions are by nature global and cumulative. Given the global nature of climate change and the current state of the science, it is not useful at this time to attempt to link the emissions of CO₂-equivalent, or CO₂(e), quantified for local actions to any specific climatological change or resulting environmental impact. Therefore, the purpose of quantitative analysis of CO₂(e) GHG emissions in this EIS is for informational purposes and potential usefulness in making reasoned choices among alternatives.

With regard to demolition activities, there is the possibility of encountering asbestos. The National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for asbestos requires that asbestos-containing material (ACM) is adequately wetted with a wetting agent prior to and during demolition (40 CFR 60 subpart M). This keeps asbestos from becoming airborne while demolition or renovation is taking place. Further discussion on the method of handling ACMs and other materials such as LBP and chlordane is in Section 3.6, *Hazardous Materials and Wastes*.

All new construction or major renovation must meet the requirements of EO 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*. The RFQ requires all new housing and major renovations to earn the Energy Star label and makes eligibility for a LEED Silver certification, or higher, a desired feature. This means operational emissions from the housing will be minimized because developers are required to use mechanical equipment or fixtures incorporated for heating, cooling, ventilating, lighting, and domestic hot water usage that will meet efficiency ratings to achieve the Energy Star label.

4.4.2 No Action Alternative

Based on the projects discussed under the No Action Alternative, there would be an influx of personnel to Eglin AFB with additional facility construction and/or demolition to accommodate new groups or operations. The construction and/or demolition would cause temporary increases in air emissions in the region during these activities. Increased population would cause a lasting increase from vehicular emissions from daily commuting and associated families' use of vehicles. With the implementation of the BRAC decision, aircraft emissions are expected to increase from current levels. The overall air quality of the ROI is good and despite temporary increases from construction/demolition and increases in ongoing vehicle, aircraft, and associated equipment emissions, the Air Force does not expect significant impacts to the regional air quality.

4.4.3 Commonalities Across All Alternatives

Regardless of alternative selected, a total of 1,404 units would be demolished, and 1,477 new units would be constructed, along with additional associated surface area and other nonhousing facilities as described under the Proposed Action. As a result, air emissions from these activities are not alternative dependent as the impact would be the same regardless of alternative chosen. Consequently, air quality impacts for all alternatives are discussed under this section.

The ROI for air quality is Okaloosa County, in which the various parcels are located. As the ROI does not change regardless of the location, the air quality analysis discussed in the commonalities would apply to all alternatives.

For the analysis, emissions associated with the project activities are compared to the total county emissions on an individual pollutant-by-pollutant basis. Impacts are evaluated based on the extent, context, and intensity of the impact in relation to the setting of the Proposed Action and based relative to the severity of the impact. CO₂ is not a criteria pollutant, and no good baselines are available for meaningful comparison at this time. The air analysis focused on the emissions associated with construction and demolition activities—the main issues generated by the alternatives. Air quality issues associated with the operation of facilities other than housing units (e.g., community centers) was included as part of the first year of construction.

Air emissions for the first year are expected to be greater, since 40 percent of the demolition and construction would be completed then, with 15 percent annual project completion in the subsequent years. Emissions expected from project activities are summarized in Table 4-37.

The highest pollutant percentage is for PM, which is 3.25 percent of the ROI's total emissions based on the USEPA 2002 NEI. Table 4-38 summarizes the project emissions annually. Particulate matter would have the highest emission rate at 283 tons per year in the first year and 213 tons per year in the following years. Emissions from construction and demolition activities would cause temporary and short-term increases to the local air quality region. No significant impacts are expected to the regional air quality.

CO₂ emissions were estimated for construction equipment use and vehicle emissions from worker commutes. As there are currently no standards or regulations with which to compare this value, it is provided only for informational purposes.

Table 4-37. Construction Emissions over the Life of the Project

Source Category		Emissions (tons/year)				
		CO	NO _x	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	VOC
Emissions Year 1	Demolition	0.000	0.000	5.784	0.000	0.000
	Grading Equipment	2.503	9.419	0.774	0.956	1.001
	Grading Operations	0.000	0.000	276.185	0.000	0.000
	Acres Paved	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.075
	Mobile Equipment	4.117	9.817	0.792	1.214	0.897
	Non-Residential Arch. Ctgs.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.073
	Residential Arch. Ctgs.	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	63.927
	Stationary Equipment	27.921	0.723	0.021	0.037	1.045
	Workers Trips	33.518	1.663	0.281	0.000	1.535
	Total Year 1	68.058	21.622	283.837	2.206	68.553
Annual Emissions Years 2-5	Demolition	0.000	0.000	2.166	0.000	0.000
	Grading Equipment	1.902	7.158	0.588	0.726	0.761
	Grading Operations	0.000	0.000	209.901	0.000	0.000
	Acres Paved	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028
	Mobile Equipment	3.549	8.463	0.683	1.047	0.774
	Non-Residential Arch. Ctgs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
	Residential Arch. Ctgs	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	23.977
	Stationary Equipment	24.070	0.623	0.018	0.032	0.901
	Workers Trips	12.549	0.623	0.105	0.000	0.575
	Annual Total Years 2-5	42.069	16.867	213.461	1.805	27.015

arch. ctgs = architectural coatings; CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns; SO₂ = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound

Table 4-38. MFH Construction and Demolition Air Emissions

Project Year	Emissions (tons/year)					
	CO	NO _x	PM	SO _x	VOC	CO ₂
1	68.06	21.62	283.84	2.21	68.55	2,899.28
2	42.07	16.87	213.46	1.80	27.01	2,158.90
3	42.07	16.87	213.46	1.80	27.01	2,158.90
4	42.07	16.87	213.46	1.80	27.01	2,158.90
5	42.07	16.87	213.46	1.80	27.01	2,158.90
Highest Annual Emissions	68.06	21.62	283.84	2.21	68.55	2,899.28
Okaloosa County	63,273.74	7,132.43	8,735.85	838.65	10,332.94	243.12 MMT ²
Highest Annual Emissions as a percent of the County Emissions	0.11%	0.30%	3.25%	0.26%	0.66%	--

CO = carbon monoxide; CO₂ = carbon dioxide; MMT = million metric tons; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM₁₀ = particulate matter with a diameter of less than or equal to 10 microns; SO₂ = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound

¹ Carbon dioxide emissions were not calculated in the Air Conformity Applicability Model (ACAM) and are provided for informational purposes.

² Carbon dioxide emissions are compared to Florida state's 10-year average of greenhouse gas emissions (1997-2007) reported in million metric tons (MMT)

The ROI is Okaloosa County, and all alternatives are within Okaloosa County. While there may be some slight differences between alternatives in the amount of mobile emissions (construction worker trips to and from job sites, and resident-related trips such as shopping, etc.), the parcels are relatively close between alternatives, and there would not be any appreciable difference in air emissions between alternatives and resultant impacts from that analyzed. Operational emissions (home heating and cooling, etc.), would likely be less than those of the baseline condition due to implementation of Energy Star rating requirements, and the difference in emissions associated with resident trips would be marginal given that most residents would continue to live in the same general area (i.e., on or within a few miles of Eglin Main Base).

4.4.4 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Regardless of the mixture of parcels chosen the impacts would be the same as previously discussed. Table 4-39 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for air quality. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Pollutants that have elevated emission levels but are less than the 10-percent criteria.

The color coding in Table 4-39 reflects the degree of impact without consideration of any mitigations outside those required by law as a result of regulatory/permits that would be required as part of the Proposed Action and alternatives. As discussed in the analyses, permit-related requirements (i.e., “permit mitigations”) that would be part of the Proposed Action and alternatives as required by law (e.g., Title V permit) were included in the analyses of impacts because these “permit mitigations” would be implemented regardless of the outcome of the analysis. This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect air quality at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-39. Alternative 4 – Air Quality Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Air Quality				
	CO	NO _x	PM	SO _x	VOC
Commonalities					
Eglin Main Base					
Hurlburt Field					
Camp Rudder					
Camp Pinchot					
Poquito Bayou					
Alternative 1					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
Alternative 2					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)					
1					
Alternative 3					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
No Action*					

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

CO = carbon monoxide; NO_x = nitrogen oxides; PM = particulate matter; SO₂ = sulfur dioxide; VOC = volatile organic compound

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, all new construction or major renovation must meet requirements of EO 13514, *Guiding Principles for Federal Leadership in High Performance and Sustainable Buildings*. The RFQ requires all new housing and major renovations to earn the Energy Star label and makes eligibility for a LEED Silver certification, or higher, a desired feature. This means operational emissions from the housing will be minimized because developers are required to use mechanical equipment or fixtures incorporated for heating, cooling, ventilating, lighting, and domestic hot water usage that will meet efficiency ratings to achieve the Energy Star label.

Discretionary mitigations to decrease particulate matter emissions during site preparation activities (i.e., grading) includes using water on soil piles and exposed surfaces from grading activities to decrease particulate releases. For hauling soil, particulate matter emissions may be decreased by using at least 2 feet of freeboard and/or a secured cover and driving on watered unpaved roads or on paved roads to the greatest extent possible.

4.5 SAFETY

This section addresses potential consequences associated with safety. The analyses focused on how and to what degree the proposed activities would increase or decrease safety risks to military personnel, to the public, and to property. Specifically, this section discusses potential issues associated with job site safety.

4.5.1 Analysis Methodology

The analyses focused on how and to what degree the proposed activities increase or decrease safety risks to military personnel, the public, and property. If any proposed activity indicated a major variance from existing conditions, it would be considered an adverse safety impact. The Air Force's capability to adequately manage any associated potential risks was then assessed. A significant impact was defined as an increase in safety risks to personnel from implementation of any phase of the Proposed Action over those risks that are encountered in typical day-to-day operations at the installations.

4.5.2 No Action Alternative

The environmental consequences for projects associated with the No Action Alternative would be the same as those described in the following section, *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur. Additionally, there are no aspects of projects under the No Action Alternative that would cause significant impacts to any element of the Proposed Action commonalities or alternatives discussed below.

4.5.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

All Existing Housing Areas

Job Site Safety - Ground operations and maintenance activities on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field would continue to be conducted using the same processes and procedures as under current operations. All actions would be accomplished by technically qualified personnel and would be conducted in accordance with applicable Air Force safety requirements, approved technical data, and Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health (AFOSH) standards.

To support the proposed alternatives, new housing units would be constructed, while other units would be altered or demolished. No unique construction practices or materials are required to construct these housing units. During construction or demolition, standard industrial safety standards and best management practices (BMPs) would be followed. These would include implementing procedures to ensure that equipment guards, housekeeping, and personal protective equipment are in place; establishing programs and procedures for lockout, right-to-know, confined space, hearing conservation, forklift operations, and so on; conducting employee safety orientations and performing regular safety inspections; and developing a plan of action for the correction of any identified hazards. No unusual job site safety risks are expected from these activities.

Demolition of existing housing units with chlordane-impacted soils must also consider the safety of construction workers. Prior to disturbing these soils, the developer would determine chlordane concentrations, which would be compared to Florida and USEPA human-health risk-based screening levels. Based on USEPA guidance, legally applied chlordane is not required to be remediated under either the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 or the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976. Soil impacted with pesticide used for its intended purpose can be managed in place. Therefore, as long as disturbed soils are left on-site and covered with topsoil, there is no need for additional sampling or reporting.

Should soils need to be removed, transported, treated and/or disposed off-base, RCRA regulations would apply. These soils would be characterized for the presence of chlordane to determine whether they should be disposed as solid waste or hazardous waste. If soils were classified as hazardous waste, transport and disposal documentation records, including signed manifests, would be required. Implementation of these management requirements would mitigate any adverse impacts resulting from chlordane.

During construction, measures would be taken to prevent fugitive dusts of airborne soil particles and personnel would comply with 29 CFR 1926, *Safety and Health Regulations for Construction*. No unusual safety risks are expected from demolition activities.

The developer would remove asbestos and LBP from the area, as required, thus providing beneficial impacts through elimination of potential exposure of MFH residents to asbestos and LBPs. (Note: asbestos and LBP would not be removed in cases where it does not pose a concern. For example, in historic structures, the developer may not remove asbestos material or LBP if the material is encapsulated or is not friable.) As discussed, project planning and implementation of proper handling and disposal techniques would offset the potential for any adverse impacts.

Safety concerns for children are associated with construction and demolition activities and the location of housing areas near water. While C&D activities would not use explosive or hazardous materials, other unique risks to children exist. The project design and lease agreement for the developer performing these activities would be required to include safety precautions to protect children in the residential areas surrounding the work sites. Such safety precautions would include adequate measures to restrict access to C&D sites, given that children may be attracted to these areas to play. Additionally, the developer would be required to consider all aspects of child safety during work and nonwork hours. This would include restricted access during work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours and the minimization of slip/trip/fall hazards associated with C&D activities.

Potential safety concerns for children may exist for operation of housing areas near the waterfront (at Soundside Manor, the Poquito Bayou Expansion area, and Capehart/Wherry). It is reasonable to conclude that risks may arise from children playing in or around Santa Rosa Sound, Poquito Bayou, or Garnier's Bayou who are unsupervised, without a personal flotation device, or unable to swim. These water areas may be attractive to children for play. Safety precautions near the waterfront for child protection would be required. The developer would consider modifying precautionary measures applied to housing sites for the waterfront area. The developer would erect signs at the waterfront to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard, and would emphasize the need to supervise children up to the age of 14 and for children to use a personal flotation device. If possible, the developer would locate emergency equipment close to the waterfront area.

Children are more sensitive to noise than adults. Mild hearing loss as a child or young adult may set the stage for significant premature hearing loss. Noise associated with the MFH project would mostly come from construction and demolition equipment. Noise analysis results, discussed in Section 4.7, *Noise*, find that the sounds from these activities would be intermittent and short in duration, and would not contribute in any appreciable manner to the existing noise environment. As a result, the Air Force does not anticipate special risks to children from construction noise.

4.5.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Parcels 1-7 are undeveloped; therefore, there is no potential for encountering chlordane-impacted soils from historic pesticide applications in housing areas. For other issues associated with job site safety, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.5.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Where housing previously existed in Parcel 1, any chlordane-contaminated soils would be handled as described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. For other issues associated with job site safety, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.5.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

There are no environmental consequences associated with job site safety for Subalternative 2a not previously discussed under Alternative 2 or *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.5.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcels 1–5

Parcels 1–5 are undeveloped; therefore, there is no potential for encountering chlordane-impacted soils from historic pesticide applications in housing areas. For other issues associated with job site safety, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.5.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-40 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for safety. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; A major variance from existing safety conditions.

The color coding in Table 4-40 reflects the degree of impact with consideration of non-discretionary mitigations that would be required as part of the Proposed Action and alternatives. Non-discretionary mitigations associated with safety include compliance with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) standards. Given the OSHA requirements, the Air Force has not identified any other requirements or safety mitigations.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect safety at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at

the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel's potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-40. Alternative 4 – Safety Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Safety	
	Job Site Safety	Exposure to Chlordane in Soils
Commonalities		
Eglin Main Base		
Hurlburt Field		
Camp Rudder		
Camp Pinchot		
Poquito Bayou		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
Alternative 2		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)		
1		
Alternative 3		
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
No Action*		

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, all actions would be accomplished by technically qualified personnel and would be conducted in accordance with applicable Air Force safety requirements, approved technical data, and OSHA and AFOSH standards, thus minimizing potential worksite and job-related accidents and injuries. The developer would include maintenance of restricted access during work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours, and the minimization of slip/trip/fall hazards associated with construction and demolition activities.

One non-discretionary mitigation would require the developer to evaluate chlordane concentrations in areas with chlordane-impacted soils prior to disturbing these soils. As required, measures would be taken to prevent fugitive dusts of airborne soil particles. Implementation of these actions would preclude the potential for any significant impacts.

4.6 HAZARDOUS MATERIALS AND WASTE

This section addresses potential consequences associated with hazardous materials and hazardous waste management. Specific issues addressed include hazardous materials and waste management, Environmental Restoration Program (ERP) sites, asbestos and LBP in structures, and chlordane in soils.

4.6.1 Analysis Methodology

The analyses focused on how and to what degree the alternatives affect hazardous materials usage and the management and hazardous waste generation and management. Potential impacts related to hazardous materials and solid and hazardous wastes were analyzed based on the following criteria:

- *Result in an increased likelihood of an uncontrolled release of hazardous materials that could contaminate soil, surface/ground water, or air, such as a petroleum spill from storage tanks or construction equipment.* The analyses identified activities associated with the Proposed Action and, using process knowledge or other available data, predicted the types and hazardous materials that would likely be used during these activities. A significant impact would result if implementation of the Proposed Action resulted in the use of hazardous materials with which are highly toxic or have a potential to cause severe environmental damage (e.g., extremely hazardous substances as listed in the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act Title III).
- *Generation of solid and hazardous wastes types or quantities that could not be accommodated by the current management system, as could result from the generation of waste classified as acute, which are very toxic and can be fatal to humans in small amounts.* The analyses identified activities associated with the Proposed Action and, using process knowledge or other available data, predicted the types of hazardous wastes that would likely be generated from these processes/activities. Significant impacts were identified if the proposed actions resulted in generation of waste in such quantities as to affect the current hazardous waste generator classification of the installation or pose unique disposal problems.
- *Potential for adverse impacts to an existing ERP site, as could be caused by disturbing the ground in a site identified as having contaminated soil, or by causing damage to existing site remediation infrastructures (e.g., pumps, tanks) from proposed activities.* The analysis methodology identified existing ERP sites and compared the

locations of these sites with the locations of proposed activities. Significant impacts were identified when proposed activities overlapped existing ERP sites. In these cases, site-specific conditions, such as the existence of land use controls, were analyzed against proposed construction/training activities to assess the extent of impacts.

- *Potential for adverse health and safety impacts from the presence of asbestos-containing building material (ACBM), LBP, and chlordane in and around MFH units.* The analyses evaluated whether activities associated with the Proposed Action posed any unusual risks to military personnel, visitors, nearby residents, and the general public off-site from exposure to these materials.

4.6.2 No Action Alternative

The environmental consequences for projects associated with the No Action Alternative would be the same as those described in the following section, *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur. Additionally, there are no aspects of projects under the No Action Alternative that would cause significant impacts to any element of the Proposed Action commonalities or alternatives discussed below.

4.6.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

All Existing Housing Areas

Hazardous Materials – Hazardous materials are employed at Eglin AFB to support a variety of mission activities. The Department of Defense Pollution Prevention Strategy established an aggressive program to reduce or eliminate toxic chemicals and extremely hazardous substances associated with new weapons systems. The program integrates environmental considerations into acquisition documentation, strategies, plans, and the planning and awarding of contracts.

New housing units would be constructed/renovated utilizing normal construction methods, which would limit the use, to the extent possible, of hazardous materials. Petroleum products, (e.g., fuel for equipment) and other hazardous materials (e.g., paints and solvents) would be used during construction/renovation activities. These materials would be stored in the proper containers, employing secondary containment as necessary to prevent/limit accidental spills.

Both installations have developed emergency response procedures and site-specific contingency plans for all hazardous materials locations. All spills and accidental discharges of petroleum products or hazardous materials would be reported to the Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field Spill/Emergency Response Coordinator. The installation Spill/Emergency Response Coordinator would oversee all cleanup activities and would ensure that cleanup activities were conducted according to established procedures.

Hazardous Wastes – There is a potential for housing construction activities to generate small quantities of hazardous wastes because many paints, solvents, and other chemicals used in construction/renovation activities can be hazardous waste when disposed or spilled. Additionally, renovation/demolition of older housing units could result in the production of LBP or asbestos wastes, as well as generation of thermostats and fluorescent lamps containing mercury or ballasts containing polychlorinated biphenyls. The management of these wastes would be performed according to prescribed procedures already in place (e.g., properly characterizing, storing, and disposing of these wastes). There is also a pollution prevention plan designed to prevent or reduce pollution, reduce safety and health risks, and recycle wastes when possible. Wastes that cannot be recycled are disposed of in a manner approved by the USEPA, at licensed facilities.

Environmental Restoration Program Sites – Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate impacts from the presence of ERP sites. Planned construction activities would avoid all ERP sites, such as water towers in MFH areas.

Asbestos – Asbestos debris may be generated as a result of proposed building demolition or renovation activities. Asbestos-containing materials, such as mastic and floor tiles, have been identified in older housing units on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. FDEP requires contractors to notify applicable state and local agencies before demolition or renovation of buildings that contain certain threshold amounts of asbestos. The developer would be required to provide written notification to FDEP at least 10 working days before beginning the demolition or any asbestos removal project. Consequently, asbestos surveys would have to be performed on buildings (that have not already undergone survey) prior to any renovation/demolition activities. The developer would also be required to implement appropriate air quality monitoring and containment requirements to mitigate exposure to workers or other personnel.

Proper disposal of asbestos wastes would be conducted as directed by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 61.40–157]. Contractor personnel would have to be trained and certified. Also, the contractor would need to submit an asbestos work/disposal plan for any demolition. Transport and disposal documentation records, including signed manifests, would also be required. Implementation of these management requirements would mitigate any adverse impacts resulting from ACBM. Asbestos would not be employed for new construction; therefore, there would be beneficial impacts associated with the removal of existing ACBM.

Lead-Based Paint – LBP debris may be generated as a result of proposed building demolition or renovation activities. Materials containing LBP have been found in older buildings on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Demolition/renovation of structures known to contain LBP would be conducted in accordance with applicable regulations.

Proper disposal of lead-containing wastes would also be conducted in accordance with state and federal regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 and OSHA. Further, these wastes would be accompanied by a waste manifest and disposed at a state-approved facility. The appropriate management of LBP is not expected to create adverse impacts. LBP would not be employed for new construction; therefore, there would be beneficial impacts from the removal of existing LBP.

Chlordane – Chlordane was used in the past in MFH areas for the control of subterranean termites. Based on USEPA guidance, legally applied chlordane is not required to be remediated under either CERCLA or RCRA. Soil contaminated with pesticide used for its intended purpose can be managed in-place. Therefore, as long as disturbed soils are left on-site and covered with top soil, there is no need for additional sampling or reporting. However, should soils need to be removed, transported, treated and/or disposed of off-base, RCRA regulations would apply to the identification, transportation, and disposal of this material. Some chlorinated pesticides may potentially require disposal as hazardous waste based on waste characterization sampling at time of disposal. Demolition of homes with chlordane-impacted soils must also consider the safety of construction workers. Prior to disturbing these soils, construction workers would be given notice of chlordane presence during site safety briefings, provided material safety data sheets for chlordane, and standard health and safety practices in accordance with 29 CFR 1926, Safety and Health Regulations for Construction would be implemented. During construction, efforts should be made to prevent fugitive dusts of airborne soil particles.

4.6.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Alternative 1 – Parcels 1–7

Parcels 1–7 are undeveloped; therefore, there is no potential for encountering asbestos, LBP, or chlordane-impacted soils from historic use in housing areas. There are also no documented ERP sites present. However, should any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered during development activities in any areas, construction would cease and the Eglin AFB Environmental Management Restoration branch would be contacted immediately. Implementation of these actions would preclude the potential for any significant impacts. For other issues associated with hazardous materials and wastes, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.6.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Alternative 2 – Parcels 1–11

Parcels 1, 9, and 10 are partially developed; potential issues and associated environmental consequences are similar to those described under the Proposed Action

Commonalities. Parcels 2–8 and 11 are undeveloped; therefore, there is no potential for encountering asbestos, LBP, or chlordane-impacted soils from historic use in these areas. There are also no documented ERP sites present. For other issues associated with hazardous materials and wastes, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.6.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

There are no environmental consequences associated with hazardous materials and wastes for Subalternative 2a not previously discussed under Alternative 2 or *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.6.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcels 1–5

Parcels 1–5 are undeveloped; therefore, there is no potential for encountering asbestos, LBP, or chlordane-impacted soils from historic use in housing areas. There are also no documented ERP sites present. For other issues associated with hazardous materials and wastes, there are no environmental consequences which were not previously discussed under *Proposed Action Commonalities*. As such, no adverse impacts would occur.

4.6.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-41 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for hazardous materials and waste. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact; Reduces exposure potential to personnel and residents.
- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Disturbs chlordane contaminated soils, requires hazardous material abatement.

The color coding in Table 4-41 reflects the degree of impact considering implementation of non-discretionary mitigations. Such mitigations include asbestos controls and contaminated soil handling/disposal requirements; a list of mitigations is provided after the table. Given OSHA, NESHAP, CERCLA, and RCRA requirements, the Air Force has not identified any discretionary mitigations over and above the non-discretionary mitigations required.

Table 4-41. Alternative 4 – Hazardous Materials and Waste Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Hazardous Materials / Waste			
	Hazardous Materials/Waste Management	Asbestos/LBP Management	ERP Sites	Chlordane in Soils
Commonalities				
Eglin Main Base				
Hurlburt Field				
Camp Rudder				
Cam Pinchot				
Poquito Bayou				
Alternative 1				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
Alternative 2				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)				
1				
Alternative 3				
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
No Action*				

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect hazardous materials and waste at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The primary issue associated with hazardous materials and wastes are potential releases of hazardous materials during construction activities. These activities would utilize standard construction methods, limiting the use of hazardous materials to the maximum extent possible. Compliance with Air Force best construction practices, including adherence to the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasure Plans, is standard practice/procedure and would further reduce the potential for adverse impacts associated with spills and hazardous materials and waste handling.

As standard practice/procedure, the FDEP requires the contractor to notify applicable state and local agencies before demolition or renovation of buildings that contain certain threshold amounts of asbestos. The developer must provide written notification to the FDEP at least 10 working days before beginning the demolition or any asbestos removal project. Consequently, the developer must conduct asbestos surveys on buildings (that have not already undergone survey) prior to renovation/demolition.

As part of Air Force procedures at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, the developer would be required to implement the following as part of project activities to minimize potential impacts associated with hazardous materials:

- The developer would be required to submit all construction project programming documents, designs, and contracts to both the 96th Civil Engineer Group/Environmental Compliance Branch and the 1st Special Operations Civil Engineer Squadron Asset Management.
- The developer would be required to conduct LBP surveys for the alteration or demolition of an existing housing structure (unless conducted previously).
- The developer would be required to stipulate appropriate abatement and disposal requirements for LBP in project designs.
- The developer would be required to conduct asbestos surveys on buildings that have not been previously surveyed and utilize a certified contractor when removing ACBMs. Project personnel would be required to adhere to established procedures set forth for the safe handling and transport of these materials as outlined in Eglin's Hazardous Materials Management Plan.
- Planned construction activities would avoid all ERP sites, such as water towers in MFH areas. Regardless, should any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered during development activities in any areas, construction would cease and the Eglin AFB Environmental Management Restoration branch would be contacted immediately. Implementation of these actions would preclude the potential for any significant impacts.

4.7 NOISE

4.7.1 Analysis Methodology

Because construction activities would be relatively constant and would occur in residential areas, construction noise is evaluated in this EIS. Construction noise was evaluated using Roadway Construction Noise Model (RCNM) version 1.00, the Federal Highway Administration's standard model for the prediction of construction noise (USDOT, 2006). RCNM has the capability to model types of construction equipment that would be expected to be the dominant construction-related noise sources associated with this action. All construction noise analyses were assumed to make use of a standard set of construction equipment. Construction noise is expected to be limited to normal working hours (7:00 AM to 5:00 PM). Construction noise impacts are quantified using the 8-hour noise level equivalent ($L_{eq(8)}$) noise metric as calculated on an average busy working day during construction.

Construction noise was evaluated for one construction site and may be applied to each of the sites individually for potential negative effects to sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the construction site. Construction noise was evaluated at various distances from the construction equipment. Noise levels were evaluated for receptors at 100-foot increments. Noise abatement measures were not considered in this analysis, as it is unknown if abatement procedures would be utilized; this provides for a more conservative analysis. The same types of equipment are assumed to be used on each construction site. Annoyance and the possibility of adverse health effects increase at noise levels above 65 A-weighted decibels (dBA); therefore, areas exposed to noise levels above 65 dBA are considered to be significantly impacted.

The F-35 aircraft operational noise is discussed in this analysis by using two methods of determining impacts. The first method is for populations exposed to operational noises in the 65 to 75 dB DNL range. The Schultz curve defines a generally accepted dose-response relationship between transportation noise and annoyance. This relationship, as updated by Finegold in 1994 (Finegold et al., 1994), was used to estimate noise annoyance levels in the communities surrounding installations proposed to support JSF training. Of the population that would be exposed to noise at greater than 75 dB DNL, approximately 37 percent to more than 70 percent (depending on their exact exposure level) would be expected to be highly annoyed by noise. A higher percentage of the population can be expected to be annoyed to a degree less than "highly" annoyed.

The National Academy of Sciences 1977 report, *Guidelines for Preparing Environmental Impact Statements on Noise* (National Research Council [NRC]/National Academy of Sciences [NAS], 1977) states that community response to noise in these areas (greater than 75 dBA) can be expected to be "very severe." Although permanent hearing loss is unlikely, temporary threshold shifts may occur depending on an individual's outdoor exposure to aircraft noise events. Approximately 12 to 37 percent of the individuals

exposed to noise between 65 and 75 dB DNL would be expected to be highly annoyed by noise. Community reaction in these areas is expected to range between “significant” and “severe.”

For noise levels greater than 75 dB DNL, it is recommended that a potential hearing loss be calculated for the affected population. This is assessed using a noise induced hearing loss in terms of the Noise-Induced Permanent Threshold Shift (NIPTS), which is a quantity that defines the permanent change in hearing level, or threshold, caused by exposure to noise (USEPA, 1982). For noise exposure within the 80 to 81 dB DNL contour line, the expected lifetime average value of NIPTS (hearing-loss) is 3.0 dB. The most sensitive of the population would be expected to show no more degradation to their hearing than experiencing a 7.0 dB average NIPTS hearing loss at the 80 to 81 dB DNL. The actual noise exposure for any person living in the at-risk area is determined by the time that person is outdoors and directly exposed to the noise. The majority of those living within the applicable DNL contour would not be resident during daytime hours; they may be at work, school, or involved in other activities outside the at-risk area. Many will be inside their homes, thus, exposed to lower noise levels, benefiting from the noise attenuation provided by the house structure. As the actual activity profile is impossible to generalize, it is assumed that residents are fully exposed to the DNL level of noise appropriate for their residence location. According to the USEPA documents titled *Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect Public Health and Welfare with an Adequate Margin of Safety* and *Public Health and Welfare Criteria for Noise*, changes in hearing level of less than 5 dB are generally not considered noticeable or significant. At-risk populations, such as children, and the impacts from noise are also discussed in Section 4.2, *Socioeconomics*.

Concerns regarding noise relate to certain potential impacts such as hearing loss, nonauditory health effects, annoyance, speech interference, and sleep interference. Impact analysis evaluated construction and demolition noise using a representative maximum noise scenario based on the upper-range housing unit density of six units per acre. Residential noise also represents a long-term change to the existing noise environment. Analysis evaluated potential impacts to the existing noise environment associated with additional residential noise using this scenario. Impact analysis considered and compared noise associated with operational activities, human presence at the installation, transportation related noise, and C&D activities associated with the alternatives to current conditions in order to assess impacts.

Construction and demolition would occur over a multiyear period, and at any one time, a few projects at multiple locations would be expected to be ongoing simultaneously. Therefore, the Air Force expects the noise associated with active construction sites to be intermittent and transitory over time. The analysis assumed that the primary sources of noise during these activities would be truck and vehicle traffic, heavy earth-moving equipment, and other construction equipment or infrastructure powered by internal combustion engines used on-site.

Using the RCNM, construction equipment was assumed for demolition and construction activities to give noise levels at various distances from the project site. Noise levels were calculated as an equivalent noise level (average acoustic energy) over an eight-hour period (i.e., the $L_{eq(8)}$). The maximum sound level shows the sound level of the loudest piece of equipment, which is generally the driver of the $L_{eq(8)}$ sound level. Table 4-42 shows the noise levels expected at receptor distances at 100-foot increments.

Table 4-42. Demolition and Construction Noise

Receptor Distance (feet)	Max Sound Level (dBA)	Sound Level (dBA) ($L_{eq(8)}$)
Demolition		
100	75.6	76.7
200	69.6	70.6
300	66.1	67.1
400	63.6	64.6
500	61.7	62.7
Construction		
100	79.2	80.2
200	73.1	74.2
300	69.6	70.7
400	67.1	68.2
500	65.2	66.2

dBA = A-weighted decibel; $L_{eq(8)}$ = equivalent noise level (average acoustic energy) over an eight-hour period

Onsite, all workers potentially exposed to elevated noise associated with their activities would comply with all hearing-protective requirements specified by OSHA. Any military/federal civilians visiting onsite would adhere to the Air Force standard, which is more stringent (85 dBA versus the 90-dBA OSHA standard).

Offsite, noise experienced on a day-to-day basis depends on the specific activity underway and its proximity to the site edge where a receptor may be present. The relatively low time-averaged noise levels calculated indicate that neither project-related demolition or construction activities would be excessively intrusive.

Most, if not all, of the areas involving demolition and construction are situated within areas already exposed to some form of noise from airfield operations and vehicular highway traffic. Construction noise emanating offsite would probably be noticeable in the immediate site vicinity but would not be expected to create adverse impacts. construction and demolition-related noise is intermittent and transitory and would cease at the completion of the project. Restricting C&D activities on weekends and holidays and maintaining normal working hours during weekdays would serve to further minimize potential adverse impacts to local neighborhoods from noise associated with these activities.

The Sound exposure level (SEL) metric, as described in Section 3.7.1, is used in the following analysis for comparing fast-moving and slow-moving aircraft. SEL does not

directly represent the sound level heard at any given time; rather, it provides a measure of the total sound exposure for an entire event compressed into one second. This metric is a good predictor of several noise impacts including sleep disturbance and speech interference

4.7.2 No Action Alternative

In the No Action Alternative, the projects considered are primarily construction projects. Construction noise would cause localized (within 500 feet of the project site) increases in noise during construction activities and would decrease once construction is complete. The project that would have the greatest impact on the noise environment is the Eglin BRAC action. The BRAC action would bring the F-35 aircraft training operations and the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) (7SFG(A)) to Eglin AFB. The F-35 aircraft noise would dominate the noise environment. The F-35 noise contours for the preferred alternative (Alternative 1A) of the F-35 SEIS were used to determine potential noise impacts from air operations to the existing residential areas discussed in this document. This scenario is for 59 F-35 aircraft operating from Eglin Main Base, without the limitations imposed on Runway 19 by the February 2009 ROD for the BRAC FEIS (the “BRAC ROD”). While the existing conditions are represented by the No Action Alternative in the F-35 SEIS (59 F-35 aircraft operating from Eglin Main Base, with BRAC ROD-imposed limitations on Runway 19), those conditions will change over time because the Runway 19 limitations are not sustainable. However, since the Air Force could select any alternative in the F-35 SEIS, including the No Action Alternative, Chapter 6 provides analysis of the potential impacts of each alternative in the F-35 SEIS upon each alternative in this EIS.

Without the implementation of the MHPI, the noise from the F-35 aircraft would affect residents at the current residential areas. The DNL is typically used to determine potential annoyance to affected populations. The Wherry housing area is in the 65 to 70 dB DNL contours (50 to 61 percent of the population may be highly annoyed), and the Capehart housing area is in the 65 to 75 dB DNL contours (61 to 74 percent of population may be highly annoyed) (Figure 4-9). Based on F-35 SEIS data (Draft 2010), receptors located in Capehart housing would experience 177 aircraft noise events with an interior sound level greater than 50 dB L_{max} per average operating day (24-hour period). L_{max} is a measure of the loudest noise level occurring during a noise event. The 50 dB L_{max} threshold was chosen because an average home built to modern building codes, in a “windows closed” environment, provides 25 dB reduction from outdoor noise sources. This may result in some level of interruption of one’s activities such as conversing, watching television, or talking on the telephone.

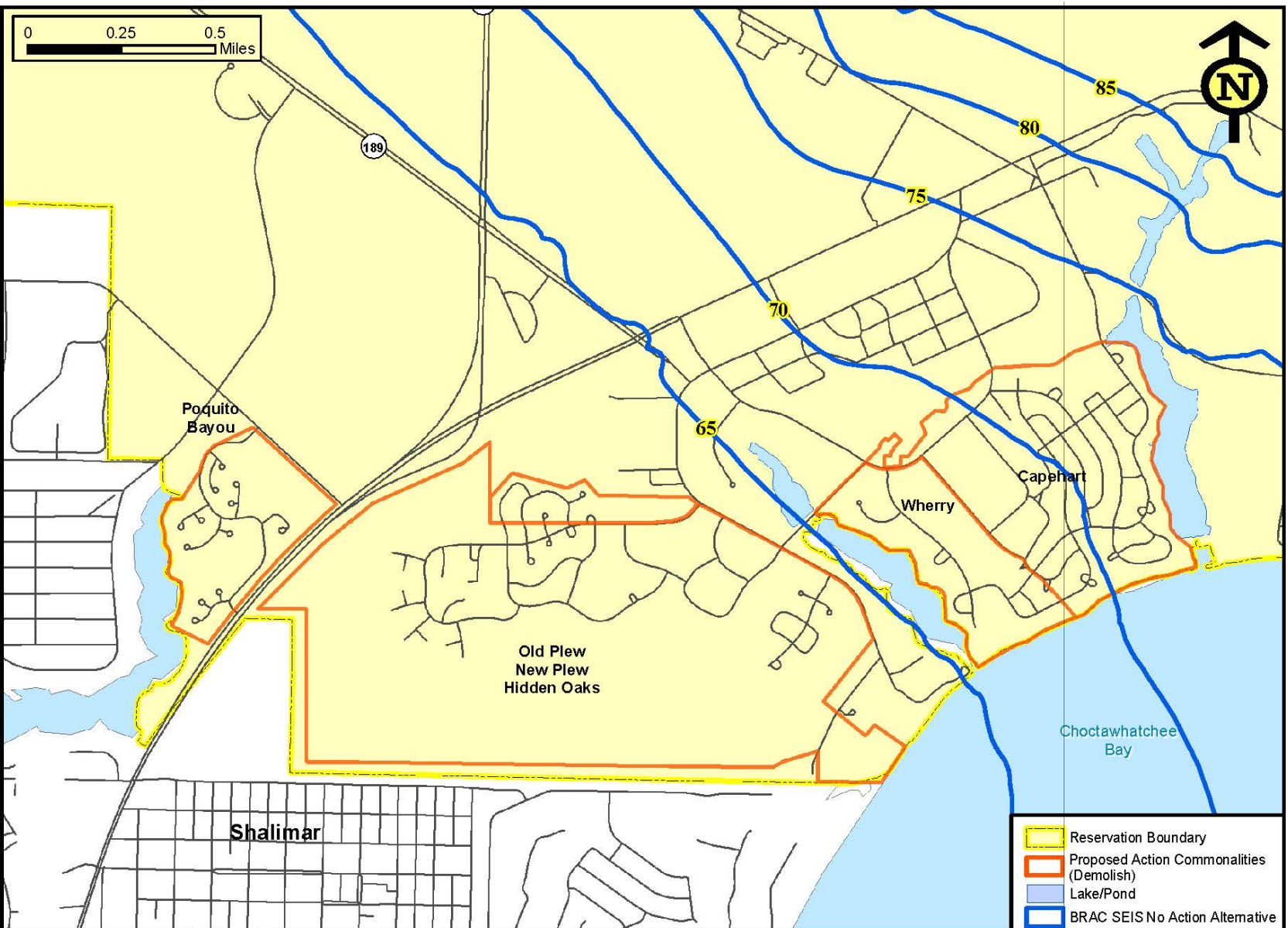


Figure 4-9. MHPI No Action Alternative Current Housing Areas and the F-35 SEIS
No Action Alternative Noise Contours

The current Wherry and Capehart housing areas would be subject to aircraft sound exposure levels (SELs) of 99 dB to 112 dB. (While this metric gives a measure of the exposure of the entire acoustic event, it does not represent the sound level heard at any given time.) This level may result in sleep interruptions in approximately 30 percent of the affected population. Current residents would be subjected to increased aircraft noise, which would cause potential increase in annoyance and speech/sleep interruption.

Whenever possible, residential land use should be located below 65 dB DNL according to Air Force land use recommendations, otherwise outdoor-to-indoor noise level reduction measures would be required to reduce the level of noise affecting the residents. A minimum 25-dB noise level reduction is required to be exhibited in construction or renovation in areas exposed to noise at 65–70 dB DNL, and a 30-dB noise level reduction is required to be exhibited in construction or renovation in areas exposed to 70–75 dB DNL.

Individuals spending much of their time indoors are exposed to much less noise than individuals who spend large amounts of time outdoors. Standard, modern construction can be expected to provide 20 to 30 dB of exterior-to-interior noise level reduction when the windows are closed. Persons located on the 75 dB DNL noise contours line who spend all of their time in such a structure would experience a DNL of between 55 and 45 dB. There is very little potential for permanent or temporary hearing loss at noise levels below 75 DNL (NRC/NAS, 1977); however, most of the existing houses are more than 30 years old and do not have sufficient noise abatement in place to accommodate the F-35 overflights. As a result, since the MHPI would not be implemented under the No Action Alternative, retrofitting of existing housing would be required to minimize F-35 noise impacts to residents.

Nonauditory effects, such as high blood pressure, coronary disease, ulcers, colitis, and migraine headaches, have been linked to noise and are possible in areas exposed to high noise levels as part of the BRAC action. Noise is generally viewed as being one of a number of general biological stressors. It is often difficult to determine whether noise has contributed to development of any particular health condition, and no accepted methodology exists for the prediction of these health effects.

Noticeable structural vibration may result from low-level F-35 overflights. Physical effects of vibration are generally experienced at peak noise levels of greater than 130 dB. Vibration may add to the annoyance generated by noise-related activity interruption. In general, under the No Action Alternative, existing housing units in areas falling under elevated noise levels (depending on BRAC alternative selection) would likely need to be retrofitted with noise-dampening materials to minimize noise impacts to residents or users. Such areas may include Georgia Avenue, Old/New Plew, Wherry, and Capehart housing areas, depending on which BRAC alternative is selected.

4.7.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

Under each alternative, demolition activities would cause an increase of noise in the immediate area (within 500 feet of operating equipment). Noise levels would exceed comfortable levels when within 100 feet of any operating equipment (76 dBA $L_{eq(8)}$). Any residents living in units during demolition activities would experience temporary increase in ambient noise. Demolition activities would occur during normal work hours (Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM).

Construction is alternative dependent, thus, impacts from construction noise will be discussed in detail for each alternative.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

The implementation of the MHPI would increase the noise environment during construction activities. Currently this area is wooded with traffic noise from SR-85. Construction or demolition noise would cause a temporary increase in noise in this area; however, since this area would not be redeveloped, noise associated with residential activities would not occur.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

Depending on the future use of this housing area, sound levels may increase due to increased traffic in the area; however, is not expected to have adverse impacts.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

Demolition and construction noises would increase the sound environment within 500 feet (greater than 60 dB) of the project sites during activity. Once project sites are completed, noises are expected to return to baseline levels (55 dB or less). No adverse impacts are expected from noise.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Noise attributed to demolition and construction would cause a temporary increase in the baseline sound environment in a localized area (within 500 feet of the project site). Based on analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for impacts in this area.

4.7.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Under the following alternative parcels, Table 4-42 was used to determine potential noise effects to sensitive receptors in the vicinity of the project sites. The parcels proposed for Alternative 1 would not be affected by F-35 aircraft noise greater than

65 dB DNL; therefore, no adverse impacts to residents on these parcels from aircraft operations would occur.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

With the introduction of construction equipment, the sound environment would change from that of rural sounds. Residents located along the northern edge would experience elevated noise levels within 500 feet of the construction site and the noise from construction activities may cause minor disruption to the school located 550 feet from the northern border. The sound levels are not expected to cause harm to receptors (less than 65 dBA at distances greater than 500 feet) in the area and may be mitigated with the use of buffers or vegetation. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts from construction noise for Parcel 1.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

Construction activities on this parcel may affect residents along the north and east borders of this parcel if the developer builds housing up to the parcel borders. Residents within 500 feet of the construction would experience elevated noise levels (an increase from approximately 55 dBA to 65 dBA) while construction activities are occurring. To minimize annoyance to nearby receptors, construction and demolition work would occur during normal work days and working hours. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts for Parcel 2 from noise.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

Potential receptors are residents approximately 1,500 feet northeast and southwest of this parcel. Noise from construction or demolition equipment decreases sufficiently at these distances to cause no adverse effects to residents. Construction would cause a temporary and short-term increase in the sound environment and would return to low noise levels once development is complete.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Parcel 4 for Alternative 1 would have the utilization of a wooded area to act as a buffer between construction noise and nearby (2,000 feet) residents located northeast, southwest, and south of the parcel borders. Noise from construction activities are not expected to affect nearby residents. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts from construction noise for this parcel.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

Noise from construction and/or demolition activities may cause some annoyance to residents located along the parcel borders on the west and east. Land that would be

developed to the parcel borders would increase noise levels to residents within 500 feet of operating construction equipment. Within 300 feet of the project site, receptors would experience an eight hour average noise level of 70 dBA. This may cause annoyance and minor disruptions to hearing normal levels of conversation on the phone or outside. The churches are not expected to be adversely affected as the construction activities would occur only during normal work days and working hours. Any activities occurring during daytime hours or administrative jobs may experience increased noise from construction. These would entail minor interruptions in hearing of normal speech. Those at the school located 500 feet south of the southern edge of Parcel 5 would experience elevated noise levels when outside. The construction noise is not expected to cause harmful effects to children or faculty located at the school. This alternative has the potential to cause annoyance to nearby residents and church along the parcel border, but the noise levels would not be sufficient enough to cause any adverse health effects to receptors; therefore, no adverse impacts are expected.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

Residents located along the eastern edge of this parcel would be subject to noise levels greater than 65 dBA within 500 feet of the parcel border. As most residents are out of the house during daytime hours when construction activities occur, the potential for adverse effects are minimal. These noise levels apply to a receptor outside; those inside their homes would experience some sound reduction, thus, would be affected less. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts from noise for Parcel 6.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

Construction noise would cause a temporary, short-term increase in ambient noise. Residential areas adjacent to the eastern and southern parcel borders would be subject to increased daytime noises (greater than 65 dBA within 500 feet). The schools located 1,000 feet from the project site are not expected to be affected by the construction noise, as the sound would have decreased to sufficiently low (less than 55 dBA) levels. Noise levels at the church, 300 feet south, would experience an 8 hour equivalent average of 70 dBA during construction activities. This may cause some interruptions to any church activities occurring during the day but is expected to be minimal as construction would occur during normal work days and hours (Monday through Friday, 7:00 AM to 5:00 PM). The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to residents, the school, and minor disturbances maybe experienced by those at the nearby church from noise.

4.7.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Implementation of any of the proposed JSF flight training alternatives would increase noise exposures on and off Eglin AFB (Figure 4-9). Unless additional noise reduction measures (e.g., sound insulation) were incorporated into the affected housing units, the

increased noise exposure and land use incompatibility would be a significant adverse impact. According to Eglin AFB's Air Installation Compatible Use Zone (AICUZ) study (U.S. Air Force, 2006b), residential housing is "discouraged in DNL 65–69 dB" and "strongly discouraged in DNL 70–74 dB" and measures to achieve a noise level reduction (NLR) of 25 and 30 dB, respectively, inside residential housing in such areas must be incorporated into the design and construction. Under the AICUZ program, Air Force policy requires new on-base development to follow the same compatibility criteria that are recommended to surrounding communities, to the maximum extent practical. It should be noted that these NLR criteria for indoor sound attenuation have no effect on outdoor noise and, therefore, measures that reduce outdoor noise should be used whenever practical. Outdoor noise mitigation measures such as site planning and design and the use of berms, barriers, and/or vegetation are practical and useful for ground-level noise, such as jet engine run-ups, motor vehicles, and motorized equipment, but will not reduce overhead noise. Thus, avoiding areas within 65 dB DNL or greater for new residential housing is the preferred course of action whenever practical.

In addition, areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted. The outdoor-to-indoor sound attenuation for housing in areas within 65–74 dB DNL and avoidance of areas within 75 dB DNL and above would be considered non-discretionary mitigations.

Parcels 2–8 are located in a Military Influence Planning Area II, which requires sound attenuation for residential uses for areas exposed to 65–75 dB DNL. Areas experiencing noise above 75 dB DNL would not be suitable for residential uses (U.S. Air Force, 2006b).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Construction activities would add to current noise levels from activities on Eglin AFB (i.e., aircraft, munitions). Residents living in units within this parcel may be affected during construction activities. Depending on the plan for development and the locations of any residents, receptors may be exposed to outside noise levels of 80 dBA at 100 feet from the construction activities. This may be mitigated by phasing construction activities to minimize the number of receptors affected. By using a minimum of 500 feet between potential receptors and the construction site, the effects would be minimized. The location of this parcel would be outside of the BRAC ROD-approved aircraft operations noise contours and would not require additional noise attenuation measures into the residences. With the use of mitigations, the Air Force does not expect adverse impacts from noise to potential receptors.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

A middle school is located approximately 1,000 feet east of this parcel and is the primary sensitive receptor. Construction noise would be sufficiently reduced (to less than 65 dBA) at the school location to cause no adverse effects to persons at the school.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

Residents located adjacent to parcel borders would be affected by construction noise. Allowing a minimum of 500 feet between residential areas and the construction equipment would reduce annoyance or affects to residents to noise levels within acceptable levels of 65 dBA or less. With the utilization of a 500-foot buffer, the Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to nearby residents. Receptors closer than 500 feet would experience noise levels that would cause annoyance due to having to shout or the inability to hear normal conversation over the construction equipment. The Air Force has not identified any adverse health effects due to construction noise.

Alternative 2 – Parcels 4–7

There are no known sensitive receptors that would be affected by construction noise for this parcel, therefore, no adverse impacts are expected. Parcels 4, 5, and 6 are affected by the F-35 aircraft operations as shown in Figure 4-10, and the affected acreages are summarized in Table 4-43. Portions of these parcels would be subject to 65 dB DNL noise levels. The Air Force recommends that areas exposed to noise at 65–70 dB DNL, a 25 dB outdoor-to-indoor noise level reduction is required in order for the residence to be considered compatible with those noise levels.

**Table 4-43. Noise DNL in Affected Proposed MHPI Parcels
Compared to the F-35 SEIS No Action Alternative**

Parcel	Acres	dB
Main Base Parcel 6	0.54	65
Main Base Parcel 5	0.82	65
Main Base Parcel 4	651.82	65
Main Base Parcel 9	87.68	65
Main Base Parcel 9	123.82	70
Main Base Parcel 10	94.33	65
Main Base Parcel 11	0.82	65

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

Parcel 8 also has residential areas along its borders and would have effects on the receptors as described under Alternative 2 Parcel 3. A school is also located within 1,000 feet of the southern border that would not be affected by construction noise activities.

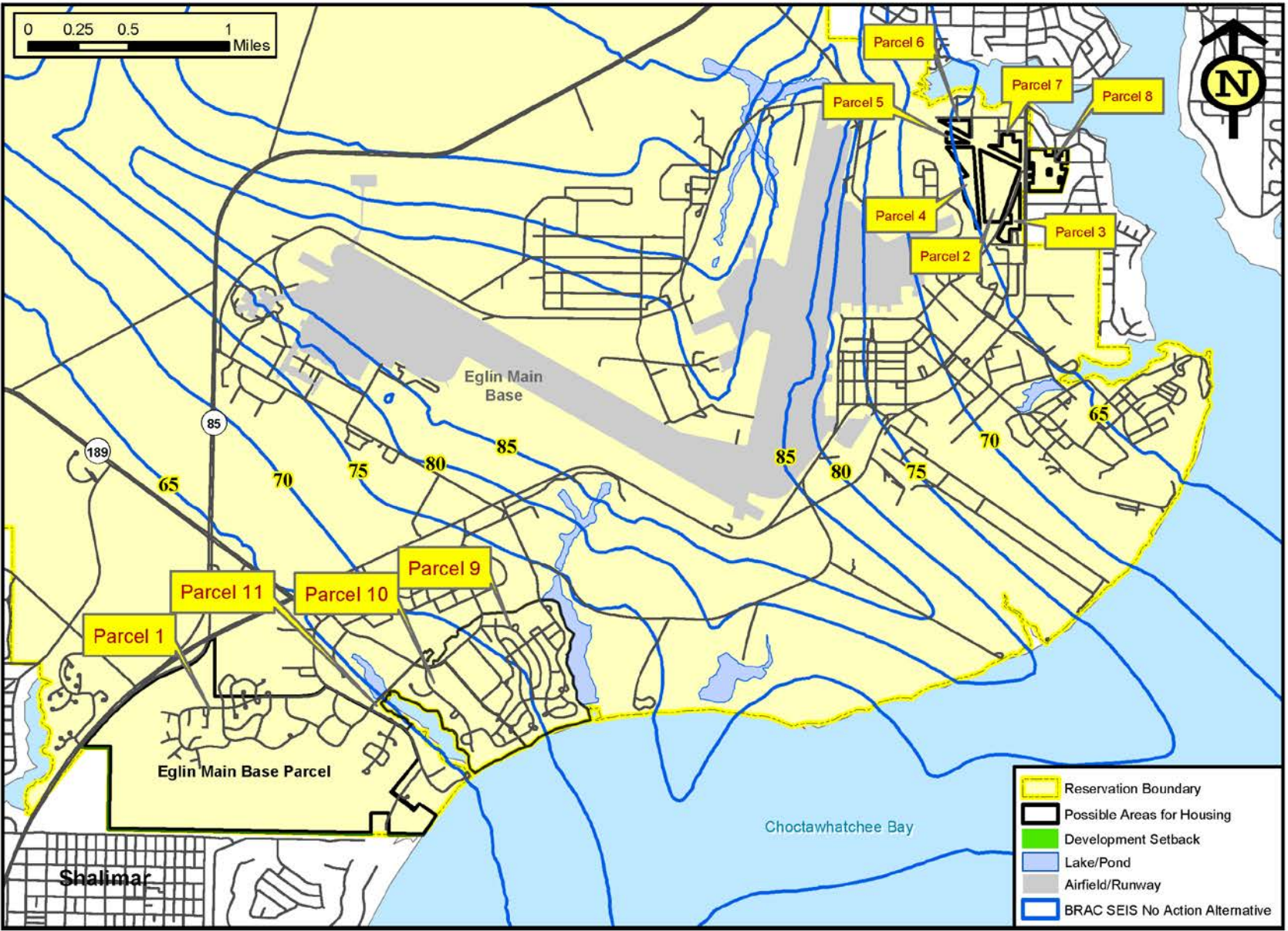


Figure 4-10. F-35 SEIS No Action Alternative Noise Contours and Eglin MHP Alternative 2 Parcels

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

Parcel 9 would be affected by the F-35 flight operations with 88 acres within the 65 dB DNL contour and 124 acres in the 70 dB DNL contour (Table 4-43 and Figure 4-10). Houses that are developed within these contours would require at least a 25-dB outdoor-to-indoor noise level reduction to be incorporated into the building design. The residents in these areas while outside would be affected by the elevated noise levels. Based on the analysis, the Air Force expects that this may cause annoyance to residents, but does not expect it to cause hearing loss to those affected. Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting impacts to this parcel, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

Construction noise would cause a temporary, short-term increase to ambient noise levels. If people are still residing in the Wherry housing while new construction is taking place there is the potential to cause some annoyance to residents that are in their homes during the day within 500 feet of the construction site. Based on analysis, the Air Force does not expect adverse effects, such as hearing loss, from construction noise on Parcel 10.

F-35 flight operations 65 dB DNL noise contour affects 94 acres of this parcel. As discussed under Alternative 2 – Parcels 4-7, houses built in this parcel would need special noise-attenuation measures incorporated into the residences. Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting impacts to this parcel, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

This parcel is currently undeveloped, which would mean the introduction of construction equipment, temporarily would cause an increase in the ambient sound environment. This parcel also is adjacent to the Old Plew, New Plew, and Hidden Oaks residential areas. Thus, construction along the southwestern border of this parcel may affect residents in the nearby housing area. Construction noise within 500 feet of the site is sufficient to cause disruptions in conversations to people outside their homes. Also the construction would occur during daytime hours when many will not be in their homes. No adverse impacts from construction noise are expected for Parcel 11.

A small portion (0.82 acre) of this parcel falls within the 65 dB DNL contour from flight operations. Housing built in this area would require special noise-attenuation measures incorporated into the structures to remain compatible with the land use. Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting impacts to this parcel, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

4.7.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

This alternative would comprise the same actions as described for Alternative 2, except that 35 additional units would be built at Eglin Main Base (as opposed to Camp Rudder), and construction would occur on Alternative 2's Parcel 1. Current data and noise modeling indicate that this parcel would not be affected by operational F-35 aircraft noise contours greater than 65 dB DNL. Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting impacts to this parcel, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental. Thus, it is anticipated that houses built in this area should not require special noise-attenuation measures. Potential noise effects were discussed in detail in the commonalities section for this alternative. No adverse impacts are expected from construction noise.

4.7.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

This parcel utilizes a vegetative buffer that would reduce noise from construction equipment. Due to the buffer construction noise, the Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to sensitive receptors.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

This parcel is located near a recreational park which is presumed to be used mostly after work hours and on weekends. Construction activities would occur only during normal work days and hours, thus, should have little effect on receptors using the recreational area. A school located 600 feet west of the north eastern border may experience slightly higher noise levels from construction activities (60–65 dBA). The noise is not expected to cause disruptions to classroom activity due to the sound reduction of the building walls. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts for Parcel 2.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

Residents located along the parcel border would be subject to elevated noise levels as discussed in detail under Alternative 2 Parcel 3. The church located 500 feet from the southern border may have minor increases in the baseline sound, not exceeding 66 dBA over an eight hour period. This is not sufficient to cause any adverse health effects or hearing loss. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to receptors.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

A few homes are located near the western border that could be affected by construction noise. Due to the vegetation and distances greater than 500 feet from the parcel, it is expected that noise levels would be reduced to levels that would have no ill effect on any potential receptors. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts from construction noise.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

This parcel is located adjacent to established residential areas and may affect receptors as described in Alternative 2 Parcel 3. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts from construction noise.

4.7.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-44 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for noise. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Potential annoyance from construction noise and possibly F-35 noise, but would be temporary and intermittent.
- Red – Potential for significant adverse impacts; Location of housing in areas identified by the JLUS as incompatible due to noise concerns; would require non-discretionary mitigations to attenuate noise; may disturb residents while outside their homes.
- N/A – Not applicable

The color coding in Table 4-44 provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect noise at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary mitigations that would reduce temporary construction noise effects to on- and off-base communities include phasing demolition and construction in a manner to reduce total noise generation, and conducting demolition and construction activities during

normal work days and working hours. The use of a construction noise management buffer (up to 500 feet where practicable) between construction activities and established housing areas would further decrease any potential effects of noise on receptors.

Measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 25 dB in areas between 65–69 dB DNL and a noise level reduction of 30 dB in areas of 70–74 dB DNL must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of buildings where the public is received, in office areas, in noise sensitive areas, or where the normal noise level is low. Areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted (Okaloosa County, 2009). These are considered non-discretionary mitigations.

Table 4-44. Alternative 4 – Noise Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Noise			
	Residents	School(s)	Church(es)	Other Receptor
Commonalities				
Eglin Housing Areas		N/A	N/A	N/A
Hurlburt Field		N/A	N/A	N/A
Camp Rudder		N/A	N/A	N/A
Camp Pinchot		N/A	N/A	N/A
Poquito Bayou		N/A	N/A	N/A
Alternative 1				
1			N/A	N/A
2		N/A	N/A	N/A
3		N/A	N/A	N/A
4		N/A	N/A	N/A
5				N/A
6		N/A	N/A	N/A
7				N/A
Alternative 2				
1		N/A	N/A	N/A
2			N/A	N/A
3		N/A	N/A	N/A
4		N/A	N/A	N/A
5		N/A	N/A	N/A
6		N/A	N/A	N/A
7		N/A	N/A	N/A
8			N/A	N/A
9		N/A	N/A	N/A
10		N/A	N/A	N/A
11		N/A	N/A	N/A

Table 4-44. Alternative 4 – Noise Summary, Cont'd

Alternative / Parcel	Noise			
	Residents	School(s)	Church(es)	Other Receptor
<i>Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)</i>				
1		N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>Alternative 3</i>				
1		N/A	N/A	N/A
2	N/A		N/A	
3		N/A		N/A
4		N/A	N/A	N/A
5		N/A	N/A	N/A
<i>No Action*</i>				

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Red = Potential for significant adverse impacts

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

4.8 SOLID WASTE

4.8.1 Analysis Methodology

The alternatives evaluated within this EIS would result in the generation of construction and demolition (C&D) debris associated with the demolition, construction, and renovation of housing units and associated improvements (e.g., streets). The methodology utilized to estimate C&D wastes is discussed below.

Construction and Demolition Debris Estimation

C&D debris includes materials such as construction materials for buildings, concrete and asphalt rubble, and land-clearing debris. Sampling studies documented in *Characterization of Building-Related Construction and Demolition Debris in the United States* (USEPA, 1998) and *Estimating 2003 Building-Related Construction and Debris Materials Amounts* (USEPA, 2009) indicate that the solid waste generation rate during residential construction activities is 4.39 pounds per square foot (lbs/ft²) of debris (USEPA, 2009). Similarly, the USEPA guidance indicates that the average generation rate associated with the demolition of residential structures within the United States is approximately 115 lbs/ft² (USEPA, 1998). Although generation rates were revised within the new USEPA guidance, average generation rates for demolition was highly dependent upon housing unit design; therefore the generation rates provided within the 1998 guidance were utilized for purposes of calculation of estimated debris quantities.

C&D debris would also be generated due to the removal or replacement of asphalt roads and streets within the housing areas. The amount of roadway potentially demolished during the project period was estimated using an average of miles per acre within military family housing areas. An analysis was conducted using geographic information system (GIS) data of several housing areas. The number of road miles

within each housing area was divided by the area's total acreage, producing an average of 0.019 mile of road per acre within family housing areas. For each housing area proposed for demolition, the number of total acres was multiplied by the conversion factor to get an average number of miles of roadway that would also potentially be demolished. The roads within the family housing areas do not have curbs.

Once the miles of roadway were known for each housing area, the total number of miles for all housing areas was multiplied by the road width (24 feet) and the average asphalt depth (0.5 feet). Discussions with the 96th Civil Engineer Group revealed that the asphalt depth on base roads ranges from 2 to 8 inches (in areas that have been resurfaced multiple times); a depth of 6 inches (0.5 feet) was determined to be a good estimate. The asphalt density (125 pounds per cubic foot) was then multiplied by the area to determine the total asphalt weight that would be produced from demolishing all the roadways within the housing areas slated for demolition. The number of pounds was then divided by 2,000 to give the weight in tons. Although the quantity of asphalt has been calculated within the EIS, it is anticipated that the bulk if not all of the asphalt generated will be recycled through milling and reused in construction projects.

For a determination of impacts associated with solid waste, adverse impacts would result if analysis indicates that the overall annual solid waste generation rate from assessed projects is between 20 to 40 percent of the average generation rate within the ROI and reduces landfill capacity by 5 to 10 years; significant adverse impacts would result from an overall annual solid waste generation rate exceeding 40 percent of the average generation rate within the ROI and reduction of landfill capacity by more than 10 years.

4.8.2 No Action Alternative

As described in Section 2.3.1 for the No Action Alternative, several predicted actions would occur at Eglin AFB that are not associated with the MHPI. Those actions are further discussed within this section.

2005 Base Realignment and Closure Decisions at Eglin AFB. Based upon actions currently under consideration, municipal solid wastes, as well as C&D wastes, will be generated from additional personnel and associated construction and demolition activities. It is anticipated that the construction of the cantonment areas and ranges may result in the generation of up to 230,885 tons of debris from construction and demolition. Range operations will also result in the generation of metallic debris from small-caliber weapons and aircraft munitions. Metallic debris is also anticipated to be generated during routine aircraft maintenance activities for the JSF IJTS. Current estimates indicate that approximately 530 tons of debris will be generated from range and flight operations. The addition of personnel from the 7SFG(A) and the JSF IJTS is anticipated to result in the annual generation of approximately 8,995 tons of municipal solid waste (i.e., garbage, paper waste).

Other Projects at Eglin AFB, Duke Field, and Hurlburt Field Listed. Although it is anticipated that the BRAC activities will have the most potential for impact on solid waste resources within the ROI, additional construction and demolition activities are included in Section 2.3.1 in addition to those included within the Comprehensive Plans for the respective facilities. Based upon the project descriptions, an additional construction of 98,880 square feet and demolition of 5,060 square feet have been identified. Debris from these C&D activities is estimated to be approximately 617 tons.

Eglin Main, Duke Field, and Hurlburt Field Comprehensive Plans. A review of the three comprehensive plans has indicated that over 3,581,000 square feet of MILCON projects have been identified, as discussed in Section 2.3.1. The projects include construction, demolition, or renovation of facilities or runways that will result in the generation of C&D wastes and several thousand tons of C&D debris. Depending upon the exact amount of construction or demolition involved, the quantity of C&D debris could range from 9,000 tons to in excess of 275,000 tons. The specific mass of debris generated depends solely on the amount of demolition and construction conducted at the installation.

Municipal Solid Waste

The planned and foreseeable projects at Eglin AFB (including Eglin Main, Duke Field, and Hurlburt Field) will result in the generation of both municipal solid wastes and C&D wastes. According to public data published by the FDEP, an average of approximately 203,616 tons of municipal solid waste (excluding C&D waste) was generated annually in Okaloosa County during calendar years (CY) 2002–2007 (FDEP, 2010a). In Santa Rosa County, the annual average of municipal solid waste generated (excluding C&D waste) for CY 2002–2007 was 184,313 tons (FDEP, 2010a). For Walton County, the annual average of municipal solid waste generated (excluding C&D waste) for CY 2002–2007 was 42,652 tons (FDEP, 2010a). Based upon these average municipal solid waste generation rates, the added 8,995 tons from additional personnel at Eglin AFB would result in an approximate 4.4 percent increase in Okaloosa County, an approximate 4.9 percent increase in Santa Rosa County, and an approximate 21 percent increase when compared to Walton County. Comparing the increase in solid waste to the average generation across the ROI indicates an overall 2.1 percent increase across the three-county area. These percentage increases assume that the average generation rate for the respective counties remains the same. Utilizing the generation rates and comparing to landfill life expectancies, the increase in municipal solid waste generation would equate to 1 year of landfill capacity per every 48 years or approximately 2 years of landfill capacity per 100 years of operation.

Construction and Demolition Waste

Along with the generation of additional municipal solid waste due to personnel increases at Eglin AFB, improvement projects and projects that include construction, demolition, and/or renovation will result in the generation of additional C&D wastes.

Quantities of C&D anticipated from the planned or foreseeable projects are provided in Table 4-45.

Table 4-45. Estimated Construction and Demolition Wastes from Planned Projects

Project	Eglin BRAC	Other Projects	Comprehensive Plans	Total
Estimated C&D Waste (tons)	230,885	617	9,000 – 275,000	240,502 (best case) 506,502 (worst case)

BRAC = Base Realignment and Closure; C&D = construction and demolition

Because the construction timeframes of all projects are not known, it is not possible to estimate how much C&D waste may be generated within a given year. For purposes of evaluation, the same timeframe associated with the MHPI project, (e.g. five years) was used to evaluate potential impacts to C&D disposal resources. This results in approximately 48,100 tons per year in a less conservative scenario, up to approximately 101,300 tons per year in the anticipated most conservative scenario. The debris would increase use at Class III landfills within the three county ROI by approximately 11 to 22 percent (less conservative scenario versus most conservative scenario) over the five-year time period when compared to the total average quantity of C&D debris generated within the three counties. This is based upon the C&D generated within the three-county ROI as discussed in Chapter 3, and the estimated quantity of C&D waste generated from planned or foreseeable projects over a five-year construction time frame.

4.8.3 Commonalities Across All Alternatives

Regardless of the alternative selected, a total of 1,404 units would be demolished and 1,477 new units would be constructed, along with associated additional surface area and other nonhousing facilities as described under the Proposed Action. As a result, generation of solid waste from these activities is not alternative dependent as the impact would be the same regardless of alternative chosen. Consequently, solid waste impacts for all alternatives are discussed under this section.

Demolition – Proposed Action

As discussed in Chapter 2 (Section 2.1, *Proposed Action*), the demolition of existing units will be required regardless of where new housing units are constructed.

At Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field combined, a total of 1,404 units would be demolished as part of the proposed activities. This includes a total of 849 units on Eglin Main, 150 units at Poquito Bayou, 25 units at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field. Roadways requiring demolition within these areas was calculated using 0.019 mile per acre based upon GIS data.

The demolition of the existing housing units is calculated to include a total square footage of 3,829,132 square feet and includes 2,102,032 square feet of actual housing

units and 1,790,100 square feet of additional paved surfaces requiring demolition (e.g., patios, driveways, sidewalks, etc.). Using the USEPA generation rate for residential demolition (115 pounds per square foot [lbs/ft²]), it is estimated that approximately 220,175 tons of debris will be generated by the demolition of the housing units and associated additional surfaces.

In addition to the debris associated with the demolition of the actual structures, the existing infrastructure will require demolition to allow for new development. As previously discussed, GIS data has indicated that approximately 0.019 mile of road exist per acre within the parcels undergoing demolition. This estimate includes all parcels on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (including existing FAMCAMP). Utilizing the acreages provided in Table 2-3 in Chapter 2, a total of 1,234 acres are included within the parcels undergoing demolition. Using the dimensions specified above, this equates to approximately 23.45 miles of roadway or 92,846 tons of debris from the demolition of roads within the transferred parcels at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field combined. As Section 4.8.1 mentioned, the bulk of this material will be asphalt and is expected to be reused through milling in the construction process and not require disposal.

Camp Rudder Housing Area New Construction – Proposed Action

As presented in Table 2-1 and Table 2-3 in Chapter 2, a total of 35 housing units would be constructed at Camp Rudder under all alternatives except Subalternative 2a. Approximately 124,175 square feet of housing units and associated additional surface area would be constructed at Camp Rudder. Utilizing this square footage and the USEPA generation rate of 4.39 lbs/ft² for residential construction, it is estimated that approximately 273 tons of debris will be generated during construction of the 35 units at Camp Rudder. Although some land clearing and road construction would occur, these activities have been deemed to generate little or no debris requiring disposal and therefore will not impact the solid waste resources within the ROI. Land clearing debris is assumed to either be used as fill (for soil and earth materials) or mulched through chipping and used as groundcover, thereby not requiring disposal at landfills offsite. The bulk of debris associated with roadways would occur from the demolition of existing roads and will be recycled during road construction.

Hurlburt Field New Construction and FAMCAMP – Proposed Action

Regardless of the selected alternative, 484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field. Approximately 1,610,120 square feet of housing units and associated additional square feet of additional surfaces would be constructed on 135 acres. Based upon the construction square footage, it is estimated that approximately 3,945 tons of debris would be generated from the construction of the units at Hurlburt Field.

Similar to the unit constructed at Eglin AFB, the plan specifies an additional 8,000 square feet community center/clubhouse be constructed at Hurlburt Field. The construction of this facility would result in the generation of an additional 17.6 tons of debris.

As discussed in Chapter 2, the FAMCAMP facility is to be relocated regardless of the alternative selected. Debris from construction of the new facility would take the form of land clearing wastes as well as debris from construction of the boathouse facility and roadways. As with activities at Camp Rudder, debris from land clearing and roadway construction is expected to be negligible and not impact available solid waste resources within the ROI.

4.8.4 New Construction Associated with Alternatives 1–4

All alternatives would include the construction of 958 housing units on Eglin AFB within one or a combination of several of the parcels associated with each of the alternatives. Because the construction square footage does not change regardless of the parcels utilized to make up the needed area, the estimated quantity of debris associated with the construction of the housing units is the same regardless of which alternative is selected. Although additional handling of land clearing debris and area of roadway construction will vary depending upon the parcels utilized, because these activities are not expected to generate significant quantities of debris requiring disposal, there is no net impact upon the overall quantity of debris associated with construction activities.

Table 2-1 (in Chapter 2) indicates that a total of 4,871,395 square feet of new construction for housing units and additional surface area will be completed during the project. At Eglin AFB, approximately 3,137,100 square feet of new construction for housing units and additional surface area will be completed. Utilizing the USEPA generation rate of 4.39 lbs/ft², it is estimated this construction will result in the generation of approximately 6,886 tons of debris.

It should be noted that because the construction footprint for the housing units remains the same across all alternatives, there will be no difference in the quantity of debris generated for disposal. This is due to the assumption that land clearing debris will either be utilized as fill onsite during construction or (in the case of vegetative matter) will be chipped or mulched and utilized as ground cover or otherwise recycled.

Including the activities from actions common to all alternatives, approximately 324,166 tons of debris will be generated for the project. If the bulk of the asphalt debris associated with roadways is recycled during construction, the total quantity of debris for disposal is 231,320 tons. As indicated in Table 2-2 (in Chapter 2), it is estimated that the project duration will be for five years with approximately 40 percent of demolition and construction occurring within the first year and 15 percent of the project completed

each year for the remaining four years. Utilizing this schedule, the quantity of debris expected to be generated during the life of the project is shown in Table 4-46.

Table 4-46. Debris Generated on an Annual Basis and Percent Increase of Disposal Rates Within the Three-County Region of Influence

Category	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
Debris (Tons)	129,666.40	48,624.90	48,624.90	48,624.90	48,624.90
Debris Disposal Rate within ROI (Average)	450,481	450,481	450,481	450,481	450,481
Debris Disposal Rate within ROI Maximum in 5-year period ¹	1,121,062	1,121,062	1,121,062	1,121,062	1,121,062
Percent Increase vs Annual Average	20%	8%	8%	8%	8%
Percent Increase vs 6-Year Maximum	8%	3%	3%	3%	3%

1. Maximum disposal rate is total of the debris disposed in the three counties during 2005.

Comparing the annual quantity of debris generated to the average disposal rates (six-year average) of debris within the three county ROI indicates that the impact to existing resources will result in an increase of 20 percent during year one of the project and an increase of 8 percent for the remaining years. When compared to the maximum recorded year for the three counties (2005) the increase is 8 percent for the first year of the project then 3 percent for the four remaining years. Sufficient landfill capacity exists for several years with some landfills not expecting to reach capacity until 2075. Based on this information, the quantity of debris generated from this activity is not expected to significantly impact available disposal capacities or generation rates beyond levels experienced within the ROI as the total debris associated with the project accounts for less than 1 year of remaining disposal capacity based upon current disposal rates when comparing the total quantity of debris (231,320 tons) to the average disposal rate within the ROI (450,481 tons). Because this analysis does not include any recycling activities with the exception of reuse of asphalt from road construction, actual generation rates may be less than those estimated.

All alternatives include the construction of an 8,000 square feet community center/clubhouse for housing. Using the USEPA generation rate of 4.39 lbs/ft² for residential construction activities, it is estimated that approximately 17.6 tons of debris will be generated from this construction activity.

Regardless of the alternative selected, certain activities would be completed that would result in the generation of construction debris wastes. This includes approximately 220,175 tons of debris from the demolition of existing housing units and 3,968 tons of debris from construction of new units and infrastructure at Hurlburt Field (including relocation of the FAMCAMP facility). It is estimated that a total of 231,320 tons of debris would be generated from demolition and construction activities common to all

alternatives. Utilizing the most conservative quantity of debris associated with planned actions (Table 4-45) a total of 737,822 tons of debris is estimated to be generated by all projects, including MHPI. This equates to approximately 1.6 years of disposal capacity when compared to existing average disposal rates. Based on the results of the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts associated with solid waste from implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Standard Air Force solid waste and recycling programs would apply to the MHPI residents to minimize municipal solid waste generation. Discretionary mitigations that would reduce C&D debris waste include recycling and/or reuse of demolition and waste construction materials as practicable, as well as distribution of C&D wastes to multiple landfills to minimize impacts to any one particular landfill.

Summary

Table 4-47 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for solid waste.

Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact

As described previously, impact analysis considers the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives. However, no non-discretionary mitigations have been identified for solid waste. Discretionary mitigations are identified after analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified as a result of analysis. Therefore, the color coding in Table 4-47 reflects the degree of impact without consideration of discretionary mitigations so that a true assessment of the impacts associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives can be made. Discretionary mitigations for solid waste include recycling and/or reuse of demolition and waste construction materials as practicable, as well as distribution of C&D wastes to multiple landfills to minimize impacts to any one particular landfill.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect solid waste at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-47. Alternative 4 – Solid Waste Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Solid Waste
Commonalities	
Eglin Main Base	
Hurlburt Field	
Camp Rudder	
Cam Pinchot	
Poquito Bayou	
Alternative 1	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Alternative 2	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)	
1	
Alternative 3	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
No Action*	

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

4.9 LAND USE

4.9.1 Analysis Methodology

A qualitative method was used to assess potential land use impacts and is based on whether the Proposed Action would result in a change to the existing land use, the

degree to which the existing land use would be affected by the change, and if the change would be compatible with adjacent land uses and development. Land use impacts also considered the effects of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field flight operations and if the change in noise exposure would have an adverse impact on land use compatibility. Incompatible land use impacts that would result from noise generated from flight operations were evaluated using the AICUZ guidelines presented in the Eglin AFB AICUZ study (U.S. Air Force, 2006b).

Additional information on noise-level reduction measures is presented in Section 4.7, *Noise*. Land uses that include sensitive noise receptors (e.g., residences, public buildings, schools, churches, hospitals, and certain recreational uses) are generally incompatible when exposed to noise exposures of 75 dB DNL or greater. Almost all land uses except airfields (aprons/runways/taxiways), manufacturing, agriculture, and mining are incompatible with noise exposures greater than 80 dB DNL.

4.9.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, all activities as identified in Section 2.3.1 are expected to occur and are included in the No Action Alternative analysis. Except for the establishment of the JSF IJTS and the associated change in Eglin AFB flight operations associated with BRAC, there would be no significant impact on the existing land use in the affected areas and there would be no impact on the existing housing areas at Eglin Main Base and Hurlburt Field. Currently, the Georgia Avenue housing area and portions of the Capehart and Ben's Lake housing areas experience noise levels above 65 dB DNL from ongoing flight operations. All other housing areas experience noise levels below 65 dB DNL.

Implementation of any of the proposed JSF flight training alternatives would increase noise exposures on and off Eglin AFB. Unless additional noise reduction measures (e.g., sound insulation) were incorporated into the affected housing units, the increased noise exposure and land use incompatibility could be perceived as a significant adverse impact. According to Eglin AFB's AICUZ study (U.S. Air Force, 2006b), residential housing is "discouraged in DNL 65–69 dB" and "strongly discouraged in DNL 70–74 dB" and measures to achieve an NLR of 25 and 30 dB, respectively, inside residential housing in such areas must be incorporated into the design and construction. Under the AICUZ program, Air Force policy requires new on-base development to follow the same compatibility criteria that are recommended to surrounding communities, to the maximum extent practical. It should be noted that these NLR criteria for indoor sound attenuation have no effect on outdoor noise and, therefore, measures that reduce outdoor noise should be used whenever practical. Outdoor noise mitigation measures such as site planning and design and the use of berms, barriers, and/or vegetation are practical and useful for ground-level noise, such as jet engine run-ups, motor vehicles, and motorized equipment, but will not reduce overhead noise. Thus, avoiding areas within 65 dB DNL, or greater, for new residential housing is the preferred course of action whenever practical.

In addition, areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted. The outdoor-to-indoor sound attenuation for housing in areas within 65–74 dB DNL and avoidance of areas within 75 dB DNL and above would be considered non-discretionary mitigations.

4.9.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

Demolition of the existing housing units in the Capehart, Wherry, Old Plew, New Plew, and Hidden Oaks housing areas would change the existing land use from housing to open space. At this time, it is unknown if any other future uses for these areas have been planned or identified. New housing units could be constructed in the Old Plew, New Plew, and Hidden Oaks housing areas identified as Parcel 1 and the Ben's Lake, Capehart, and Wherry housing areas identified as Parcels 9–11 under Alternative 2 and Subalternative 2a.

The land use associated with the five housing units on Georgia Avenue would be converted from housing to a different use yet to be determined by the Air Force (see Section 4.10, *Cultural Resources*). New uses may include administrative land use such as offices or other similar use. These types of uses are consistent with the Eglin AFB *General Plan* and would also protect the historic significance of the properties.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Demolition of the existing housing units in the Poquito Bayou housing area would change the existing land use from housing to open space. At this time no other future uses for this area have been planned or identified.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

The land use associated with the four units at Camp Pinchot would be returned to the Air Force once suitable units have been constructed. At that time, the Air Force would determine how to best utilize the units (see Section 4.10, *Cultural Resources*). Such decisions would be evaluated at that time to ensure that these uses are consistent with the Eglin AFB *General Plan* and would protect the historic significance of the properties.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

Under all alternatives except Subalternative 2a, demolition of the existing housing units at Camp Rudder and construction of new housing units would not change the existing land use for that area and would have no impact on any surrounding land uses.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

A portion of Pine Shadows is currently categorized as open space and the construction of any new housing units in that area would change that land use to housing. There would be no change in land use for Soundside Manor. Construction of new housing units within the existing FAMCAMP would change the current land use from outdoor recreation and open space to housing. All of the demolition and construction activities would be consistent with future land use plans at Hurlburt Field and would have a negligible impact on land use. Live Oak Terrace has been identified for future Air Force Special Operations Command mission/operational reuse such as community service and administrative. Activities within Soundside Manor may impact coastal zone resources and would require a Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) consistency determination (provided in Appendix I). The changes would also be compatible with the surrounding off base land use, and no impacts would occur.

The relocation of the FAMCAMP to the northeast side of Hurlburt Field would change the existing land use for the affected area from open space to outdoor recreation. Since the change would affect less than 30 acres of open space, the Air Force does not anticipate significant impacts from utilization of this area.

Any developer proposals would be required to incorporate the Eglin AFB JLUS (2009) requirements to ensure consistency with land use planning requirements. Such requirements include the use of full cut-off fixtures for all area lighting to minimize potential issues with lighting interference with flight operations. Applicable JLUS requirements would be incorporated into the MHPI RFQ so that potential developers can incorporate these aspects into their proposals/development plans.

4.9.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Alternative 1 would include implementation of the commonalities and associated land use impacts described in Section 4.9.3 and would include the construction of up to 958 housing units utilizing a combination of the seven White Point area parcels. Use of any of the parcels for the construction of new housing units would change the land use from primarily open space to housing. All of the parcels, except about 4 acres of Parcel 2, are currently open for outdoor recreation use. The construction of new housing units would require that the developed areas be closed to public use. As a result, the general public would not be able to utilize the Maxwell-Gunter recreational area. However, Eglin AFB offers many opportunities for recreational activities, and the Air Force does not expect the loss of this area to result in a significant impact to recreational opportunities on or around Eglin AFB.

Residential areas adjacent to the White Point Area are classified as Low-Density Residential by Okaloosa County (Okaloosa County, 2009). Policy 10.1 of the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan* designates a maximum gross density of 5 units per acre south of Eglin AFB for the Low-Density Residential classification (DCA, 2010). At densities fewer than 6 units per acre the project would be consistent with surrounding land uses. However, development at 6 units per acre would exceed maximum recommendations for Low-Density Residential designations under the Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan.

As stated previously, applicable JLUS requirements would be incorporated into the MHPI RFQ so that potential developers can incorporate these aspects into their proposals/development plans, thus ensuring consistency with JLUS requirements.

4.9.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Alternative 2 – Parcels 1–11

Portions of Parcel 1 contain existing housing areas (Hidden Oaks, New Plew, and Old Plew) and there would be no change to land use. Construction of new housing units on the remainder of Parcel 1 would change the land use from primarily open space to housing. The southern boundary of Parcel 1 is adjacent to existing low-density residential areas; however, a development setback of 40 feet is proposed for this parcel. Development of new housing units is expected to be compatible with the existing off base residential areas and no adverse impacts are expected. Noise from F-35 aircraft operations under the BRAC ROD decision would be less than 65 dB DNL on Parcel 1. However, under the scenario for JSF Alternative 1I in the FEIS, a small portion of Parcel 1 would be located within the southern accident potential zone (APZ) II for the new runway. Within the APZ II, there is a suggested maximum density of 1 to 2 dwelling units per acre, possibly increased under a Planned Unit Development where maximum lot coverage is less than 20 percent (U.S. Air Force, 1999).

Construction of new housing units on Parcels 2–8 would change the existing land use from open space to housing. Parcel 7 is adjacent to an off base area of low-density residential, vacant property, and an area used for recreation/conservation, open space. At densities fewer than 6 units per acre the project would be consistent with surrounding land uses. However, development at 6 units per acre, would exceed maximum recommendations for Low-Density Residential designations under the Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan. Additionally, according to the Eglin AFB JLUS (2009), Parcels 2–8 are located in a Military Influence Planning Area II, which requires sound attenuation for residential uses for areas exposed to 65–75 dB DNL. Areas experiencing noise above 75 dB DNL would not be suitable for residential uses (Okaloosa County, 2009). Noise from F-35 aircraft operations under the BRAC ROD

decision would be around 65 dB DNL on Parcels 4, 5, and 6 and less than 65 dB DNL on Parcels 2, 3, 7, and 8.

As stated previously, applicable JLUS requirements (such as full cut-off lighting fixtures) would be incorporated into the MHPI RFQ so that potential developers can incorporate these aspects into their proposals/development plans, thus ensuring consistency with JLUS requirements.

Construction of new housing units on Parcels 9, 10, and 11 would not change the existing land use since they are within the existing Ben's Lake, Capehart, and Wherry housing areas. Noise from F-35 aircraft operations under the BRAC ROD decision would be between 65–75 dB DNL. It is expected that sound attenuation measures would be incorporated into the design and construction of new housing units if these parcels were utilized for new housing.

4.9.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Subalternative 2a would include implementation of the commonalities and associated land use impacts described in Section 4.9.3 and under Alternative 2, with the addition of 35 units constructed on Eglin Main Base as opposed to Camp Rudder. Development of new housing units is expected to be compatible with the existing off base residential areas and no adverse impacts are expected. Land area at Camp Rudder currently designated as housing would convert to improved land area and would be set aside for future land use. Development of the Camp Rudder housing area would not be associated with MHPI and would be subject to additional NEPA analysis once a project has been identified. Redevelopment of Camp Rudder acreage formerly used by family housing would necessarily undergo a joint Base/Range planning process to ensure compatibility due to the fact that it is located aboard an active DoD Test and Training Range.

4.9.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 would include implementation of the commonalities and associated land use impacts described in Section 4.9.3. Additionally, Alternative 3 would include the construction of up to 958 housing units utilizing a combination of five parcels. Construction of new housing units on any of the five parcels would change the existing land use from primarily open space to housing (accompanied). Parcels 4 and 5 are located adjacent to the Poquito Bayou housing area, which is classified as medium-density residential. To the southeast of Parcel 2 are a recreation area and the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. West of Parcel 3 are mixed use and industrial land uses, while to the south is medium-density residential. To the north of both Parcels 2 and 3 are the newly constructed Arbennie Pritchett WRF and existing Garnier's effluent spray field,

which could potentially present compatibility issues with any new housing (Okaloosa County, 2009).

A development setback would be established for any new housing construction on Parcel 1 to minimize any potential compatibility issues with the adjacent off base low-density residential areas. Development of new housing units on Parcels 4 and 5 is expected to be compatible with the adjacent off base residential, commercial, and recreational areas and no adverse impacts are expected.

Applicable JLUS requirements would be incorporated into the MHPI RFQ so that potential developers can incorporate these aspects into their proposals/development plans, thus ensuring consistency with JLUS requirements.

4.9.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-48 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for land use. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact; Change in land use from developed to open space.
- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Land use would change from primarily open space to developed and recreational use would be eliminated in certain areas.
- Red – Potential for significant adverse impacts; Noise exposures from F-35 aircraft operations would require that sound attenuation measures be added to existing and new housing units.
- N/A – Not applicable

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect land use at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-48. Alternative 4 - Land Use Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Land Use Compatibility
Commonalities	
Eglin Main Base	Green
Hurlburt Field	Green
Camp Rudder	Green
Camp Pinchot	Green
Poquito Bayou	Blue
Alternative 1	
1	Yellow
2	Yellow
3	Yellow
4	Yellow
5	Yellow
6	Yellow
7	Yellow
Alternative 2	
1	Yellow
2	Red
3	Red
4	Red
5	Red
6	Red
7	Red
8	Red
9	Red
10	Red
11	Yellow
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)	
1	Yellow
Alternative 3	
1	Green
2	Yellow
3	Yellow
4	Green
5	Green
No Action*	
	Red

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact;
 Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant;
 Red = Potential for significant adverse impacts

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

According to Eglin AFB's AICUZ study (U.S. Air Force, 2006b), residential housing is "discouraged in DNL 65–69 dB" and "strongly discouraged in DNL 70–74 dB" and measures to achieve an NLR of 25 and 30 dB, respectively, inside residential housing in such areas must be incorporated into the design and construction.

Under the AICUZ program, Air Force policy requires new on-base development to follow the same compatibility criteria that are recommended to surrounding communities, to the maximum extent practical. It should be noted that these NLR criteria for indoor sound attenuation have no effect on outdoor noise and, therefore, measures that reduce outdoor noise should be used whenever practical. Outdoor noise mitigation measures such as site planning and design and the use of berms, barriers, and/or vegetation are practical and useful for ground-level noise, such as jet engine run-ups, motor vehicles, and motorized equipment, but will not reduce overhead noise. Thus, avoiding areas within 65 dB DNL, or greater, for new residential housing is the preferred course of action whenever practical.

In addition, areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted. The outdoor-to-indoor sound attenuation for housing in areas within 65–74 dB DNL and avoidance of areas within 75 dB DNL and above would be considered non-discretionary mitigations. Other non-discretionary mitigations would include compliance with lighting standards to reduce glare, such as standards adopted by the surrounding community pursuant to the Eglin AFB JLUS 2009 involving the use of "full-cutoff fixtures" for exterior lighting to prevent illumination above the horizontal plane. The Eglin Energy Office preference for reducing glare is induction lighting or light-emitting diode (LED) or plasma lighting that achieves a high color index with high lumens per watt, and/or use of 35-watt or less low-pressure sodium or amber LED lamps. These mitigations would apply at both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Implementation of the following discretionary mitigations would lessen the perceived aesthetic impacts and result in the minimization of potential adverse impacts to the surrounding communities. Additionally, according to the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan for 2020* (DCA, 2010), land use compatibility issues can be minimized/mitigated through:

- Variable buffers, combining land and landscaping to achieve adequate separation of uses, appropriate open space, reduction of potential noise, light, glare, and/or pollution, and screening of physical features of a proposed development.
- Variable setbacks, based upon degree of difference in proposed density, intensity, scale, mass, or height.

- Placement and effective screening or shielding of site features such as lights, signs, dumpsters, loading areas, parking areas, outdoor storage, or other features with potential negative impacts.
- Effective transitions of on-site densities, intensities, scale, mass, or height.
- Other innovative site design features that effectively achieve compatibility and effectively mitigate potential negative impacts.

In addition, local neighborhoods may have their own restrictive housing covenants. As an example, according to local residents, when neighborhoods in the Poquito Bayou area were first established, they adopted restrictive covenants calling for “no boat ramps” or boat houses on the water, and maintenance of the water’s edge to maintain a “natural” look as much as possible. These covenants have long since expired, but residents say they still adhere to them (Nabors, 2004). As a discretionary mitigation, the Air Force would ensure that, when possible, the chosen developer would utilize “smart growth” concepts (e.g., maintenance of natural areas and use of compact building designs, in the design and construction of the housing developments).

4.10 CULTURAL RESOURCES

4.10.1 Analysis Methodology

Attention to cultural resources is important to Eglin AFB for its required efforts to comply with a host of federal laws, regulations, and Executive Orders. AFI 32-7065, *Cultural Resources Management*, outlines and specifies procedures for Air Force cultural resource management programs. At Eglin AFB, the *Integrated Cultural Resource Management Plan* stipulates Eglin-specific policies and procedures regarding the treatment of cultural resources (U.S. Air Force, 2004b).

Laws pertinent to the Proposed Action include the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (NHPA), as amended, the Antiquities Act of 1906, the Historic Sites Act of 1935, the NEPA, the Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974, the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979, the Native American Graves and Repatriation Act of 1990, and the American Indian Religious Freedom Act of 1978 (U.S. Air Force, 2004b). Federal regulations governing Eglin AFB’s cultural resource activities include: 36 CFR 800, *Protection of Historic Properties (incorporating amendments effective August 5, 2004)*; 36 CFR 79, *Curation of Federally Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections*; 43 CFR 7, *Protection of Archaeological Resources*; 36 CFR 60, *National Register of Historic Places*; and 36 CFR 63, *Determinations of Eligibility for Inclusion in the National Register*. Cultural resource-related EOs that may affect Eglin AFB actions include: EO 11593, *Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment*; EO 13007, *Indian Sacred Sites*; EO 13175, *Consultation and Coordination with Indian Tribal Governments*; and EO 13287, *Preserve America*.

The NHPA obligations for a federal agency are independent from the NEPA process and must be complied with even when environmental documentation is not required. When both are required, the Air Force typically coordinates NEPA compliance with their NHPA responsibilities to ensure that historic properties, as defined under 36 CFR 800.16(l)(1), are given adequate consideration.

Under NHPA, the Air Force is required to consider the effects of its undertakings on historic properties listed or eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). The regulatory NHPA Section 106 compliance process consists of four primary stages. These include: (1) initiation of the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.3); (2) identification of historic properties (36 CFR 800.4), which includes identifying historic properties potentially affected by undertakings; (3) assessment of adverse effects (36 CFR 800.5), which determines whether the undertaking will affect historic properties and if effects to those properties might be adverse; (4) and resolution of adverse effects (36 CFR 800.6) between affected and consulting parties such as the State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), Native American tribes, and interested individuals. Additional stipulations are provided for in the NHPA should a failure to resolve adverse effects occur during this process (36 CFR 800.7).

Cultural resources identified by the Air Force are evaluated according to NRHP criteria, in consultation with the SHPO and other parties. Typically, if the SHPO and other parties and the Air Force agree in writing that a historic property is eligible or not eligible to the NRHP, that judgment is sufficient for Section 106 purposes (36 CFR 800.4[c][2]).

Effects (i.e., impacts) to cultural resources are defined as “alteration to the characteristics of a historic property qualifying it for inclusion in or eligibility for the National Register” (36 CFR 800.16[i]). For the purposes of this analysis, effects are discussed as either adverse or not adverse. An “adverse effect,” is “found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” (36 CFR 800 5[a][1]).

For the purpose of this EIS, cultural resources, with a description of their state of investigation and condition, are presented for analysis as they intersect with the area of potential effect (APE) created by the undertaking. As defined under 36 CFR 800.16(d), the APE is “the geographic area or areas within which an undertaking may directly or indirectly cause changes in the character or use of historic properties, if such properties exist. The APE is influenced by the scale and nature of the undertaking and may be different for different kinds of effects caused by the undertaking.” The APE for this project is assumed not to extend beyond the footprint of the project boundaries as defined in Chapter 2 for each alternative area.

The following sections will provide an analysis of identified cultural resources and the potential for adverse effects resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives. For projects with complex proposed actions (such as the MHPI), project-specific Programmatic Agreements (PAs) are often appropriate for completing the Section 106 process (36 CFR 800.14(b)). Project-specific PAs describe potential adverse effects to cultural resources and provide for mitigative treatments. The project-specific PA for the MHPI project is located in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*, of this EIS.

4.10.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action alternative, the Air Force would not proceed with the MHPI and the actions described in Section 2.3.1, would occur. If MHPI-related activities were not to occur, and the list of predicted projects was to occur, any adverse effects to cultural resources resulting from the No Action Alternative would be resolved through completion of the NHPA Section 106 process.

4.10.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

No adverse effects to cultural resources would be expected on Eglin Main, as none of the housing areas contain any cultural resources listed on, or eligible for, the NRHP. Capehart/Wherry housing will not be subject to treatment to resolve adverse effect in accordance with the program comments issued by the ACHP (November 18, 2005) to the Air Force for this type of historic buildings.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Existing housing in Poquito Bayou housing area is less than 50 years old and is not significant for the Cold War era. In 2004, the Air Force completed archaeological survey, testing, and evaluation, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA (Thomas et al., 2004a). As a result of survey and site evaluations in this project area, three prehistoric sites have been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Section 3.10, *Cultural Resources*, for details).

To prevent adverse effects to archaeological sites 8OK107, 8OK952, and 8OK953, all demolition activities in proximity to these areas will be conducted in a manner avoiding disturbance to the archaeological deposits. The PA stipulates in section V.B(1){d} that the developer shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 8OK107 and 8OK952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the developer shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks, and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The developer shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VI.C. of the PA. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance

within the limits of the sites, and adverse effect will occur, the developer shall conduct testing and or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D. of the PA.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

The Proposed Action calls for the Air Force to convey structures within the Camp Pinchot Historic District (Table 4-49) to the developer until suitable replacement units are constructed. As part of the Proposed Action, the Air Force would lease the land underlying the Camp Pinchot Historic District to the developer until replacement units are constructed. A visual buffer would also be established between any new development on the parcel and the historic district itself. In addition, a visual buffer would be maintained between any new development and the Camp Pinchot access road.

According to Air Force guidance, the developer would be required to follow stipulations in the underlying land lease to include following the PA to be developed prior to the ROD signature for the MHPI undertaking. The PA includes requirements for Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue to be established through discussions among the Air Force and the consulting parties. The PA provides management, maintenance, and repair guidelines for the care and use of the structures comprising the historic district, as well as guidelines for the protection of the archaeological site underlying the district. A portion of the PA consists of the Camp Pinchot Management Plan, which will govern the management of the district during the period it is controlled by the contractor.

Table 4-49. Structures to be Conveyed at Camp Pinchot Historic District (8OK1703)

Bldg No.	Site No.	Current Use	Historic Use	NRHP Status
1550	N/A	tennis courts	tennis courts	non-contributing
1551	N/A	maintenance garage	unknown	contributing
1552	N/A	maintenance garage	unknown	contributing
1553	N/A	kitchen	unknown	contributing
1555	N/A	storage and apartment	garage	contributing
1556	N/A	residence GOQ	ranger's quarters	contributing
1557	N/A	residence CGO	clerk's quarters	contributing
1558	N/A	residence JNCO	deputy's quarters	contributing
1559	8OK1988	residence GOQ	supervisor's quarters	contributing
1560	N/A	bulkhead	bulkhead	non-contributing
1561	N/A	boathouse	boathouse	contributing
1562	N/A	maintenance garage	unknown	contributing
1564	N/A	residence	guest house	non-contributing
1565	N/A	pump house/water supply	pump house/water supply	non-contributing
1569	N/A	water tank storage	water tank storage	non-contributing
1570	N/A	carport	carport	non-contributing
N/A	N/A	security gate entrance	unknown	non-contributing
N/A	N/A	portable generator	N/A	non-contributing

CGO = Company Grade Officer; GOQ = General Officers Quarters; JNCO = Junior Noncommissioned Officer; N/A = not applicable; NRHP = National Register of Historic Places

Conveyance by the Air Force to the developer of all residences and structures within the Camp Pinchot will be conditioned for as long as the developer owns these properties. The developer will be required to conduct all routine maintenance in accordance with the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan (Appendix E, Programmatic Agreement, Section V (B){1}[a]).

Once replacement units are constructed (5 to 10 years after project implementation) the developer will return to the Air Force the historic buildings at Camp Pinchot. Subsequently, Eglin AFB will determine the future of the historic buildings. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in an adverse effect, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect and either amend the project-specific PA or develop a separate agreement document.

All construction related activities in proximity to prehistoric site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot will be monitored by a professional archaeologist to ensure avoidance (Appendix E, *Cultural Resources: Programmatic Agreement*, Section V (B){1}[c]). A detailed timeline, description and documentation of consultation efforts, determinations of eligibility, and descriptions of fieldwork are provided in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this housing area. The housing units are not eligible for the NRHP as Cold War resources and are less than 50 years old. The Air Force has not identified any NRHP-eligible archaeological resources within or near the project area. A detailed timeline, description and documentation of consultation efforts, determinations of eligibility, and descriptions of fieldwork are provided in Appendix E.

Georgia Avenue Housing Area

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this housing area. As part of the Proposed Action, the Georgia Avenue Historic District buildings present in Parcel 1 (Table 4-50) would be conveyed to the developer until replacement units are constructed. After this period the units would be returned to the Government for adaptive reuse.

As with Camp Pinchot, protection of cultural resources, would be in compliance with the NHPA, the *Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation* (36 CFR 67), the Eglin AFB PA and Management Plan, the Eglin AFB *Integrated Cultural Resources Management Plan*, and AFI 32-7065. A portion of the PA consist of the Georgia Avenue Management Plan, which will govern the management of the district during the period it is controlled by the contractor.

Table 4-50. Georgia Avenue Historic Buildings in Eglin Field Historic District (8OK1532) to be Conveyed

Bldg No.	Site No.	Current Use	Historic Use	Status
23	8OK1298	garage	NA	non-contributing
25	8OK1294	residence SOQ	residence	contributing
26	8OK1295	residence SOQ	residence	contributing
27	8OK1290	residence SOQ	residence	contributing
28	8OK1292	residence SOQ	residence	contributing
29	8OK1293	residence SOQ	residence	contributing

SOQ = Standard Officers Quarters

As per stipulation V(B){1}[b] the developer shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in accordance with Stipulation VI.A.2. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. The Preferred Offeror (PO) will ensure that any activities that will result in adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to project initiation. PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation V.E. Once the property and buildings at Georgia Avenue are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation XIII.

Conveyance by the Air Force to the developer of all residences and structures within the Georgia Avenue Historic District will be conditioned for as long as the developer owns these properties. The developer will be required to conduct all routine maintenance in accordance with the Georgia Avenue Housing Preservation Plan.

Once replacement units are constructed (between 5 to 10 years) the PO will return to the Air Force the historic Georgia Avenue buildings. Subsequently, Eglin AFB will determine the future of the historic buildings. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in an adverse effect, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effect and either amend the project-specific PA or develop a separate agreement document.

A detailed timeline, description and documentation of consultation efforts, determinations of eligibility, and descriptions of fieldwork are provided in Appendix E.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The Air Force does not anticipate adverse effects to architectural or archaeological resources in Pine Shadows at Hurlburt Field. The Air Force evaluated these units for historical significance and, in concurrence with the SHPO, found them to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Impacts to archaeological resources are not expected. The Air Force did not identify any archaeological resources during a survey of the housing area and previous intensive development makes the location of such resources unlikely.

The Air Force does not anticipate adverse effects to architectural resources at Soundside Manor. The Air Force previously evaluated these housing units for historical significance. In consultation with the SHPO, the Air Force found these units to be ineligible for listing on the NRHP. As of 2004, site testing and evaluation were completed, in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA, for the sole potentially eligible site in the area. A nearby prehistoric archaeological site (8OK061/8OK167) is considered eligible for nomination to the NRHP; however, this site is located outside of the boundaries of the project area.

The Air Force does not anticipate adverse effects to architectural or archaeological resources in Live Oak Terrace. The housing units are less than 50 years old and are not eligible for the NRHP as Cold War resources. The Air Force has surveyed the area for archaeological resources. Adverse effects could occur to an unnamed historic cemetery (#26) located along the boundary of Live Oak Terrace. Although previous studies have not detected burial features, some of the cemetery may still lie under the edge of the current housing area. Although previous studies have not detected burial features, some of the cemetery may still lay under the edge of the current housing area. The developer will ensure that demolition within 50 meters (164 feet) of the boundary of Live Oak Terrace is monitored by a qualified, third-party archaeologist.

A detailed timeline, description and documentation of consultation efforts, determinations of eligibility, and descriptions of fieldwork are provided in Appendix E.

Existing/Proposed FAMCAMP

The Air Force does not anticipate adverse effects to architectural in the existing or proposed new FAMCAMP areas. Although no archaeological sites have been identified within project boundaries and no historic structures are present within this parcel, one archaeological site (80K133) is located near the boundary of the parcel. The developer will ensure that demolition and construction within 50 meters of the southern boundary of FAMCAMP is monitored by a qualified, third-party archaeologist. Where avoidance is not possible, Eglin AFB will conduct archaeological data recovery to mitigate for any adverse effects (see the PA in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*).

4.10.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources are identified in this parcel.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

As a result of survey and site evaluations in this project area, one prehistoric site (8OK192) and one historic site (8OK2751) have been recommended ineligible for listing on the NRHP. Two additional historic sites (8OK2753 and 8OK2754), have been recommended as potentially eligible to the NRHP.

Alternative 1 – Parcels 3 and 4

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources are identified in this parcel.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

One prehistoric site (8OK1006) has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Section 3.10, *Cultural Resources*, for details). If the Air Force selects Alternative 1, the PO shall avoid affecting site 8OK1006 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C of the PA for all demolition and construction activities within 50 meters of the site to resolve adverse effects to cultural resources.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

One prehistoric site (8OK2627) has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Section 3.10, *Cultural Resources*, for details). According to the PA (U.S. Air Force, 2011), if the Air Force selects Alternative 1, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and data recovery at site 8OK2627 following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D prior to demolition and construction activities to resolve adverse effects to cultural resources.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources are identified in this parcel.

4.10.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources would be adversely affected in this parcel. The treatment and conveyance of the Georgia Avenue housing structures are discussed in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* sections of *Cultural Resources*, Chapters 3 and 4.

Alternative 2 – Parcels 2 through 8

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources are identified in Parcels 2 and 3. As a result of recent test and evaluation, archaeological site 8OK993 at Parcels 4 and 5 is recommended as ineligible to the NRHP.

Alternative 2 – Parcels 9 and 10

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. Wherry housing is present in this parcel but already “treated for” under Section 106. Additional detail can be found in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources*.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this housing area. The Air Force has not identified any NRHP-eligible cultural resources within the project area.

4.10.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Environmental consequences under this alternative are identical to those presented in Section 4.10.5, *Alternative 2 – Parcel 1*.

4.10.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

One prehistoric site (8OK871) has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Section 3.10, *Cultural Resources*, for details). In accordance with the PA (U.S. Air Force, 2011), if the Air Force selects Alternative 3, the PO shall avoid affecting the Camp Pinchot Historic District by defining a development setback at least 100 feet wide along the District’s property boundary. Included within these boundaries is site 8OK871.

As per B (1) [c], Archaeological Site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot:

With the temporary conveyance of Camp Pinchot, archaeological site 8OK871 will become the management responsibility of the PO until returned to the Air Force. The PO shall consult with Eglin AFB prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the site’s limits as follows.

- (i) Any ground disturbing activity, including but not limited to planting or removal of trees and other vegetation, affecting intact portions of the

site will require archaeological testing and or data recovery following an approved plan developed in accordance with Stipulation VLD.

(ii) Any ground disturbing activity affecting previously disturbed portions of the site, including but not limited to the in-place removal and replacement of utilities or planting or removing trees or other vegetation, which is strictly limited to previously disturbed soil, shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. Discovery of intact archaeological deposits during archaeological monitoring will be treated as an unanticipated discovery under Stipulation VIII.

All new construction shall be prohibited within the development setback to resolve adverse effects to cultural resources.

Alternative 3 – Parcels 2 through 4

The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources in this parcel as a result of the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible cultural resources are identified in this parcel.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

One prehistoric site (8OK107) has been determined eligible for listing on the NRHP (see Section 3.10, *Cultural Resources*, for details). In accordance with the PA, Section B (1) [d] (U.S. Air Force, 2011), the PO shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 8OKI07 and 8OK952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the PO shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks, and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The PO shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance within the limits of the sites, and adverse effects will occur, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and/or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D.

4.10.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-51 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for Cultural Resources. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse effect
- Yellow – Potential for adverse effect requiring mitigation through project-specific Programmatic Agreement.

Table 4-51. Alternative 4 – Cultural Resources Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Cultural Resource		
	Archaeological Sites	Historic Buildings/Districts	Historic Cemeteries
Commonalities			
Eglin Main Base			
Hurlburt Field			
Camp Rudder			
Camp Pinchot			
Poquito Bayou			
Alternative 1			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
Alternative 2			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)			
1			
Alternative 3			
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
No Action*			

Green = No beneficial or adverse effect; Yellow = Potential for adverse effect requiring mitigation through project-specific Programmatic Agreement.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

Note: No formal studies have been conducted to date to identify TCPs. As such they are not included in this table.

Note: An “adverse effect,” is “found when an undertaking may alter, directly or indirectly, any of the characteristics of a historic property that qualify the property for inclusion in the NRHP in a manner that would diminish the integrity of the property’s location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association” (36 CFR 800 5[a][1]).

The color coding in Table 4-51 reflects the degree of impact between alternatives and cultural resources so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination

of parcels may affect cultural resources at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The Air Force anticipates adverse effects to NRHP-eligible cultural resources under the Proposed Action. Any action with the potential to adversely affect historic properties resulting from the Proposed Action or alternatives will be resolved pursuant to the MHPI PA to be developed in compliance with Section 106 of the NHPA. Within the context of this discussion, and in keeping with other sections of this document, non-discretionary mitigations are those that are required through NHPA Section 106 consultation and are reflected in the project-specific PA. Compliance with the project-specific PA is mandatory and non-discretionary in nature for the signatories of the agreement document. Mitigations as presented in the executed PA are presented in Section V of the PA under Resolution of Adverse Effects.

Section V of the PA describes specific procedures for resolution of adverse effects to project-related resources (U.S. Air Force, 2011). Section V of the PA is presented below:

V. Resolution of Adverse Effects

- A. The Air Force shall meet its responsibilities under 36 CFR 800.6 by ensuring that once the Record of Decision is issued and a preferred alternative is selected the Preferred Offeror (PO) at its expense, resolves the adverse effects of the undertaking to historic properties at each installation in accordance with the following stipulations.
- B. Eglin AFB
 - 1. Project Commonalities
 - a. Camp Pinchot Historic District
 - (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561 and 1562 in accordance with Stipulation V[A]. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
 - (ii) Building 1564, potentially National Register eligible for its association with the military use of Camp Pinchot, is not included in the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan. The PO will consult with Eglin AFB prior to conducting routine maintenance and repair of building

1564. Any activities that Eglin AFB determines will have an adverse effect to building 1564 will require treatment in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.

- (iii) The PO will maintain the existing trees in accordance with the general treatment recommendations for landscaping in the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan. Planting new trees or removing existing trees anywhere on the property will be an adverse effect subject to prior consultation with Eglin AFB.
- (iv) Once the property and buildings at Camp Pinchot are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

b. Georgia Avenue (Eglin Field Historic District)

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in accordance with Stipulation VLA.2. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. The PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (ii) Once the property and buildings at Georgia Avenue are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

c. Archaeological Site 80K871 at Camp Pinchot

With the temporary conveyance of Camp Pinchot, archaeological site 80K871 will become the management responsibility of the PO until returned to the Air Force. The PO shall consult with Eglin AFB prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the site's limits as follows.

- (i) Any ground disturbing activity, including but not limited to planting or removal of trees and other vegetation, affecting intact portions of the site will require archaeological testing and or data recovery following an approved plan developed in accordance with Stipulation VLD.
- (ii) Any ground disturbing activity affecting previously disturbed portions of the site, including but not limited to the in-place removal and replacement of utilities or planting or removing trees or other vegetation, which is strictly limited to previously disturbed soil, shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. Discovery of intact archaeological deposits during

archaeological monitoring will be treated as an unanticipated discovery under Stipulation VIII.

- d. Archaeological Sites 80KI07 and 80K952 at Poquito Bayou. The PO shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 80KI07 and 80K952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the PO shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The PO shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance within the limits of the sites, and adverse effects will occur, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VLD.

2. Project Alternative I (White Point)

- a. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall avoid affecting site 80KI006 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within 50 meters of the site.
- b. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and data recovery at site 80K2627 following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D prior to demolition and construction activities.

3. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

If the Air Force selects Alternative 3, the PO shall avoid affecting the Camp Pinchot Historic District by defining a development setback at least 100 feet wide along the District's property boundary. All new construction shall be prohibited within the development setback.

4. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

Selection of this project alternative may result in adverse effects to one or more of the historic properties described above and will be resolved as described in Alternatives 1 and 3.

C. Hurlburt Field

The PO shall avoid affecting archaeological sites 80KI33 and 80K061 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within a 50-meter buffer area around each site.

D. Return of Historic Properties

Once replacement MFH units are constructed, the PO will return to the Air Force, in equal or better condition than received, the buildings and structures at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot as stated in Stipulation II.A.I.b. At that time, Eglin AFB will determine the future of these properties. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in adverse effects to the Eglin Field or Camp Pinchot Historic Districts, including but not limited to adaptive reuse, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects and either amend the PA in accordance with Stipulation XIII or develop a separate agreement document.

4.11 WATER RESOURCES

The Proposed Action and alternatives do not have a direct interaction with surface waters, wetlands, or groundwater resources. Some demolition would occur in floodplains. Section 404 of the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1977 (33 U.S. Code 1251 et seq.), and EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*, regulates development activities in or near streams or wetlands. Section 404 also requires a permit from the United States Army Corps of Engineers for dredging and filling in wetlands. EO 11988, *Floodplain Management*, requires federal agencies to take action to reduce the risk of flood damage; to minimize the impacts of floods on human safety, health, and welfare; and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains. Federal agencies are directed to consider the proximity of their actions to or within floodplains. For actions occurring within a floodplain, the Air Force would be required to submit a Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) stating that no alternatives existed for construction of facilities within the floodplain. The Air Force would be required to submit a FONPA for demolition actions in floodplain areas located on Hurlburt Field. No construction activities are planned within floodplain areas.

Although no direct impacts to water resources exist, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources. Indirect impacts to water resources relate to the potential for increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff from demolition and construction, actions which could increase the amounts of sediment and pollutants transported into surface waters during and after rain events. The addition of new impervious surfaces associated with construction of the new housing in an undeveloped area may also increase the number and kinds of pollutants carried off-site by stormwater runoff from everyday operations. Surface waters and wetlands in proximity to construction are more susceptible to impacts from the increased stormwater, sediment, and pollutant runoff associated with this type of activity.

The creation of impervious area would require the construction of stormwater management systems to provide on-site storage of stormwater. On-site storage of

stormwater would prevent direct discharge of stormwater runoff to any surface waters, thereby reducing potentially adverse impacts to surface water quality (FDEP, 2002). However, infiltration from on-site storage systems can still result in the introduction of contaminants into the Sand and Gravel Aquifer via downward percolation through porous soils. Contaminants include nutrients such as nitrogen and phosphorus from fertilizers and natural sources, pesticides, and petroleum-related compounds from vehicle operations and metals, all of which are typical of urban runoff.

4.11.1 Analysis Methodology

Analysis of potential impacts to water resources began by identifying and mapping the location of each alternative and the water resources in and around each alternative area. This allowed for the determination of direct impacts to water resources (e.g., construction in floodplains) for each alternative. Impacts were identified if any of the following conditions would occur as a result of the Proposed Action.

- A discharge creating pollution as defined in the Florida Administrative Code (FAC) 62-302.
- A discharge that degrades designated beneficial uses of water (FAC 62-4.242 and FAC 62-302.300).
- A change in the absorption rates, drainage patterns, or rate and amount of runoff that would in turn exceed the capacity of storm drain systems.

Impacts were further categorized as adverse if activities resulted in an increase in stormwater runoff but impacts negated through permits and non-discretionary measures and actions occur within the floodplain but not alter elevations; significantly adverse activities are those that would result in impervious surface increases beyond the capacity to manage through mitigations, result in alterations to floodplain elevation, or occur in wetlands.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) computer model, WinTR-55, was used to determine the effects of stormwater at the proposed worksites. This model was used to evaluate stormwater runoff rates and volumes. Details on the model and parameters used can be found in Appendix G, *Water Resources*. Stormwater totals were obtained utilizing the average rainfall of a 25-year rain event (one that theoretically occurs every 25 years and lasts for 24 hours), which is 10.23 inches.

A table of the pre- and post-construction stormwater runoff conditions, as modeled by WinTR-55, is provided for each alternative and parcel to present the total change in runoff at each site. Typically, demolition with no construction and return to a natural, vegetated, or grassed landscape would result in a decrease in stormwater runoff, which would be beneficial with respect to water resources. According to values obtained from the WinTR-55 model, the post-development peak runoff rate and average volume level would be greater than pre-development values for most construction scenarios. Thus,

construction with the associated increase in impervious surface would result in an increase in stormwater runoff, which could potentially have detrimental effects on water resources.

The USEPA provides guidance on acceptable stormwater runoff volumes and velocities as “to the extent practicable, maintain post-development peak runoff rate and average volume at levels that are similar to pre-development levels” (USEPA, 1993). To ensure that pre-development stormwater levels remain similar to post-development levels, and as part of the Proposed Action, the Air Force would adhere to applicable stormwater permitting and management requirements.

Any construction and demolition area larger than 1 acre would require a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) General Permit for stormwater discharge associated with C&D activities. The NPDES permitting process controls amounts and types of contaminants introduced into U.S. waters from nonpoint sources such as stormwater runoff from construction sites. In Florida, the FDEP implements the NPDES stormwater permitting program. In addition to the NPDES permit, it would be necessary to acquire a stormwater treatment permit (FAC 62-346), a program administered by both FDEP and Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD).

As part of the NPDES permit, the developer would be required to prepare and implement a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) before beginning construction activities. The SWPPP would include: (1) site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater, (2) site plan for managing stormwater runoff, (3) identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater mitigations, (4) maintenance and inspection schedule, (5) record keeping process, and (6) identification of stormwater exit areas. When preparing the SWPPP, developers would follow the guidance provided in the USEPA publication, *Stormwater Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (USEPA, 1992).

The FDEP has issued permits to Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field for the discharge of stormwater from Phase II MS4 under the provisions of Section 403.0885, Florida Statutes, 40 CFR 122.32-37, and applicable rules of the FAC (FDEP, 2009c). Military installations are required to obtain MS4 permits under Phase II of the NPDES stormwater permitting program. Under these MS4 permits, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are required to implement a number of mitigations with measurable goals, a schedule for implementation/completion, and a list of responsible entities/departments. As part of the mitigations detailed in their MS4 permits, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have committed to the following with respect to construction: (1) developing contractual language requiring mitigation usage at construction sites, (2) reviewing construction site plans for potential stormwater quality impacts through the comprehensive environmental impact analysis review program, (3) formalizing a method of tracking

construction projects and control measures, and (4) performing periodic inspections of construction sites to ensure that mitigations are in place and operational.

Developers must abide by all requirements included in the MS4 permits. Developers would be responsible for obtaining all necessary permits, including the NPDES permit and the FAC 62-346 permit. Discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations that would avoid, minimize, rectify, reduce, or compensate for potential impacts to water resources from demolition, construction, and operation activities are specifically identified during the permitting process. The Air Force cannot identify the specific permit-mandated mitigations that would be required for a particular alternative at this time. However, for purposes of analysis, the Air Force identified non-discretionary mitigations that are likely to be required under the permits identified above, based on similar previous permitted actions at Eglin AFB and within Florida.

Impact analysis of wetlands resources considers the federal wetlands regulations (33 CFR 328.3) under Section 404 of the CWA (30 CFR 330), Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act (30 CFR 329), and Florida's Environmental Resource Permit program (Part IV, Florida Statutes Section 373). The first step in the analysis of potential impacts to wetland and floodplain resources was to determine the location and extent of these resources in relation to the proposed worksites. Maps were examined to locate these areas and to confirm their locations. Next, areas of overlap for the proposed worksites and wetland and floodplain areas were identified. Scientific literature was reviewed for studies that examined similar types of impacts to these resources. The literature review included an examination of basic characteristics and hydrologic functions of wetlands and floodplains. Information was also gathered relative to management considerations, mitigations, and permitting requirements. Impact analyses were then conducted based on the information gathered from the literature review and discussions with experts in these areas. The analyses included an assessment of the impacts on these resources resulting from both construction and demolition activities and daily operations.

Federal agency activities potentially impacting the coastal zone are required to be consistent, to the maximum extent practicable, with approved state Coastal Zone Management Programs. Federal agencies make determinations as to whether their actions are consistent with approved state plans. Consistency determinations are submitted to the state for review and concurrence. All relevant state agencies must review the Proposed Action and issue a consistency determination. The Florida Coastal Management Program is composed of 24 Florida statutes, each of which addresses a particular coastal resource area or topic and is administered by the FDEP (FDEP, 2009d). Components of the Proposed Action and alternatives would take place within the jurisdictional concerns of the state. The Florida Coastal Management Program considers all of Florida as being within the coastal zone; therefore, the Air Force submitted a Coastal Zone Consistency Determination, in accordance with Florida's CZMA, to the Florida State Clearinghouse. The Clearinghouse reviewed the scope of the Proposed Action and determined that the action was consistent with the CZMA in its current state but that continued concurrence would require compliance with Florida

Coastal Management Program authorities, federal and state monitoring of the activity, and resolution of any issues identified in further reviews. The State will issue a final concurrence during the environmental permitting process in accordance with FAC Chapter 373, Section 428, *Federal consistency*. The Air Force Coastal Consistency Determination and the Florida State Clearinghouse response are provided in Appendix I, *CZMA Determination*. With regard to the Proposed Action and alternatives the following Florida Coastal Management Program statute resource areas were determined to be potentially affected: cultural resources, roadway systems, stormwater runoff, utilities, soil and water conservation, water and air quality, and pollution and solid waste control. CZMA coastal resources that would not be affected include Beach and shore management, local government comprehensive plans, state plans for water, land or transportation use, state vulnerability to natural disasters, state public lands, state parks, recreation areas or aquatic preserves, acquisition of land for Greenways and Trails program, tourism, future business opportunities on state lands, finance and planning for state transportation, saltwater fisheries, statutes and regulations regarding state water resources, transfer and storage of pollutants, regional development, coastal infrastructure and state policy on public health. Potentially affected statutes are addressed in the appropriate sections of the EIS, and discussed in more detail in the CZMA consistency determination provided in Appendix I, *CZMA Determination*.

4.11.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, there is potential for impacts to water resources from major construction actions listed in Chapter 2. Actions associated with current or on-going projects in the area could result in the addition of impermeable surfaces (i.e., concrete, asphalt) and therefore an increase in stormwater runoff. In general, areas that are already developed are expected to have reasonably effective stormwater management facilities or infrastructure in place such that impacts to surface waters from runoff are controlled to a practical degree.

For major construction actions within undeveloped areas, the removal of vegetation and the disturbance of the soil would expose soils to wind and stormwater, in turn facilitating the transport of sediments to nearby surface waters. These actions would not occur without proponents adhering to mandatory state and federal permits for managing stormwater runoff, as discussed in the previous section, thus, the Air Force anticipates minimal impacts to water resources from present and on-going activities associated with the No Action.

4.11.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Potential changes in stormwater runoff were developed for each common location using analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*. Table 4-52 provides the results of the modeling, while the subsequent narratives describe these impacts in more detail.

Table 4-52. Commonalities – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Location	Peak flow (cfs)			Runoff amount (inches)		
	Pre	Post	Change	Pre	Post	Change
Wherry	687	256	-431	4.97	2.33	-2.64
Capehart	340	127	-213	4.97	2.33	-2.64
Poquito Bayou	286	108	-178	4.14	1.96	-2.18
Camp Pinchot	No construction or demolition					
Camp Rudder	51	71	20	4.97	7.11	2.14
Live Oak Terrace	104	40	-64	4.96	2.23	-2.73
Pine Shadows Parcel	318	629	311	4.97	7.63	2.66
Soundside Manor Parcel	110	224	114	4.42	7.24	2.82
FAMCAMP	105	137	32	3.6	7.24	3.64
Total	2001	1592	-409	37	38.07	1.07

cfs = cubic feet per second; FAMCAMP = family camping; in = inches

To minimize potential indirect impacts to water resources, a non-discretionary 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be required along all Eglin water bodies per U.S. Fish and Wildlife (USFWS) requirements along with a 100-foot discretionary mitigation buffer (USFWS, 2010). Areas around wetlands would also require a 50-foot mandatory development buffer; these buffers would apply to all parcels under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section (Figure 4-11). Per draft FDEP Environmental Resource Permit requirements, Hurlburt Field would observe a 25-foot buffer around wetlands (FDEP, 2009e). In addition, the developer would be required to obtain permits and would implement, as required by the FDEP and the NFWFMD, site-specific non-discretionary mitigations as developed during the permitting process. These non-discretionary mitigations would be included in an SWPPP, which would identify mitigations to reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. These stormwater management controls would also be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants. The Air Force would be required to ensure that the developer has these controls in place prior to any construction activity. These non-discretionary requirements apply to all parcels under this section. A comprehensive list of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for water resources is provided in Section 4.11.8, *Mix Alternative*.

At all locations in this section, no new construction would take place within wetlands or within the 100-year floodplain.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

Demolition of current housing units on Eglin Main Base would occur in areas where there are no existing water resources and in areas that are already developed. Surface water, wetlands, and floodplains would not be adversely impacted since none of these features exist at the current housing sites. Furthermore, since Eglin Main Base is already urbanized, the area already contains features that address stormwater runoff issues. Therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to water resources under this action.

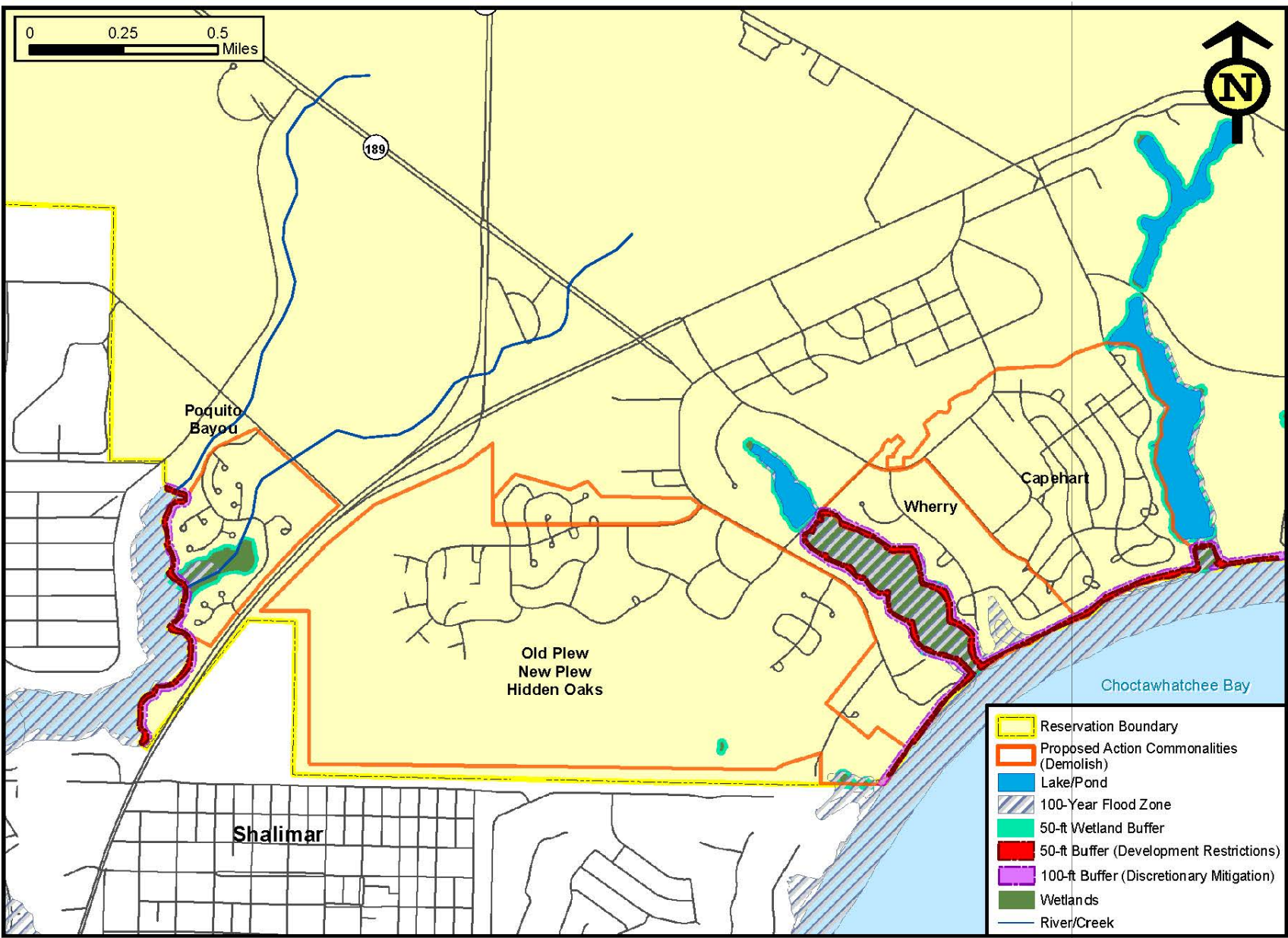


Figure 4-11. Water Resources at Proposed Action: Eglin Main Commonalities

Potential indirect impacts, however, do exist and are associated with changes in stormwater runoff. Potential impacts from stormwater runoff for Eglin Main Base housing areas are presented in Table 4-52. Old/New Plew and Hidden Oaks, with a baseline condition of 873 cubic feet per second (cfs) peak flow, and 2.77 inches runoff, would experience decreased stormwater runoff for demolition only scenario. Since demolition only is not a commonality for this location and there is more than one construction scenario depending on the alternative selected, the change with respect to stormwater runoff from construction is discussed as part of Parcel 1, Alternative 2. Eglin Main Base lies within the jurisdictional concerns of the FDEP under the CZMA. Coastal zone definitions, regulations, and requirements are discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*. The Air Force is preparing a CZMA determination to address potential impacts to the coastal zone.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Surface waters located within the Poquito Bayou housing area include one unnamed creek that drains into Poquito Bayou. Construction-related erosion would potentially cause a short-term increase in sediment deposition into the creek and ultimately into Poquito Bayou. Construction activities would not occur within a specific water resource; therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface water resources. Potential indirect impacts to water resources in this area are associated with stormwater runoff and are presented in Table 4-52.

There are approximately 8.56 acres of palustrine wetlands and 4.22 acres of floodplains within the Poquito Bayou housing area. However, no new construction would take place within the wetlands or 100-year floodplain. Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would decrease by 2.18 inches; therefore, the Air Force has identified beneficial impacts associated with stormwater runoff at Poquito Bayou.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

There are no surface water bodies or wetlands in the Camp Pinchot housing area, and 1.94 acres of floodplains. Surface water, wetlands, and floodplains would not be impacted since either none of these features exist at the current housing sites, or no activity would occur within these areas. There would not be any additional changes to impervious areas to the existing site; therefore, there will be no impacts to water resources under this action. Camp Pinchot lies within the jurisdictional concerns of the FDEP under the CZMA. Coastal zone definitions, regulations, and requirements are discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*. The Air Force has prepared a CZMA determination to address potential impacts to the coastal zone.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

There are no surface water bodies, wetlands, or floodplains within the Camp Rudder housing area; however, some water resources are present in close proximity to the boundaries of the parcel (Figure 4-12). Demolition of current housing units at Camp Rudder would occur in areas where there are no existing water resources and in areas that are already developed.

Since no water resources are located within the Camp Rudder housing area and construction activities within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for the Camp Rudder housing area are presented in Table 4-52. Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 2.14 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. Therefore, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts associated with stormwater at Camp Rudder.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Water resources and associated buffer areas for all Hurlburt Field parcels are shown in (Figure 4-13).

Live Oak Terrace

There are no surface waters or wetlands within the Live Oak Terrace; therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters or wetlands. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff and some of the existing housing is within a floodplain. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for the Hurlburt Field housing areas are presented in Table 4-52.

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would decrease by 2.73 inches. Furthermore, the developer would be required to implement SWPPP requirements. As a result, the Air Force has identified beneficial impacts associated with stormwater at Live Oak Terrace.

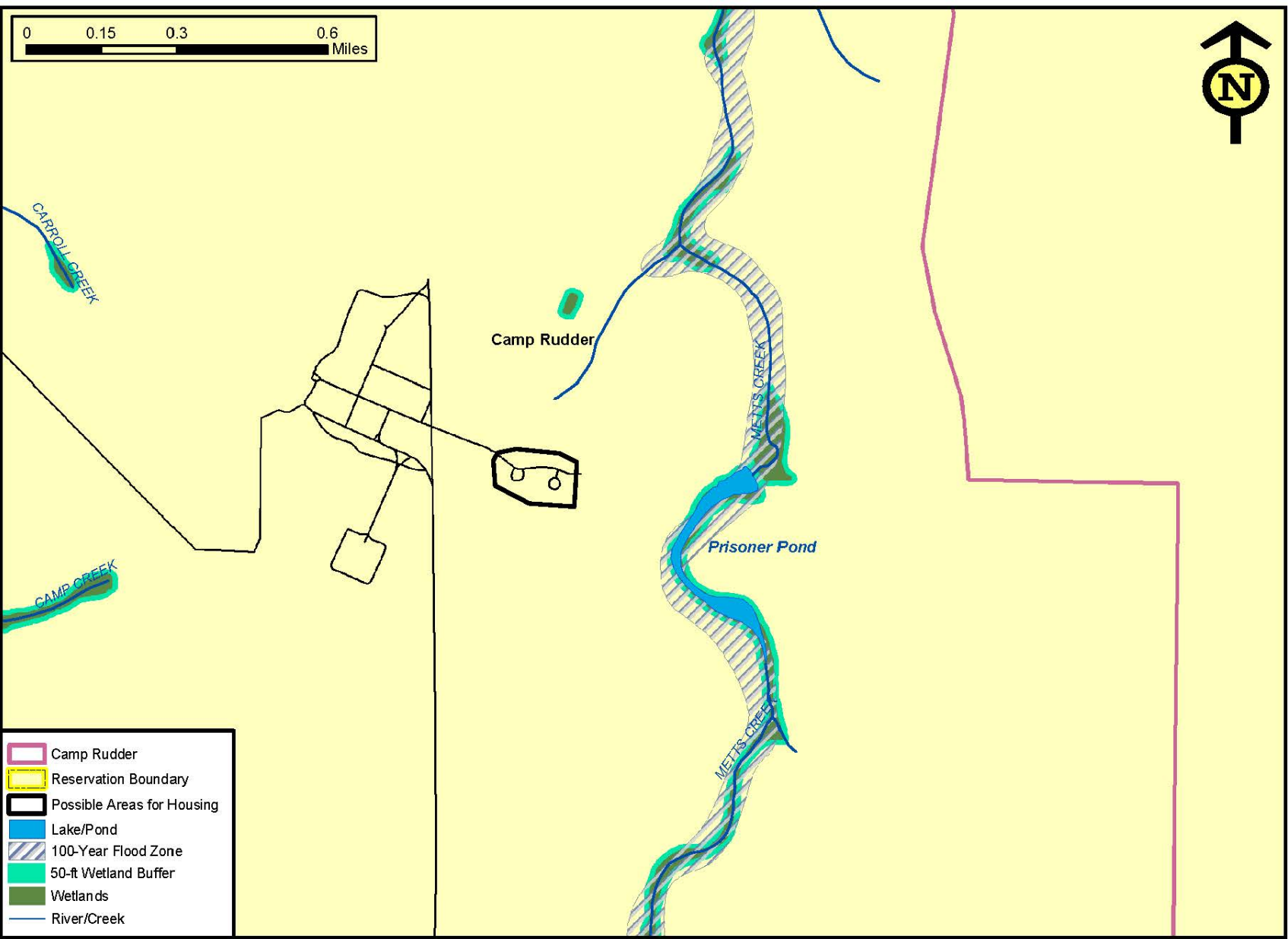


Figure 4-12. Water Resources at Proposed Action: Camp Rudder

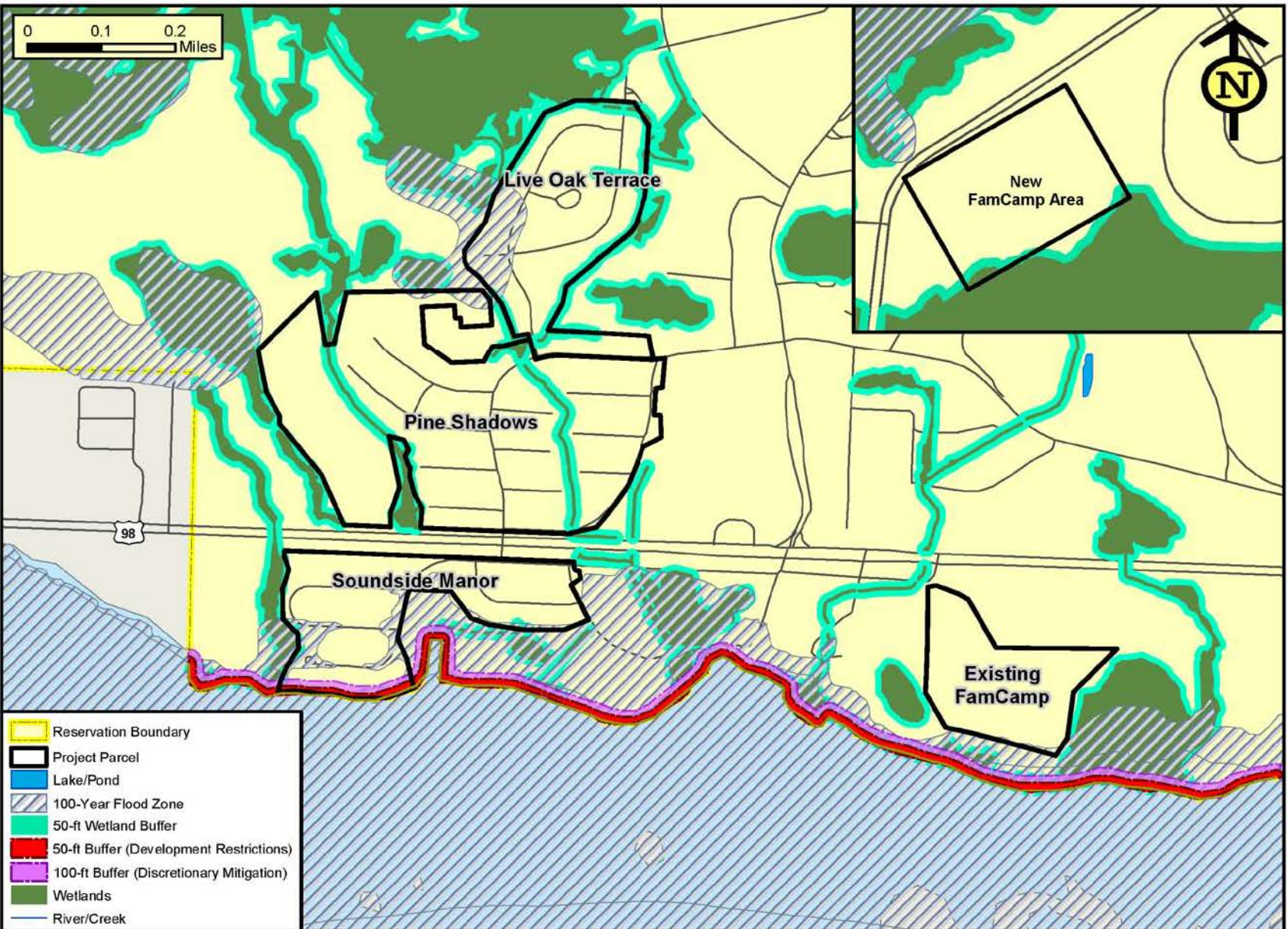


Figure 4-13. Water Resources at Proposed Action: Hurlburt Field

Approximately 4.59 acres of the Live Oak Terrace parcel are located within the floodplain, including nine houses slated for demolition. For any action within a floodplain the Air Force would submit a FONPA as part of the ROD outlining why there are no practicable alternatives to conducting the action within the floodplain. In the case of Live Oak Terrace, there is no practicable alternative to activities within the floodplain because those units within the floodplain need to be demolished; thus a FONPA would be required. However, there would be no new construction at this location.

Pine Shadows

There is approximately 0.7 acre of wetlands within the Pine Shadows parcel; these wetlands are actually man-made drainage ditches that have developed wetland characteristics over time and have been identified as jurisdictional wetlands by the FDEP. Should the developer need to construct culverts within the Pine Shadows location to allow parcel access over the drainage ditches, a FONPA in accordance with EO 11990 would be required, as well as an Environmental Resource Permit from the FDEP. There would be no other construction activities within wetland areas, and the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters or wetlands. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for the Pine Shadows area are presented in Table 4-52.

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 2.66 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. Implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. Approximately, 0.82 acre of the Pine Shadows parcel is located within the floodplain. However, no activities would occur within the floodplain. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts associated at Pine Shadows.

Soundside Manor

There are no surface waters or wetlands within the Soundside Manor Parcel though wetlands border the entire west edge of the parcel and an area of wetlands exists just south of the parcel. The Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters or wetlands. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for Soundside Manor are presented in Table 4-52.

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 2.82 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as

part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. Approximately 3.93 acres and two houses of the Soundside Manor parcel are located within the floodplain. The demolition of houses within the floodplain would require a FONPA. Existing roads within the floodplain would be continue to be used as is and would not be improved or modified as a result of the Proposed Action. The Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Soundside Manor associated with demolition activities within the floodplain.

Existing FAMCAMP Location

No surface waters or wetland areas have been identified on the FAMCAMP parcel; however, there are wetlands associated with Santa Rosa Sound located within a tenth of a mile of the parcel and there is 0.33 acre of floodplains within the parcel. Construction or demolition activities would not occur within any of the water resource or floodplain areas; therefore, no direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains would occur. A FONPA would not be required for the FAMCAMP parcel. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for the FAMCAMP area are presented in Table 4-52.

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 3.64 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. As with other locations, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. Therefore, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts associated with stormwater at the FAMCAMP location.

New FAMCAMP Location

No surface waters have been identified on the new FAMCAMP location parcel; however, there is 0.31 acre of wetlands located along the southern perimeter of the parcel. Construction activities would not occur within this wetland area; therefore, no direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains would occur. There would be an increase in stormwater runoff for the new FAMCAMP location resulting from the construction of 50 recreational vehicle spaces, a new bath house, and an asphalt roadway with access to SR-189. The amount of runoff would be approximately 3.6 inches based on runoff amounts at the comparable existing FAMCAMP. As with other locations, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. Therefore, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts associated with stormwater at the new FAMCAMP Location.

4.11.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

As with the Proposed Action commonalities, to minimize potential indirect impacts to water resources, a non-discretionary 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be required along all water bodies along with a 100-foot discretionary mitigation buffer. Areas around wetlands would also require a 50-foot mandatory development buffer; these buffers would apply to all parcels (Figure 4-14). In addition, the developer would be required to obtain permits and would implement, as required by the FDEP and the NFWFMD, site-specific non-discretionary mitigations as developed during the permitting process. These non-discretionary mitigations would be included in a SWPPP which would identify mitigations to reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. These stormwater management controls would also be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants.

The Air Force would be required to ensure that the developer has these controls in place prior to any construction activity. These non-discretionary requirements apply to all parcels. A comprehensive list of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for water resources is provided in Section 4.11.8, *Mix Alternative*.

At all locations in under Alternative 1, no demolition or new construction would take place within wetlands or within the 100-year floodplain. If the area within the floodplain were to be developed, the Air Force would be required to submit a FONPA stating that no alternatives existed for construction within the floodplain. In addition, the developer would be required to follow the American Society of Civil Engineers (ASCE) “minimum requirements for flood-resistant design and construction of structures that are subject to building code requirements that are located, in whole or in part, in flood hazard areas” (ASCE, 2006).

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

No wetlands or floodplain areas have been identified within Parcel 1; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetland area is located north of the parcel and is associated with Lake Pippin. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface waters or wetlands. The Air Force would avoid constructing new units within the floodplain. Potential indirect impacts associated with water resources in this area relate to stormwater runoff and are addressed below in Table 4-53.

Table 4-53. Alternative 1, Parcel 1 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	30	233	203
Runoff amount (in)	1.45	7.11	5.66

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

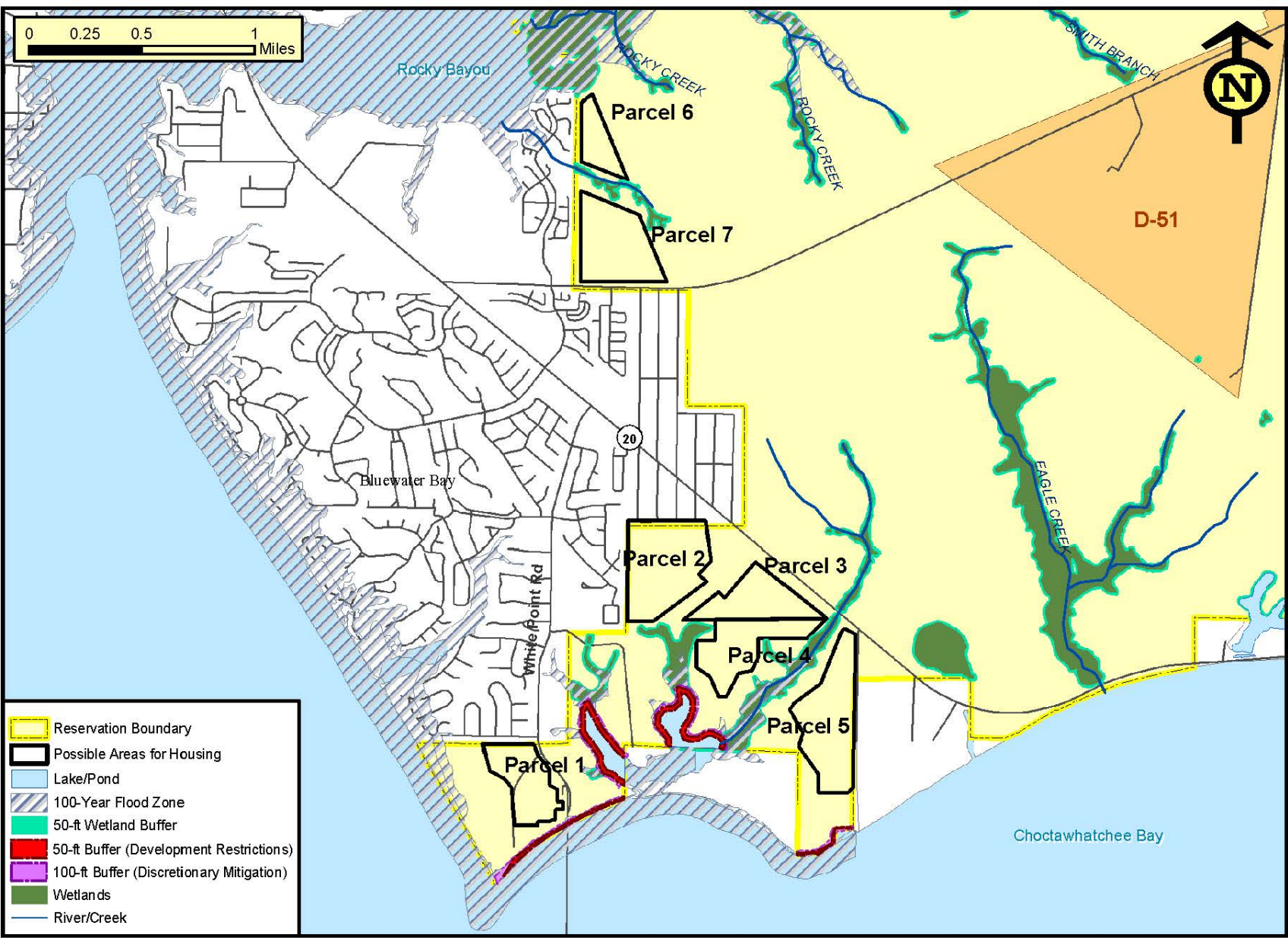


Figure 4-14. Water Resources at Alternative 1: White Point

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.66 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 1.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 2; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetlands and floodplain areas are located south of the parcel and are associated with Lake Pippin. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 2 are presented in Table 4-54.

Table 4-54. Alternative 1, Parcel 2 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	55	492	437
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 2.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 3; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetlands and floodplain areas are located within 0.5 mile of the parcel and are associated with Lake Pippin and Little Trout Creek. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 3 are presented in Table 4-55.

Table 4-55. Alternative 1, Parcel 3 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	38	332	294
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 3.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 4; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetlands and floodplain areas are located within 0.5 mile of the parcel and are associated with Lake Pippin and Little Trout Creek. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 4 are presented in Table 4-56.

Table 4-56. Alternative 1, Parcel 4 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	99	298	199
Runoff amount (in)	3.04	7.89	4.85

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 4.85 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 4.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 5; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetlands are located within 0.5 mile of the parcel and are associated with Lake Pippin and Little Trout Creek. A floodplain zone is also located within 0.5 mile of the parcel that is associated with the Choctawhatchee Bay. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 5 are presented in Table 4-57.

Table 4-57. Alternative 1, Parcel 5 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	30	275	245
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 5.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 6; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetlands and floodplain areas are located within 0.1 mile of the parcel and are associated with Rocky Bayou and Rocky Creek. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 6 are presented in Table 4-58.

Table 4-58. Alternative 1, Parcel 6 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	19	166	147
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 6.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within the Parcel 7 area; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetland areas are located within 0.2 mile of the parcel and are associated with an unnamed creek that drains into Rocky Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 7 are presented in Table 4-59.

Table 4-59. Alternative 1, Parcel 7 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	37	332	295
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 7.

4.11.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

As with the Proposed Action commonalities and Alternative 1, to minimize potential indirect impacts to water resources, a non-discretionary 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be required along all water bodies along with a 100-foot discretionary mitigation buffer. Areas around wetlands would also require a 50-foot mandatory development buffer; these buffers would apply to all parcels (Figure 4-15).

In addition, the developer would be required to obtain permits and would implement, as required by the FDEP and the NFWFMD, site-specific non-discretionary mitigations as developed during the permitting process. These non-discretionary mitigations would be included in a SWPPP which would identify mitigations to reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. These stormwater management controls would also be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants. The Air Force would be required to ensure that the developer has these controls in place prior to any construction activity. These non-discretionary requirements apply to all parcels. A comprehensive list of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for water resources is provided in Section 4.11.8, *Mix Alternative*.

At all locations under Alternative 2, no demolition or new construction would take place within wetlands or within the 100-year floodplain. If the area within the floodplain were to be developed, the Air Force would be required to submit a FONPA stating that no alternatives existed for construction within the floodplain. In addition, the developer would be required to follow the ASCE “minimum requirements for flood-resistant design and construction of structures that are subject to building code requirements that are located, in whole or in part, in flood hazard areas” (ASCE, 2006).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

There are no surface waters located on Parcel 1; however, there is approximately 0.63 acre of estuarine wetlands, 0.12 acre of palustrine wetlands, and 1.25 acres of floodplains within Parcel 1. Potential indirect impacts associated with water resources in this area relate to stormwater runoff and are presented in Table 4-60.

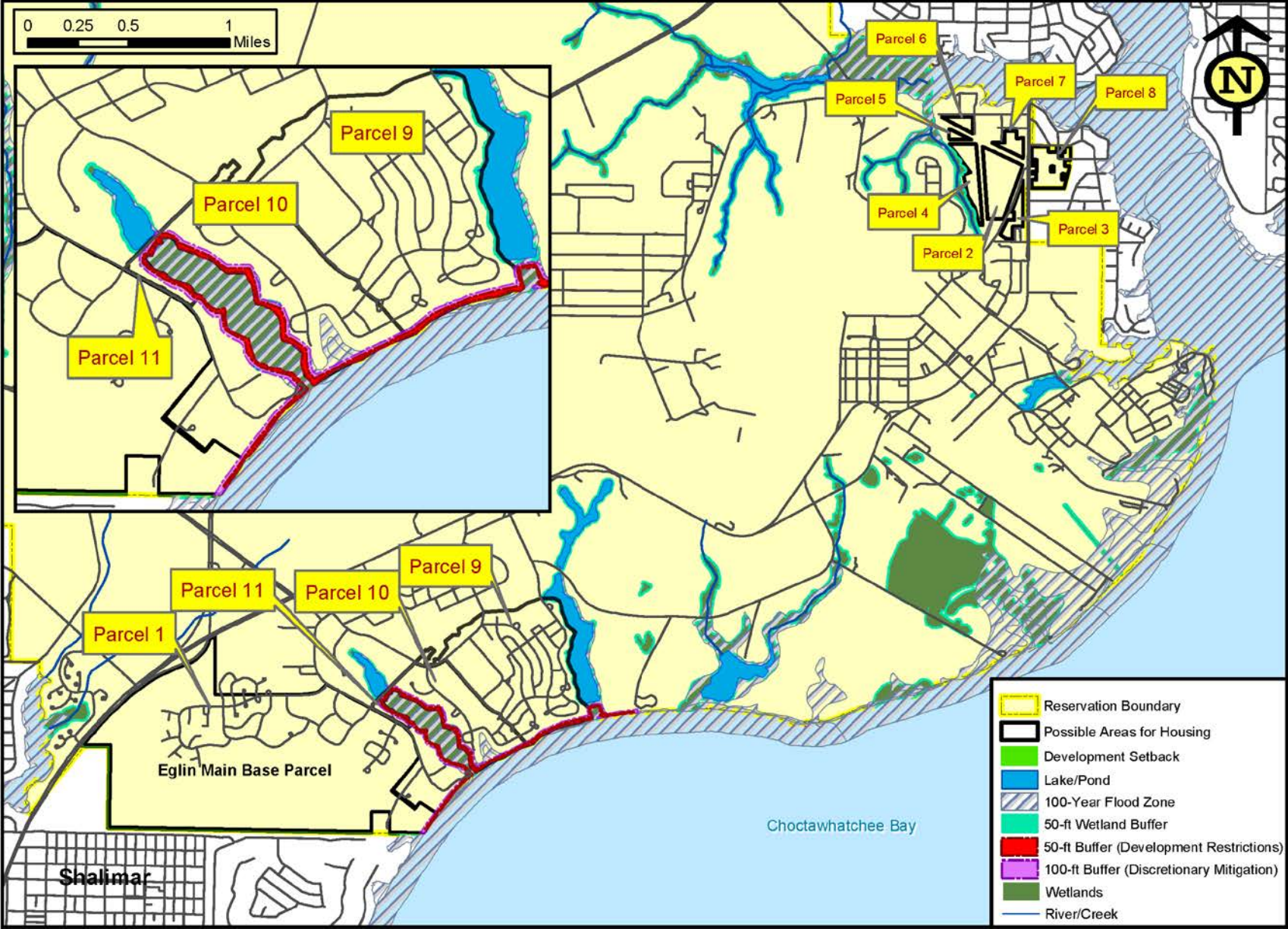


Figure 4-15. Water Resources at Alternative 2: Eglin Main

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 1.24 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 1.

Table 4-60. Alternative 2, Parcel 1 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	480	769	289
Runoff amount (in)	2.63	3.87	1.24

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 2; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetland area is located within 0.25 mile west of the parcel and is associated with an unnamed creek. A floodplain area exists within 0.5 mile of the parcel that is associated with the Tom's Bayou and Boggy Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 2 are presented in Table 4-61.

Table 4-61. Alternative 2, Parcel 2 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	19	172	153
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. However, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 2.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 3; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A floodplain area exists within a mile of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water,

wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 3 are presented in Table 4-62.

Table 4-62. Alternative 2, Parcel 3 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	5	43	38
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 3.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 4; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A floodplain area exists within 0.5 mile of the parcel that is associated with an unnamed creek that connects to Tom's Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 4 are presented in Table 4-63.

Table 4-63. Alternative 2, Parcel 4 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	12	107	95
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 4.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 5; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A floodplain area exists within 0.5 mile of the parcel that is associated with an unnamed creek that

connects to Tom's Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 5 are presented in Table 4-64.

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.78 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 5.

Table 4-64. Alternative 2, Parcel 5 - Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	2	13.6	11.6
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.095	5.78

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Alternative 2 – Parcel 6

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 6; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest wetland and floodplain areas are within 0.25 mile of the parcel that is associated with an unnamed creek that connects to Tom's Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 6 are presented in Table 4-65.

Table 4-65. Alternative 2, Parcel 6 - Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	3	25.3	22.3
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 6.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 7

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 7; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. The closest

wetland area is located within a mile of the parcel and is associated with Tom's Bayou. A floodplain area exists within 0.25 mile of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 7 are presented in Table 4-66.

Table 4-66. Alternative 2, Parcel 7 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	7	49.9	42.9
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 7.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 8; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A floodplain area exists within 0.25 mile of the parcel that is associated with Boggy Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 8 are presented in Table 4-67.

Table 4-67. Alternative 2, Parcel 8 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	13	114	101
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 8.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

There are no surface waters within Parcel 9; therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for Parcel 9 are presented in Table 4-68.

Table 4-68. Alternative 2, Parcel 9 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	340	865	525
Runoff amount (in)	4.97	5.92	0.95

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

There is approximately 0.79 acre of wetlands and 4.69 acres of floodplains within Parcel 9. However, no new construction would take place within the wetlands or within the 100-year floodplain. Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 0.95 inch. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 9.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

There are no surface waters within Parcel 10; therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for Parcel 10 are presented in Table 4-69.

Table 4-69. Alternative 2, Parcel 10 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	340	604	264
Runoff amount (in)	4.97	7.11	2.14

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

There is approximately 0.67 acre of wetlands and 7.58 acres of floodplains within Parcel 10. However, no new construction would take place within the wetlands or 100-year floodplain. Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 2.14 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 10.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

There are no surface waters within Parcel 11; therefore, the Air Force anticipates no direct impacts to surface waters. However, there is potential for indirect impacts to water resources in the surrounding area associated with stormwater runoff. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff for Parcel 11 are presented in Table 4-70.

Table 4-70. Alternative 2, Parcel 11 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	12	45	33
Runoff amount (in)	2.23	7.11	4.88

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

There is approximately 0.69 acre of wetlands and 3.37 acres of floodplains within Parcel 11. However, no new construction would take place within the wetlands or 100-year floodplain. Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 4.88 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 11.

4.11.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Surface waters, wetlands, and floodplains impacts associated with this alternative are the same as those discussed for Parcel 1 under Alternative 2. The Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at this location given the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands that would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts.

4.11.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

As with the previous locations, to minimize potential indirect impacts to water resources, a non-discretionary 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be required along all water bodies along with a 100-foot discretionary mitigation buffer. Areas around wetlands would also require a 50-foot mandatory development buffer; these buffers would apply to all parcels (Figure 4-16). In addition, the developer would be required to obtain permits and would implement, as required by the FDEP and the NFWFMD, site-specific non-discretionary mitigations as developed during the permitting process. These non-discretionary mitigations would be included in a SWPPP which would identify mitigations to reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff. These stormwater management controls would also be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants.

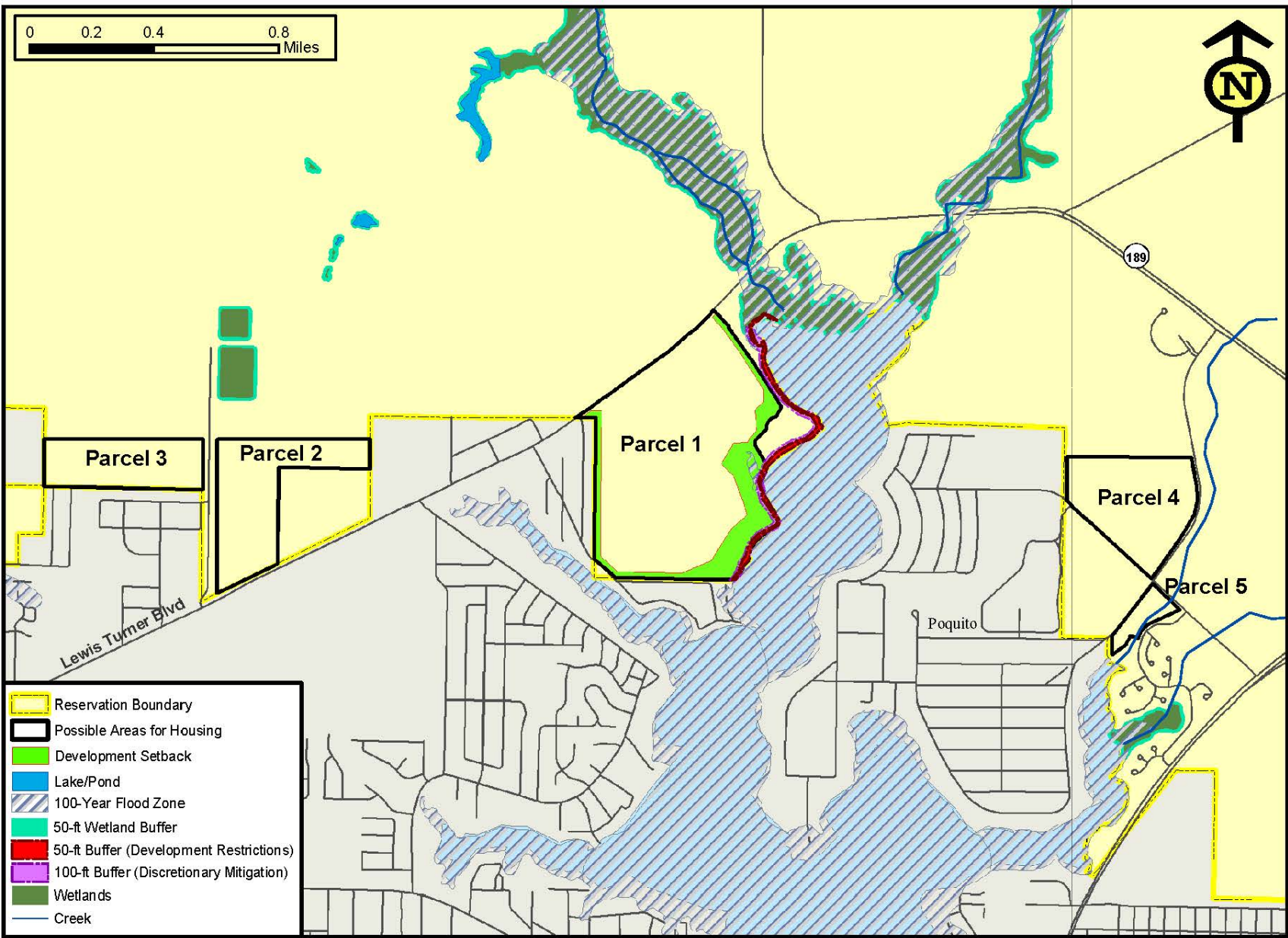


Figure 4-16. Water Resources at Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach

The Air Force would be required to ensure that the developer has these controls in place prior to any construction activity. These non-discretionary requirements apply to all parcels. A comprehensive list of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for water resources is provided in Section 4.11.8, *Mix Alternative*.

At all locations under Alternative 3, no demolition or new construction would take place within wetlands or within the 100-year floodplain. If the area within the floodplain were to be developed, the Air Force would be required to submit a FONPA stating that no alternatives existed for construction within the floodplain. In addition, the developer would be required to follow the ASCE “minimum requirements for flood-resistant design and construction of structures that are subject to building code requirements that are located, in whole or in part, in flood hazard areas” (ASCE, 2006).

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

There are no surface waters or wetlands within Parcel 1 but there are approximately 4.9 acres of floodplains within the area. However, no new construction would take place within the 100-year floodplain. As a result, there would be no direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with water resources in this area relate to stormwater runoff and are presented in Table 4-71.

Table 4-71. Alternative 3, Parcel 1 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	180	1269	1089
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	5.51	4.19

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 4.19 inches. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 1.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 2; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A floodplain area exists within 0.2 mile of the parcel. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 2 are presented in Table 4-72.

Table 4-72. Alternative 3, Parcel 2 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	178	452	274
Runoff amount (in)	3.18	7.11	3.93

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 3.93 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 2.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 3; however, some water resources are present within 0.2 mile of the parcel. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 3 are presented in Table 4-73.

Table 4-73. Alternative 3, Parcel 3 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	47	316	269
Runoff amount (in)	1.57	7.11	5.54

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.54 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 3.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 4; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. A wetland and floodplain area exists within 0.6 mile of the parcel that is associated with Poquito Bayou. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface water, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 4 are presented in Table 4-74.

Table 4-74. Alternative 3, Parcel 4 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	47	421	374
Runoff amount (in)	1.32	7.11	5.79

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 5.79 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 4.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

There are no surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains within Parcel 5; however, some water resources are present in areas outside the boundaries of the parcel. Since no water resources are located within the parcel and construction within a specific water resource would be avoided, there would be no direct impacts to surface waters, wetlands, or floodplains. Potential indirect impacts associated with changes in stormwater runoff at Parcel 5 are presented in Table 4-75.

Table 4-75. Alternative 3, Parcel 5 – Modeled Pre- and Post-construction Stormwater Runoff

Runoff	Pre	Post	Change
Peak flow (cfs)	59	77.9	18.9
Runoff amount (in)	5.24	7.11	1.87

cfs = cubic feet per second; in = inches

Using the analysis methods discussed in Appendix G, *Water Resources*, the results of the model indicate that stormwater runoff would increase by 1.87 inches. This runoff would potentially be transported to the nearby water resources as well as over the surrounding land areas. However, non-discretionary mitigations as part of SWPPP requirements, as well as non-discretionary buffers around water bodies and wetlands would serve to minimize stormwater runoff and associated impacts. As a result, the Air Force has not identified significant adverse impacts at Parcel 5.

4.11.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-76 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for Water Resources. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact; Decrease in stormwater runoff.

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Increase in stormwater runoff but impacts negated through permits and non-discretionary measures; actions may occur within the floodplain but not alter elevations.

Table 4-76. Alternative 4 – Water Resource Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Resource Area				
	Surface Water	Groundwater	Storm Water	Wetlands	Floodplains
Commonalities					
Eglin Main Base	Blue	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Hurlburt Field	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Camp Rudder	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow
Camp Pinchot	Green	Green	Green	Green	Green
Poquito Bayou	Blue	Green	Blue	Green	Green
Alternative 1					
1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
3	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
4	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
5	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
6	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
7	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Alternative 2					
1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
3	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
4	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
5	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
6	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
7	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
8	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
9	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
10	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
11	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)					
1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
Alternative 3					
1	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
2	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
3	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
4	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
5	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green
No Action*					
	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Yellow	Green

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1, as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

In general, throughout the document analysis considers the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these mitigations would be required to be implemented by permit or other regulatory requirements. Impacts therefore consider non-discretionary mitigations as part of the analysis. In the case of water resources, non-discretionary mitigations include development buffers and setbacks, as well as permit-related mitigations. Therefore, the

color coding in Table 4-76 reflects the degree of impact considering the implementation of these non-discretionary mitigations. Site-specific non-discretionary mitigations as part of the SWPPP requirements would be developed during the permitting process, and would be tailored to the specific development site. However, general mitigations that are typically included in SWPPPs and other related regulatory requirements were considered as part of analysis and are included in the list of regulatory requirements/mitigations after Table 4-76.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect water resources at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

A FONPA in accordance with EO 11988 would be required for demolition activities within floodplains and in accordance with EO 11990 if the drainage ditches located in Hurlburt’s Pine Shadows location (identified as jurisdictional wetlands by the FDEP) must be disturbed or culverted in order to allow for parcel access. An Environmental Resource Permit from the FDEP would also be required for work in the drainage ditches. For all actions, the Air Force will comply with the stormwater requirements of FAC Chapter 62-346.

For all commonalities and alternatives, in order to minimize impacts associated with stormwater runoff, the Air Force would obtain the aforementioned permits and would implement, as required by the FDEP, site-specific non-discretionary mitigations. To reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff, stormwater management controls and development of an SWPPP would be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants. The developer must ensure that these controls are in place prior to any construction activity. The SWPPP would include: (1) site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater, (2) site plan for managing stormwater runoff, (3) identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater mitigations, (4) maintenance and inspection schedule, (5) record keeping process, and (6) identification of stormwater exit areas. When preparing the SWPPP, developers would follow the guidance provided in the USEPA publication, *Stormwater Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (USEPA, 1992). Potential actions the developer could implement as a component of site design to minimize potential impacts and facilitate environmental compliance would be:

- Limit slope for runoff from housing units near water bodies to no greater than approximately 15 percent to allow for natural percolation versus sheet flow.

- Use porous asphalt allowing water to infiltrate into the subsurface areas versus significant increase to new/existing storm drainage systems.
- Provide appropriate retention, drainage, and discharge of flows from larger storms where it is needed (e.g., a minimum storage capacity for rain precipitation from a 24-hour, 25-year storm, or 5 or more inches).
- Use vegetation buffer strips to slow stormwater runoff and to trap particulate pollutants.
- A 50-foot mandatory development buffer along all Eglin water bodies; 25-foot mandatory for Hurlburt Field
- Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff.
- Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape in order to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources.
- Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.

Any mitigations included as part of SWPPP development would be considered non-discretionary.

As standard practice/procedure, developers must abide by all requirements included in the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. As part of the mitigations detailed in their respective MS4 permits, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field will each ensure they adhere to the following with respect to construction: (1) developing contractual language requiring mitigation usage at construction sites, (2) reviewing construction site plans for potential stormwater quality impacts through the comprehensive environmental impact analysis review program, (3) formalizing a method of tracking construction projects and control measures, and (4) performing periodic inspections of construction sites to ensure that mitigations are in place and operational.

- A discretionary mitigation to further minimize any potential impacts to water resources associated with specific parcels would be to restrict development activity within 100 feet of all water bodies. This would serve to enhance SWPPP and MS4 mitigations.

4.12 SOIL RESOURCES

4.12.1 Analysis Methodology

The soil surveys prepared by the NRCS (an agency of the U.S. Department of Agriculture), and their associated spatial and tabular databases, provide soils information in a single data source for both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (as well as

the FAMCAMP), including physical, chemical, and engineering properties, as well as the hazards and limitations relevant for construction and demolition activities. The analysis methodology recognizes that the soil characteristics and limitations, or suitability, are important to consider when planning for construction and maintenance of buildings and roads.

Direct effects on soils would primarily be caused by accelerated erosion, increased soil compaction, loss of protective vegetation, the loss of soil productivity through erosion or the removal of land from production, and by disruption of the biological processes in topsoil that affect the successful stabilization of disturbed areas. Soil erosion occurs when soil particles are detached from the surface and are transported offsite, often by wind or water. Erosion is accelerated when soil is disturbed and exposed to the abrasive action of wind and water. Water erosion may cause sediment to enter downstream surface water bodies, and wind erosion may impair air quality by adding particulate matter from detached soil particles.

Indirect effects that may be caused by the disruption of soil stability, increased compaction, and reduced productivity include reduced surface water infiltration and associated increased surface water runoff and sedimentation. Adverse impacts to soils and the associated potential indirect impacts to water resources can be minimized through the implementation of BMPs such as those typically required to be in compliance with the CWA.

Stable and productive soils in the ROI provide the foundation for other resources and resource uses. Actions that disturb or compact soil, disrupt soil stability, or reduce soil productivity are considered adverse impacts. If an action were to substantially affect these features, impacts would be considered significant. Generally, impacts associated with soils can be avoided or minimized to a level of insignificance if proper construction techniques and erosion control measures are incorporated into project development. Beneficial impacts to soil include actions that stabilize soil, increase soil productivity, or minimize soil compaction and erosion. To determine the potential for adverse impacts to soils, the soil survey was used to identify the soil characteristics, suitability for use, and hazards relevant to the proposed facility construction within each of the housing area parcels at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field and the FAMCAMP. Analyses then used the percentage of each area containing each relevant soil characteristic to project the potential for impacts to soils and the suitability of each area for the proposed uses.

Soil characteristics such as susceptibility to drainage/erosion, suitability for construction, and corrosion of steel and concrete are important to consider when evaluating potential impacts due to construction, demolition, and/or stabilization of disturbed areas; they are a function of many physical and chemical properties of each soil, in combination with the climate, topography, and vegetation. The current soil hazards and limitations for use that are relevant to the proposed activities for the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are summarized in Section 3.12, *Soil Resources*, with

consideration given to how these hazards and limitations may be altered by the proposed activities, or how they may affect the proposed activities.

4.12.2 No Action Alternative

Under the No Action Alternative, no construction or land clearing would occur in the housing area parcels at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field and at the FAMCAMP. Therefore, soil resources within the alternative sites and the Proposed Action would remain as they are currently. With the No Action Alternative, all activities as identified in Section 2.3.1 are expected to occur and are included in the No Action Alternative analysis. Soil resources for this area are described in Chapter 3 (Section 3.12, *Soil Resources*). Construction projects described under the No Action Alternative would not have any direct or indirect effect on the existing housing areas.

4.12.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

Under the Proposed Action, the soil at both Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field would be disturbed by construction and demolition activities. All soils at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field within the proposed housing areas and the FAMCAMP are considered highly susceptible for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. Wind erosion can be accelerated if the surface is disturbed and the vegetation is damaged or removed. Under the activities associated with the Proposed Action, while soils would be changed by earthmoving activities, the effects would be localized and would not result in indirect impacts to water resources or air quality because non-discretionary mitigations associated with permit requirements, such as erosion and sediment controls, and stormwater management measures would be implemented. The developer would be required to implement mitigations associated with construction permitting requirements as discussed in Section 4.11.3 (*Proposed Action Commonalities* for water resources). Use of appropriate wind erosion control mitigations such as application of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, would be required to prevent or alleviate dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

Mitigations implemented as part of the SWPPP during and after construction would minimize soil erosion and off-site sedimentation in drainages. Well maintained silt fences, detention basins, daily site inspections, and other mitigations that may be used to limit or to eliminate soil movement, to stabilize runoff, and to control sedimentation. Following construction, disturbed areas not covered with impervious surfaces, like roofs and paved areas, would be reestablished with appropriate vegetation or other ground cover and managed to minimize erosion. Appropriate excavation practices would reduce the chance for sides to cave during excavation of trenches for such structures as footers and utility lines. The Air Force does not anticipate significant

adverse impacts associated with soil erosion at any location described below given the implementation of required permit-related non-discretionary mitigations.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

The Eglin Main Base housing area parcel is predominantly (99 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately well drained with negligible to medium runoff, depending on the slope. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential.

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

The Poquito Bayou housing area parcel is predominantly (80 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately well drained with negligible to medium runoff, depending on the slope. The remaining portion of the parcel is somewhat or very poorly drained with areas of high runoff potential. Given the proximity of water bodies, land clearing would modify the terrain such that the potential for erosion is a concern. Demolition over the widespread area of the Poquito Bayou housing area parcel would involve soil disturbance and the removal of stabilizing vegetation. These factors would potentially lead to substantial amounts of soil transported off site and into Garnier's and Poquito Bayous.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

The Camp Rudder housing area parcel is comprised of soils that are excessively drained with negligible to medium runoff depending on the slope. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, the Camp Rudder housing parcel is comprised of soils with a building site development rating that varies depending on the slope of the site; a slope range of 0 to 5 corresponds to a building site development rating that is not limited, a slope range of 5 to 12 corresponds to a building site development rating that is somewhat limited, and a slope higher than 12 corresponds to a building development rating that is very limited. The slope throughout the site is predominantly less than 12 percent, which corresponds to anticipated low maintenance needs after construction.

All soils within this parcel are rated as moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

The Hurlburt Field housing area parcel is minorly (25 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately well drained with negligible to medium runoff

depending on the slope; slightly more than half (58 percent) of the parcel soils are somewhat or very poorly drained with varying runoff potential. The remaining portion of the parcel is urban/landscaped and therefore does not maintain a drainage or runoff classification. Given the proximity of coastal water bodies, land clearing and construction would modify the terrain such that the potential for erosion is a concern. Construction and demolition over the widespread area of the Hurlburt Field housing area parcel would involve soil disturbance and the removal of stabilizing vegetation.

Additionally, a minor portion (41 percent) of the area is not limited with respect to construction of small buildings; slightly less acreage (35 percent) in the area is very limited due to the potential for flooding/ponding which corresponds to anticipated high maintenance needs after construction; and the remaining acreage construction limitation varies depending on the slope within the site. Only a small portion (7 percent) of the area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The remaining acreage has soils that are highly susceptible to concrete corrosion and varying susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, construction activity that disturbs an area of more than 1 acre must comply with the Stormwater General Permit for Construction Activities according to the rules established under the state of Florida NPDES. Compliance with the permit is intended to improve or to maintain water quality by minimizing pollutants in storm water runoff that is discharged into the drainage system. The permit guidelines include issuance of a Notice of Intent, development and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP that includes erosion and sediment control measures, and implementation and maintenance of BMPs to minimize offsite erosion and sediment yield during and after construction. These BMPs would be considered non-discretionary mitigations. Specific BMPs/mitigations would be alternative dependent and would be developed during the permit process; as a result, it is unknown at this time what specific requirements would be implemented. However, typical BMPs/mitigations associated with the SWPPP include annual monitoring and assessment of potential stormwater pollution sources, well maintained silt fences, detention basins, daily site inspections, and other mitigations may be used to limit or eliminate soil movement, stabilize runoff, and control sedimentation. Following construction, disturbed areas not covered with impervious surfaces like roofs and paved areas would be reestablished with appropriate vegetation or other ground cover and managed to minimize erosion. Appropriate excavation practices would reduce the chance for sides to cave during excavation of trenches for such structures as footers and utility lines.

4.12.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Under Alternative 1, all soils within the proposed White Point housing areas are considered highly susceptible for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. Wind erosion can be accelerated if the surface is disturbed and the vegetation is damaged or removed. Use of appropriate wind erosion control BMPs such as application of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, prevents or alleviates dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 of the White Point housing area is predominantly (96 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately drained with negligible to medium runoff, depending on the slope. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, the majority (90 percent) of Parcel 1 is comprised of soils with a building site development rating that varies depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low.

Additionally, Parcel 1 primarily (90 percent) maintains soils rated as moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

All of the acreage within Parcel 2 is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. As with Parcel 1, the Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

All of the acreage within Parcel 3 is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low

susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. As with Parcel 1, the Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Slightly more than half (54 percent) of the Parcel 4 soils are excessively or moderately drained, with negligible to medium runoff depending on the slope. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. Approximately 45 percent of the parcel is somewhat or very poorly drained, with nearly 2 acres (3 percent) of very high runoff potential. Less than one percent of the parcel soils are unknown. In addition, the majority (78 percent) of Parcel 4 is comprised of soils with a building site development rating that is not limited. The portion of the parcel identified as very poorly drained with very high runoff potential maintains a corresponding very limited building site development rating, due to the potential for flooding/ponding. Maintenance needs after construction would likely be high within this small area; however, site planning within the parcel could potentially avoid this small section. The remaining 19 percent of Parcel 4 has a building site development rating that varies with slope; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction would be low.

Additionally, Parcel 4 primarily (83 percent) maintains soils rated as highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

Parcel 5 of the White Point housing area is predominantly (98 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately drained with negligible to medium runoff depending on the slope. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, the soils within the parcel have a building site development rating that varies between not limited and somewhat limited; the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low.

Additionally, Parcel 5 mainly (65 percent) maintains soils rated as moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

All of the acreage within Parcel 6 is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. As with Parcel 1, the Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

All of the acreage within Parcel 7 is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. As with Parcel 1, the Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations under Alternative 1 would be the same as those described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. Non-discretionary mitigations associated with NPDES/SWPPP requirements would be developed during the permitting process and would take into account the soils types and topography of each proposed development location.

4.12.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Under Alternative 2, soils within the proposed housing areas are considered highly susceptible for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. Wind erosion can be accelerated if the surface is disturbed and the vegetation is damaged or removed. Use of appropriate wind erosion control BMPs, such as application of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, prevents or alleviates dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1 is predominantly (99 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately drained with negligible to medium runoff, depending on the slope. The

slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, nearly all of Parcel 1 is comprised of soils with a building site development rating that is not limited or that varies depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low.

Additionally, Parcel 1 primarily (97 percent) maintains soils rated as moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Site planning would follow guidelines outlined in the NPDES permit and SWPPP, and would include a buffer placed between the housing area and the southern and western Eglin Main Base boundary to allow for a vegetated buffer between the privatized housing and neighboring public property.

Alternative 2 – Parcels 2 through 8

All of the acreage within these parcels is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

All of the acreage within Parcel 9 is considered excessively drained. The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. Additionally, Parcel 9 primarily (99 percent) maintains soils rated as moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

The Parcel 10 is predominantly (98 percent) comprised of soils that are excessively or moderately well drained with negligible to medium runoff, depending on the slope.

The slope throughout the site is primarily less than 12 percent, indicating negligible to low runoff potential. In addition, nearly 6 acres (6 percent) within the area maintain a building site development rating that is not limited for structures less than three-stories, approximately 87 acres (93 percent) are within the building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope, and the remaining acreage of the site is very limited due to potential for flooding/ponding; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. Parcel 10 primarily (89 percent) maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion; the remaining area is highly susceptible to concrete corrosion with low and high susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

All of the acreage within Parcel 11 is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations under Alternative 2 would be the same as those described under the Proposed Action Commonalities section. Non-discretionary mitigations associated with NPDES/SWPPP requirements would be developed during the permitting process and would take into account the soils types and topography of each proposed development location.

4.12.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Under Subalternative 2a, the impacts and associated mitigations would be the same as those identified for Alternative 2, Parcel 1.

4.12.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Under Alternative 3, soils within the proposed housing areas are considered highly susceptible for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. Wind erosion can be accelerated if the surface is disturbed and the vegetation is damaged or removed. Use of appropriate wind erosion control non-discretionary mitigations such as application

of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, prevents or alleviates dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

Alternative 3 – Parcels 1 through 5

All of the acreage within these parcels is considered excessively drained with low runoff potential. In addition, all of the acreage maintains a building site development rating that varies in rating depending on the slope of the site; with low slope throughout the site, the anticipated maintenance needs after construction are low. The entire area maintains soils that are moderately susceptible to concrete corrosion with low susceptibility to uncoated steel corrosion. The Air Force and developer would take these limitations into account during the design and selection of building materials (such as coated steel) to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs.

At Parcel 1, site planning would include a buffer area between the shoreline and the housing development on the eastern side, and an additional vegetative buffer of approximately 100 feet between the housing development and the Camp Pinchot historic district and associated entry-way, as well as the southern and western boundaries.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Mitigations under Alternative 3 would be the same as those described under the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. Non-discretionary mitigations associated with NPDES/SWPPP requirements would be developed during the permitting process and would take into account the soils types and topography of each proposed development location.

4.12.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-77 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for soils. Impacts specific to soils are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Disturb or compact soil, disrupt soil stability, or reduce soil productivity.

Table 4-77. Alternative 4 - Soils Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Soils / Erosion
Commonalities	
Eglin Main Base	
Hurlburt Field	
Camp Rudder	
Cam Pinchot	
Poquito Bayou	
Alternative 1	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Alternative 2	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
10	
11	
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)	
1	
Alternative 3	
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
No Action*	

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the region of influence for that particular resource.

The color coding in Table 4-77 reflects the degree of impact including consideration of non-discretionary mitigations associated with NPDES/SWPPP requirements, as described previously for each location. While there will likely be soil erosion as a result

of project activities, implementation of non-discretionary mitigations described previously would serve to minimize erosion impacts such that they would not be considered significant. As discussed previously, non-discretionary NPDES/SWPPP mitigations would be site specific, and developed during the NDPES permit process.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect soils at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

4.13 BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

This section discusses potential impacts to biological resources located within and adjacent to the action area. Analysis focuses on assessing the potential for impacts to biological resources from demolition, land clearing, construction, and daily activities in the MFH areas, as well as on identifying methods to reduce the potential for negative impacts to biological resources from these activities. A significant impact would be one that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a species.

4.13.1 Analysis Methodology

The first step in the analysis of potential impacts to biological resources was to determine the locations of sensitive habitats and species in relation to the Proposed Action. Maps were examined to locate sensitive species and habitats, and where necessary, site visits and additional surveys were conducted to confirm locations (Herring et al., 2006; Entrix, 2010). Next, areas of overlap for the Proposed Action and sensitive habitats and species were identified. Scientific literature was reviewed for studies that examined similar types of impacts to biological resources. The literature review included a review of basic characteristics and habitat requirements of each sensitive species. Where available, information was also gathered relative to management considerations, incompatible resource management activities, and threats to each sensitive species. Impact analyses were then conducted based on the information gathered from the literature review and discussions with experts in these areas. The analyses included an assessment of the impacts on biological resources resulting from demolition, land clearing, construction, and daily activities in the MFH areas.

Where appropriate, projected conditions were compared to the baseline and a determination was made as to whether the impact would be beneficial or adverse. Direct and indirect impacts to the species and its habitat are included in the analysis. A beneficial impact would be one that improves habitat quality or species health, while an adverse impact would degrade habitat quality or diminish species health, but not to the degree that the continued existence of a species would be jeopardized. A significant

adverse impact would be one that is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of a species (USFWS, 2010).

Until specific development plans are available, site-specific impacts cannot be completely identified and have to be predicted within certain assumptions. Therefore, analysis assumed the maximum impact at each site. Analysis also assumed that any proposed construction within an area would affect the entire site regardless of the number of units the developer would construct there. The following assumptions were made for this analysis:

- Construction occurring within a particular parcel would affect the entire parcel.
- No new development would take place within wetlands or floodplains.
- The Air Force and developer would adhere to all applicable federal, state, and local regulations.
- The developer and the Air Force would execute all applicable regulatory requirements and associated mitigations.

4.13.2 No Action Alternative

The No Action Alternative would involve activities on and near the main base areas of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, D-51, Camp Rudder, 7SFG(A) Special Operations Forces Compound, Duke Field, and other established test areas. Most of Eglin Main Base, Hurlburt Field Main Base, D-51, and Duke Field is landscaped/urban or grassland/shrubland, with the surrounding areas dominated by degraded sandhills, degraded flatwoods, or additional development. Camp Rudder and the 7SFG(A) Compound have grassland/shrubland and landscaped/urban areas, but are surrounded by high quality sandhills habitat with active red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) clusters and foraging habitat. On Eglin Main Base, inactive RCW trees and one Okaloosa darter stream are present. SR-123 and the Mid-Bay Bridge Connector cross over multiple Okaloosa darter streams. Transient species such as the black bear, gopher tortoise, pine snake, and indigo snake may traverse any of the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field areas.

The primary potential impacts to biological resources that might occur under the No Action Alternative would be associated with noise, stormwater runoff, excess sedimentation, and habitat loss. Almost all of the predictable actions that are to occur at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through the year 2015 would be located on main base sites, at established test areas, along existing roadways, or in degraded habitats where wildlife habitat quality is poor. New construction on and near Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field main base areas would occur primarily in areas that are already developed or in degraded habitats. Under the No Action Alternative, impacts would continue from daily activities at existing MFH areas, and occasional renovations or replacement of old MFH units in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources. However, no

new impacts to biological resources would occur from land clearing, demolition, building construction, or daily MFH activities associated with the MHPI.

Given that almost all of the areas that would be affected under the No Action Alternative are either unsuitable for wildlife or are in very poor condition to support wildlife or sensitive species, impacts to biological resources from the No Action Alternative would not be significant.

4.13.3 Proposed Action Commonalities

The following narrative discusses the potential impacts and associated discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for biological resources that would be common across all proposed locations; more specific discussions per area follow. Consultations were conducted with the USFWS to comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act for earlier iterations of the MHPI EIS (U.S. Air Force, 2005b; U.S. Air Force, 2008b). Eglin received concurrence letters supporting the No Effect determinations (USFWS, 2005; USFWS, 2005a; USFWS, 2008). To cover changes in the proposed action for the current MHPI EIS, Eglin re-initiated consultation (U.S. Air Force, 2010a) and received concurrence supporting the No Effect determination (USFWS, 2010a). The consultation includes non-discretionary mitigations resulting from this consultation (USFWS, 2010a) as part of the *Discretionary and Non-discretionary Mitigations* section. After review of the Proposed Action and analysis presented in this EIS, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) determined that while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the proposed action, the mitigation requirements identified in this EIS should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats (FWC, 2011).

General Wildlife Impacts. Demolition, land clearing, construction, and daily operations may have a localized effect on native wildlife species such as squirrels, raccoons, and rabbits. The potential exists for impacts to wildlife from noise and direct encounters (e.g., crushing) with vehicles and equipment. However, almost all of the proposed areas are already developed, with little wildlife value. Additionally, due to fire suppression, invasive species, and proximity to developed areas, any undeveloped habitats at the sites where new construction would occur have become degraded and are poor quality wildlife habitat. However, development plans would leave as many trees as possible on the MFH sites both for potential wildlife value and for aesthetic value. The proposed areas represent less than 0.1 percent of the total land area that Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field maintain; thousands of forested acres would continue to be managed for wildlife value.

Although the project is anticipated to take five years to complete, the location of demolition and construction activities would continuously be moving as units were finished, and would occur only during daylight hours. Any animals disturbed by demolition/construction noise and human presence would likely move to nearby

available habitats during noisy activities. Also, existing wildlife are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from nearby developed areas, roads, and aircraft activity.

Given the abundance of better quality wildlife habitat on other portions of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field and the current loud noise environment, impacts to wildlife would not be significant. The remaining sections focus on sensitive habitats and species.

General Aquatic Species and Habitat Impacts. No new development would occur in wetlands; thus, no direct impacts would occur to wetlands or the species that reside there. However, indirect impacts from runoff during demolition, construction, and daily MFH activities may degrade water quality in nearby wetlands, streams, and bays/bayous. Runoff may increase the amount of sediment and pollutants, as well as the volume of water (thus altering hydrology) entering the wetland or water body. Refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of impacts to water resources, specifically stormwater runoff amounts and peak flows.

Alteration of the quality and/or quantity of water in a wetland or water body may affect the plants and animals that live in that habitat. Increases in water volume in a wetland may alter the plant community, as some wetland plants are more or less tolerant of wet conditions. Increases in water volume to a bay or bayou could locally alter salinity, again affecting plants, dependent upon their salinity tolerance. Degradation of water quality can negatively affect the health of plants and animal inhabitants, particularly increases in turbidity, nutrients, and metals. For plants, this turbidity can block light and nutrients can cause changes in growth rates. In animals, there may be impacts to respiration, reproduction, nervous system functions, and other physiological functions.

To minimize these impacts, on Eglin Main Base a 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be maintained around wetlands and water bodies, with a desired feature of at least 100 feet. No new areas (i.e., trees and undeveloped land) would be cleared along the Sound shoreline at Hurlburt. Development would remain within the boundaries of the FAMCAMP parcel as shown in Figure 3-36 (Habitat Types at Hurlburt Field, in Chapter 3), which allows for a vegetative buffer between the housing area and the shoreline. The existing Soundside housing area is already improved grounds up to the shoreline.

Vegetated buffers serve to treat pollutants, uptake excess nutrients, control erosion, slow the flow of water, decrease the volume of water reaching the wetland or water body, and enhance wildlife habitat. Additional discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations developed through coordination with regulatory agencies and implemented by the developer through lease agreement requirements (such as utilization of stormwater management and erosion control measures during land clearing, demolition, and construction; refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed

discussion of mitigations), would further minimize potential water quality and quantity impacts. Indirect impacts to wetlands and water bodies would be minimized by the required buffers, and stormwater and erosion control measures; thus, impacts to biological resources in wetlands and water bodies would not be significant.

Eastern Indigo Snake, Florida Pine Snake, and Gopher Tortoise. The state-listed Florida pine snake and gopher tortoise, and federally threatened indigo snake may be found anywhere on Eglin. While these species prefer frequently burned pine forests, they may traverse lower quality habitats, and may also use open areas such as road right-of-ways and sandy spots within developed areas. Because there is the potential to encounter these species anywhere on the Reservation, this discussion applies to all proposed MFH demolition and construction sites.

Land clearing, demolition, and construction activities must abide by certain non-discretionary mitigations per the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB* (USFWS, 2009). One month prior to any demolition, land clearing or construction, a gopher tortoise/indigo snake survey must be completed. If any tortoises or indigo snakes are found, Natural Resources personnel would relocate the animals in accordance with FWC guidelines. Only an individual who has been authorized by a section 10(a)(1)(A) permit issued by the USFWS and authorized by the FWC for such activities, is permitted to come into contact with or relocate an indigo snake.

Before any clearing or construction activities begin, all personnel must view a brief on Eglin threatened and endangered species, including the indigo snake. Informational brochures containing the following information must be distributed to all contractors, and signs with this same information must be posted at land clearing, demolition, and construction sites:

- A description of the indigo snake, its habits, and protection under Federal Law.
- Instructions not to injure, harm, harass, or kill this species.
- Directions to stop clearing activities and allow the indigo snake sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming clearing.
- Telephone number to call if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered. Only individuals with the appropriate state and federal permits are allowed to come into contact with eastern indigo snakes, so if one is sighted it should not be handled.

Although unlikely, there is the possibility that one of these species may traverse a demolition or construction area; thus, vehicle and equipment operators would be directed to cease any activities should an indigo snake, pine snake, or gopher tortoise be sighted, and allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming activities. Personnel should immediately report any sightings of an indigo snake or gopher tortoise to the Natural Resources Section. If a gopher tortoise

burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction, all activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources staff have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.

Given the poor habitat quality of most of the proposed MFH sites, and implementation of non-discretionary mitigations from the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB* (USFWS, 2009), impacts to the gopher tortoise, pine snake, and indigo snake would not be significant at any of the proposed MFH sites. The USFWS concurred that there would be no effect on the indigo snake (USFWS, 2010a).

Florida Black Bear. Most of the areas where demolition and construction would occur have documented occurrences of the Florida black bear. Because there is the potential to encounter this species anywhere on the Reservation, this discussion applies to all proposed MFH demolition and construction sites. While bears may be attracted to the bayou and bay water interfaces near some of the proposed housing areas, they may also be drawn to the areas due to a human presence (garbage, etc.), as many sightings are located near urbanized areas. The attraction of bears to the housing areas could be reduced by educating workers and residents on how to contain their wastes in such a manner as to not attract bears, and on the importance of using predator proof trash cans. Residents and workers would be directed to report any nuisance bears immediately to the Natural Resources Section.

During demolition and construction, any bears in the area would likely move away due to noise and human presence, thus reducing the potential for vehicle or equipment collisions. However, if a bear were to be encountered, impacts would be reduced by instructing vehicle/equipment operators to stop activities if a black bear is sighted and allow the animal to move away from the area before resuming activities. Personnel should report any sightings of black bears to the Natural Resources Section.

Given the minimal chance of an encounter, impacts to the black bear from demolition, construction, and daily housing activities at the proposed MFH sites would not be significant.

Migratory Birds. Noise and human presence associated with demolition, construction, and daily activities may affect migratory birds using nearby habitats; however, neither Hurlburt Field nor Eglin AFB is considered an important stopover area or concentration site for neotropical migratory birds (Tucker et al., 1996). Migratory birds that do use the area may avoid habitats along the border with the development, but would still have many acres of suitable habitat in the nearby area. Thus, although MFH noise may affect migratory birds, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB would still maintain a sizeable area of habitat to support migratory birds during spring and fall migrations; thus, impacts to migratory bird populations would not be significant.

Invasive Nonnative Species. Disturbance to soil and vegetation from demolition and construction could enhance conditions for the establishment and spread of invasive nonnative plant species. Requiring that off-site equipment be cleaned prior to first time use on Eglin and Hurlburt would reduce the possibility of invasive species introduction. Spot checking the MFH areas during demolition and construction would help catch any early infestations so that they could be treated.

Once construction is completed, the majority of the MFH area would be covered by buildings, pavement, or landscaped areas, so there would not be many areas with the proper environment for the establishment of invasive nonnative plants. However, the developer would coordinate with the Natural Resources Section to remove any invasive nonnative plant species identified at a MFH location. All landscaping and plantings of vegetation would conform to the Presidential Memorandum dated 26 April 1994, *Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds*, and EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, both which require the planting of regional natives in landscaping. The developer would be required to coordinate with Eglin Natural Resources to ensure the utilization of native vegetation for landscaping.

Use of native species in landscaping would minimize the potential for invasive species problems; impacts from invasive nonnative plant species to biological resources would not be significant.

Eglin Main Base Housing Areas

This discussion applies only to demolition activities in the Eglin Main Base housing areas; land clearing, construction, and daily MFH activities for the Eglin Main housing area are covered in the Alternative 2 and Subalternative 2a sections. All of the Main Base areas where demolition would occur are currently landscaped/urban areas, with little to no habitat value due to fire suppression and invasive species. The only sensitive species documented during recent surveys of the Main Base MFH areas was one inactive gopher tortoise burrow on the Main Base Parcel 1 (Entrix, 2010). Potential impacts and requirements for the indigo snake, pine snake, gopher tortoise, and black bear were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Gulf Sturgeon, Sturgeon Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat. Demolition at Capehart and Wherry would occur in close proximity to bay shoreline, and may result in erosion and increased turbidity in nearby Choctawhatchee Bay where there is Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and essential fish habitat (EFH).

Adverse effects to Gulf sturgeon and Gulf sturgeon critical habitat from sedimentation could include species avoidance of the impact area, minor physiological effects (such as interference with respiratory functions), and indirect effects related to the reduction of light and degradation of bottom substrates where prey items reside. However, turbidity would be localized (less than one mile of shoreline) and temporary, and would not

result in significant or long-term effects to water quality or the quality of bottom sediments. Additionally, potential runoff would be minimized by permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations developed through coordination with regulatory agencies and implemented by the developer through lease agreement requirements, such as utilization of erosion control measures and sediment curtains (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations).

Increases in sedimentation may also affect EFH (particularly seagrasses), water quality, and bottom sediments. The Gulf of Mexico Fisheries Management Council considers all the estuarine areas of the Gulf of Mexico as EFH. Increased turbidity may block the sunlight necessary for seagrasses to grow, and decreases in water quality or the quality of bottom sediments could affect the prey items and habitats available to managed species. However, as with Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, only a small area would potentially be affected and permitting requirements for erosion control would minimize sediment runoff.

Due to the small area affected and the use of sediment and erosion control measures, impacts to the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH from MFH demolition at Eglin Main Base would not be significant. These activities would have no effect on the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (USFWS, 2010a).

Poquito Bayou Housing Area

Because the demolition area would be close to Poquito Bayou and there is a stream in the housing area, there is the potential for increases in sedimentation and polluted runoff. Permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for stormwater and erosion control would minimize the introduction of excess sedimentation to nearby waters (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). The potential for impacts could be further reduced by instructing equipment operators to stay out of wet areas and off of steep slopes. Potential impacts and requirements for the indigo snake, pine snake, gopher tortoise, and black bear were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. With the use of sediment and erosion control measures, impacts to biological resources from MFH demolition at the Poquito Bayou housing area would not be significant.

Camp Pinchot Housing Area

There would be no ground disturbing activities or tree clearing associated with activities at Camp Pinchot. Impacts from any new use would likely be similar to those already taking place at the site (i.e., vehicle traffic, maintenance activities). Potential impacts and requirements for the indigo snake, pine snake, gopher tortoise, and black bear were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. No new

impacts to wildlife or habitat would occur; thus, impacts to biological resources at Camp Pinchot would not be significant.

Camp Rudder Housing Area

Demolition, construction, and daily housing operations have the potential to affect sensitive species in the Camp Rudder area due to noise, vehicle impacts, and human presence. Potential impacts and mitigations for the indigo snake, pine snake, gopher tortoise, and black bear were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker. The Camp Rudder parcel is bordered on three sides by high quality sandhills habitat, much of which serves as foraging habitat for the federally endangered RCW. The housing area is approximately 0.25 mile from RCW foraging habitat and 0.75 mile from the nearest active RCW cavity tree. No direct impacts to RCW foraging habitat or cavity trees would occur, but noise impacts from demolition, construction, and daily housing activities may occur. Only 25 units would be demolished and 35 built at the Camp Rudder site, so demolition/construction noise impacts would be short-term. If the nearby RCW cluster was disturbed by demolition/construction activities, the birds would likely just utilize other portions of their foraging habitat during that short time period. Over the long-term, daily housing operations would not constitute a significant impact to RCWs in the Camp Rudder area because these birds are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from the existing development and roads. The USFWS concurred that there would be no effect on the RCW (USFWS, 2010a).

Hurlburt Field Housing Areas

Demolition, construction, and daily housing operations have the potential to affect biological resources in the Hurlburt Field area due to stormwater runoff, noise, vehicle impacts, lighting, habitat destruction/degradation, and human presence. The indigo snake, pine snake, gopher tortoise, and black bear may occur at any of the Hurlburt parcels, including the new FAMCAMP area; potential impacts and requirements for those species were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Flatwoods Salamander. Buffer habitat for confirmed ponds for the federally endangered reticulated flatwoods salamander is about 0.25 mile to the west of Pine Shadows. As discussed previously, stormwater runoff may increase the amount of sediment, pollutants, and the volume of water (thus altering hydrology) entering wetlands. However, the 1,500-foot vegetated buffer around the pond would serve to treat pollutants, uptake excess nutrients, control erosion, slow the flow of water, and decrease the volume of water reaching the wetland. Thus, impacts to the flatwoods salamander would not be significant. The USFWS concurred that there would be no effect on the flatwoods salamander (USFWS, 2010a).

Gulf Sturgeon, Sturgeon Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat. One issue for the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH is the conversion of vegetated land to impervious surface, and the associated increases in stormwater runoff rate, volume, and pollutant content. Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, provides details on potential impacts to water quality from stormwater runoff. To summarize here, the primary pollutants of concern for biological resources include fertilizers, pesticides, excess sediment, and oil products. To reduce the rate, volume, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff, the developer must implement stormwater management and erosion control measures as mandated by permits (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). The purpose of these controls is to help slow the velocity of the water, to allow infiltration, to allow sediments to settle out, and to treat pollutants in the runoff.

One of the most effective methods for reducing the water quality impacts of stormwater runoff is a vegetative buffer adjacent to a water body. A buffer zone is a natural, undisturbed strip or “green belt” surrounding a development or land disturbance activity bordering a water body. Vegetative buffers are a proven method to reduce polluted runoff to water bodies. These buffers allow increased infiltration opportunity time for nutrients and contaminants from runoff, trap sediment, and help to stabilize shorelines and reduce erosion. No new areas (i.e., trees and undeveloped land) would be cleared along the sound shoreline at Hurlburt. Development would remain within the boundaries of the FAMCAMP parcel as shown in Figure 3-36, which allows for a vegetative buffer between the housing area and the shoreline.

The developer would limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area. Any access point that became an erosion problem would be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the sound. The developer would also rope off designated swimming areas and provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Discretionary and non-discretionary stormwater management and access controls and a vegetated buffer would serve to minimize stormwater impacts to nearby waters. Therefore, impacts to the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH would not be significant. There would be no effect to the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (USFWS, 2010a).

Sea Turtles. Several species of sea turtles utilize Santa Rosa Island for nesting. Urban glow associated with street and house lighting can disorient nesting turtles and hatchlings. To minimize the effect of urban glow on sea turtles and hatchlings on Santa Rosa Island, exterior lighting (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) at Soundside Manor and new housing at the old FAMCAMP site must be sea turtle friendly lighting. In addition, at Pine Shadows, full cut-off low-pressure sodium street lighting only is needed. Impacts to sea turtles would

not be significant. The USFWS concurred that there would be no effect on sea turtles (USFWS, 2010a).

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The developer (through lease agreement) would implement all permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations developed through coordination with regulatory agencies, such as utilization of stormwater management techniques (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). All landscaping and plantings of vegetation would conform to the Presidential Memorandum dated 26 April 1994, *Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds*, and EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, both which require the planting of regional natives in landscaping; selection of natives must be coordinated with Eglin Natural Resources. Additionally, all non-discretionary mitigations resulting from consultations with the USFWS (USFWS, 2010a) (summarized below) would be implemented.

- Maintain at least a 50-foot vegetated buffer around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 ft.
- Do not clear any new areas (i.e., trees and undeveloped land) along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels. Development of the FAMCAMP parcel must remain within the boundaries as shown in Figure 3-36.
- Avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area.
- Temporarily close and rehabilitate any access point that begins to become an erosion problem to minimize sedimentation issues in nearby waters.
- Designate swimming areas to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation and resulting turbidity in the water column.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation.
- One month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities, conduct rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species surveys, and relocate any animals in accordance with FWC guidelines.

- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law. Instruct personnel not to injure, harm, or kill this species.
- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise were sighted, and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoises to the Eglin Natural Resources Section.
- Direct personnel to contact Natural Resources staff if a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction. All activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources personnel have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.
- To minimize the effect of urban glow on sea turtles and hatchlings on Santa Rosa Island, exterior lighting (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) at Soundside Manor and new housing at the old FAMCAMP site must be sea turtle friendly lighting. In addition, lighting at Pine Shadows must be full cut-off low-pressure sodium street lighting.

Additional discretionary mitigations would serve to reduce or remove impacts to biological resources from MFH activities.

- Maintain natural areas within MFH locations to allow foraging habitat for native species.
- Require the developer to remove any invasive non-native species within the MFH areas to avoid competition with native species.
- Minimize clearing of maritime hammock habitat which would provide habitat for native species, particularly migratory birds.
- Instruct equipment operators to stay out of wet areas and off of steep slopes.
- Educate workers and residents on the need to contain their household wastes in a manner so as to not attract bears, to avoid human-bear interactions.
- Educate vehicle/equipment operators and residents on the need to stop the vehicle or equipment if a bear is sighted and to allow the bear to move away from the site before resuming activities to reduce bear injuries/mortalities.
- Direct personnel and residents to report any sightings of black bears to the Eglin Natural Resources Section so that staff can address any nuisance issues and enter sightings into the bear database.
- Do not construct any new roads or conduct utility work in rights of way that would impact federally listed species.

- Require off-site equipment to be cleaned for invasive nonnative species prior to first-time use on Eglin.
- Coordinate with Eglin Natural Resources to monitor the MFH areas during demolition, construction, and post-construction to catch any infestations early so that they can be treated.

4.13.4 Alternative 1: White Point Area

Construction and daily housing operations have the potential to affect biological resources in the White Point area due to storm water runoff, noise, vehicle impacts, habitat destruction/degradation, and human presence. All of the White Point parcels have the potential for gopher tortoises, pine snakes, indigo snakes, and black bears. Potential impacts and mitigations for these species were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 1

Outstanding Natural Area. The majority of Parcel 1 overlaps with the White Point Outstanding Natural Area, the best example of old-growth mesic flatwoods in the Southeast. This area requires prescribed fire on a two- to three-year interval and is already limited by development to the north. Development of Parcel 1 would involve clearing of high quality longleaf pine forest, and would reduce or eliminate the ability to burn the remaining portion of this Outstanding Natural Area, which would lead to degradation of the habitat. Fuel loads would also increase if burning frequency was reduced, increasing the likelihood of wildfire. To maintain the quality of this Outstanding Natural Area, it would be necessary to find a way to burn the area without impacting the surrounding urban areas. Although habitats at the White Point Outstanding Natural Area would degrade, some prescribed fire would likely be possible, but at a lower frequency; impacts would not be significant.

Gulf Sturgeon, Sturgeon Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat. Parcel 1 would be within 0.25 mile of Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH. As per the discussion in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section, these habitats are most vulnerable to stormwater runoff (i.e., excess sedimentation, polluted water) and disturbance of bottom substrates. While construction would not have any direct impacts on these habitats, the potential exists for polluted runoff. The developer must install stormwater and erosion controls to reduce the rate, volume, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff as mandated by permits (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). A 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be maintained along the bay shoreline, with a desired feature of 100 feet.

The developer would limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area. Any access point that became an erosion problem would be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents

may disturb bay-bottom sediments and degrade or destroy areas of submerged vegetation. The developer would also rope off designated swimming areas and provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Non-discretionary and discretionary stormwater management, access and erosion controls, and a vegetated buffer would serve to minimize stormwater impacts to nearby waters. Therefore, impacts to the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH from construction and daily housing activities would not be significant. There would be no effect to the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 2

Two acres of high quality wetland/riparian habitat are present in the southern portion of Parcel 2. The Mid-Bay Bridge Connector is currently being built along the southern and southeastern boundaries of the property, and has already cut off the area from the rest of the system. A 50-foot development buffer would be maintained around the wetland. The remainder of the parcel is medium quality sandhills with no documented sensitive animal species, other than one black bear sighting. Thus, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 3

Little Trout Creek is approximately 230 feet from the eastern tip of Parcel 3. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and to prevent erosion from stream slopes. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion controls (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One discretionary mitigation that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be to instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. No sensitive animal species were documented at this site. With the implementation of buffers and stormwater and erosion control measures mandated by permits, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 4

Little Trout Creek, which runs to the south of Parcel 4, is within 225 feet of the parcel and Pippin Lake is approximately 580 feet to the south of the parcel. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream or lake, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and to prevent erosion from stream slopes. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion controls (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One discretionary mitigation that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be to instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. No sensitive species were documented at this site. With the implementation of

buffers and stormwater and erosion controls mandated by permits, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 5

Little Trout Creek, which runs north of the parcel, is within 270 feet of Parcel 5, and Pippin Lake is approximately 1,800 feet to the west of the parcel. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream or lake, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion from stream slopes. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One discretionary mitigation that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be to instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. With the implementation of buffers and stormwater controls mandated by permits, impacts to stream and lake habitats and species would not be significant.

Flatwoods Salamander. The wetland/flatwoods area along the western boundary of the parcel is considered potential habitat for the federally endangered reticulated flatwoods salamander (73 acres); however, Eglin Natural Resources biologists state there is almost no potential for flatwoods salamanders at this pond given the degraded condition of the habitat (Gault, 2010). No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the wetland, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). Given the low likelihood of occurrence and the implementation of mandatory buffer and stormwater requirements, impacts to the flatwoods salamander would not be significant and there would be no effect on the flatwoods salamander.

Gulf Sturgeon, Sturgeon Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat. Parcel 5 would be within 0.5 mile of Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH. As per the discussion in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section, these habitats are most vulnerable to stormwater runoff (i.e., excess sedimentation, polluted water) and disturbance of bottom substrates. While construction would not have any direct impacts on these habitats, the potential exists for polluted runoff. Permits would require the developer to install erosion control and stormwater management measures to reduce the rate, volume, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). A 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be maintained along the bay shoreline, with a desired feature of 100 feet.

The developer would limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area. Any access point that became an erosion problem would be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents may disturb bay-bottom sediments and degrade or destroy areas of submerged

vegetation. The developer would also rope off designated swimming areas and provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Non-discretionary stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and a vegetated buffer would serve to minimize stormwater impacts to nearby waters. Therefore, impacts to the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH from construction and daily housing activities would not be significant. There would be no effect to the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 6

An unnamed steep ravine stream runs parallel to the southern boundary of Parcel 6 at a distance of approximately 125 feet. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion from stream slopes. Given the steep slopes for this stream, a wider buffer of at least 100 feet is a desired feature. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One measure that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be to instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. No sensitive animal species were documented at this site. With the implementation of buffer and stormwater and erosion controls mandated by permits, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 1 – Parcel 7

An unnamed steep ravine stream runs parallel to the northern boundary of Parcel 7, within 360 feet. Potential impacts at Parcel 7 would be similar to those at Parcel 6. There would be a 50-foot mandatory development buffer along the stream, with a desired feature of 100 feet. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One discretionary mitigation that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be to instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. No sensitive animal species were documented at this site. With the implementation of buffer and erosion and stormwater controls mandated by permits, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations from the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section also apply for the Alternative 1 sites. These additional non-discretionary mitigations would further minimize impacts from MHPI at Alternative 1 sites:

- Minimize tree clearing within the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to preserve as much of the natural habitat as possible within this unique area.
- Conduct prescribed burns at least every two to three years at the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to maintain the natural character and function of this rare habitat.
- Instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer, to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation.
- Address erosion issues near water bodies immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.

4.13.5 Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Construction and daily housing operations have the potential to affect biological resources in the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area due to storm water runoff, noise, vehicle impacts, habitat destruction/degradation, and human presence. All of the parcels have the potential for gopher tortoises, pine snakes, indigo snakes, and black bears. Potential impacts and mitigations for these species were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 1

Flatwoods Salamander. On the southeast portion of the site, there is a small area of overgrown flatwoods surrounding a shallow depression that is considered potential habitat for the federally endangered reticulated flatwoods salamander (120 acres); however, Eglin Natural Resources biologists state this pond has very low potential to support the flatwoods salamander as it is more of a sand pit than a natural pond (Gault, 2010). No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the wetland, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). Given the low likelihood of occurrence and the implementation of buffer and stormwater and erosion control mitigations, impacts to the flatwoods salamander would not be significant and there would be no effect on the flatwoods salamander (USFWS, 2010a).

Red-cockaded Woodpecker. Two inactive cavity trees for the federally endangered RCW are located along the northwestern boundary of Parcel 1. No good foraging habitat is available near the trees, with most of the surrounding habitat consisting of sand pine. Additionally, the closest active clusters are over five miles away, and RCWs do not fly this great a distance, particularly with no foraging habitat available.

These areas are not significant or of importance in future RCW management or as an emphasis area as designated by the *Eglin Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2006c). Furthermore, the USFWS concurred with the Natural Resources Section that any future developments impacting inactive RCW trees on Eglin Main Base

were not likely to adversely affect the RCW (USFWS, 1997). Thus, impacts to the RCW from land clearing, construction, and daily housing activities at Parcel 1 would not be significant. The USFWS concurred that there would be no effect on the RCW (USFWS, 2010a).

Gulf Sturgeon, Sturgeon Critical Habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat. Parcel 1 borders Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH. As per the discussion in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section, these habitats are most vulnerable to stormwater runoff (i.e., excess sedimentation, polluted water) and disturbance of bottom substrates. While construction would not have any direct impacts on these habitats, the potential exists for polluted runoff. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures to reduce the rate, volume, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). A 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be maintained along the bay shoreline, with a desired feature of 100 feet.

The developer would limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area. Any access point that became an erosion problem would be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents may disturb bay-bottom sediments and degrade or destroy areas of submerged vegetation. The developer would also rope off designated swimming areas and provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Required stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and a vegetated buffer would serve to minimize stormwater impacts to nearby waters. Therefore, impacts to the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and EFH from construction and daily housing activities would not be significant. There would be no effect to the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (USFWS, 2010a).

Alternative 2 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is a combination of low quality sandhills and flatwoods, with no documented sensitive animal species. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 is almost entirely low quality sandhills, with no documented sensitive species. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 4

An unnamed tributary to Tom's Creek, an Okaloosa darter stream, runs parallel to the Parcel 4 western boundary at a distance of approximately 100 feet. Other than the Okaloosa darter, there are no documented sensitive animal species at or near the site. Excess sedimentation is the major threat to stream habitats of the federally endangered Okaloosa darter; therefore, minimization of erosion near the Okaloosa darter stream adjacent to Parcel 4 is extremely important. While construction would not have any direct impacts the stream, the potential exists for polluted runoff. Permits would mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). A 50-foot mandatory development buffer would be maintained along the stream, with a desired feature of 100 feet.

Mitigations that would minimize impacts from daily operations include:

- Maintain at least a 100-foot vegetated buffer for the Okaloosa darter stream.
- Direct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer.
- Install a fence between the housing area and the stream; fencing should not be installed on the stream slope.
- Address erosion issues immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting the darter stream and streamside buffer area.

With the implementation of required stormwater management, access and erosion control measures and the minimum 50-foot stream buffer, impacts to biological resources would not be significant. Land clearing, construction and daily housing activities at Parcel 4 may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect the Okaloosa darter.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 5

The same Okaloosa darter stream that flows parallel to Parcel 4 also runs near the Parcel 5 western boundary at a distance of approximately 220 feet. Potential impacts and mitigations for the Okaloosa darter stream are the same as those for Parcel 4. Other than the Okaloosa darter, there are no documented sensitive animal species at or near the site.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 6

With the implementation of the requirements for stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and the minimum 50-foot stream buffer, impacts to biological

resources would not be significant. Land clearing, construction, and daily housing activities at Parcel 6 may affect, but are not likely to adversely affect the Okaloosa darter.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 7

Parcel 7 is dominated by low quality sandhills, and is surrounded by urban areas on three sides. There are no documented sensitive animal species at this site. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 8

Parcel 8 is a combination of low quality sandhills and landscaped/urban areas. There are no documented sensitive animal species at this site. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to sensitive habitats and species would not be significant.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 9

After demolition, this site would be bare dirt and grass until new construction begins. As described for Alternative 2-Parcel 1, the primary biological concerns for Parcel 9 are Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH. Approximately 0.5 mile of Parcel 9 is adjacent to Choctawhatchee Bay. Potential impacts and mitigations for Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH are the same as those for Parcel 1. Other than sturgeon habitat and EFH, there are no documented sensitive species at the site.

With the implementation of the requirements for stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and the 50-foot mandatory development buffer, impacts to biological resources would not be significant. Construction and daily housing activities at Parcel 9 would have no effect on the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, or EFH.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 10

Potential impacts and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations for Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH are the same as those for Parcel 9. Less than 0.5 mile of Parcel 10 is adjacent to Choctawhatchee Bay. There are no other documented sensitive species at this site.

With the implementation of the requirements for stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and the 50-foot mandatory development buffer, impacts to biological resources would not be significant. Construction and daily housing activities at Parcel 10 would have no effect on the Gulf sturgeon, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, or EFH.

Alternative 2 – Parcel 11

No new construction would occur in wetlands, so only half of this parcel would be developed. Given the proximity of this parcel to Ben's Lake, there is the potential for impacts to the lake from erosion, sedimentation, and stormwater runoff. Potential impacts and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations would be the same as those discussed in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section. There are no documented sensitive species at this site.

With the implementation of the requirements for stormwater management, access and erosion control measures, and the 50-foot mandatory development buffer, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations from the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section also apply for the Alternative 2 sites. These additional mitigations would further minimize impacts from MHPI:

- Leave a minimum 100-foot vegetated buffer for Okaloosa darter streams to treat stormwater runoff, and protect the instream and riparian habitat.
- Direct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer, to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation.
- Install a fence between the housing area and the stream; fencing should not be installed on the stream slope. Fencing would serve to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation that would result from foot trails to the stream.
- Address erosion issues near water bodies immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting the darter stream and streamside buffer area.

4.13.6 Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

Subalternative 2a consists of Parcel 1 as described under Alternative 2; as a result, the impact analysis and mitigations would be the same as described previously for this parcel.

4.13.7 Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

Construction and daily housing operations have the potential to affect sensitive species and habitats in the North Fort Walton Beach area due to storm water runoff, noise, vehicle impacts, habitat destruction/degradation, and human presence. All of the parcels have the potential for gopher tortoises, pine snakes, indigo snakes, and black

bears. Potential impacts and mitigations for these species were discussed previously in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 1

Parcel 1, which does not include the Camp Pinchot historic district, is primarily low quality sandhills. Recent surveys of the site found only one abandoned gopher tortoise burrow and one state listed plant species, the pineland hoary pea (Entrix, 2010). Transient species may traverse the site, including the black bear, gopher tortoise, indigo snake, and pine snake. Bald eagles and ospreys may forage in the waters close to Parcel 1, but no nests are present on the parcel (Entrix, 2010). Noise from construction or daily housing operations may deter eagles and ospreys from using the immediate area, but these animals could easily use other parts of the bayou for feeding and roosting.

The Gulf sturgeon and West Indian manatee may move through Garnier's Bayou, but no critical habitat has been designated within the bayou, and it is extremely rare to see a manatee in this area. Potential impacts to the sturgeon and the manatee would be similar, including possible species avoidance of the impact area, minor physiological effects, and indirect effects related to the reduction of light and degradation of bottom substrates from excess sedimentation. Additional detail on the potential impacts and mitigations for the sturgeon is available in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section.

The eastern boundary of this parcel runs along Garnier's Bayou. As discussed in the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section, stormwater runoff has the potential to degrade water quality and habitats in nearby waters. To reduce the rate, volume, and pollutant content of stormwater runoff, the developer must use erosion control measures during construction and install stormwater controls before construction is completed (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). Forty-nine acres of Parcel 1 would be maintained as a buffer area, including a minimum 50-foot vegetated buffer between Eglin housing and the shoreline and the housing development on the eastern side. A 100-ft waterfront buffer would be a desired feature and would be considered as a discretionary mitigation.

The developer would limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area. Any access point that became an erosion problem would be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents may disturb bay-bottom sediments and degrade or destroy areas of submerged vegetation. The developer would also rope off designated swimming areas and provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

The combination of required stormwater management and erosion controls and a vegetated buffer would serve to minimize impacts to water quality, aquatic habitats,

and aquatic plant and animal species. Thus, impacts to biological resources would not be significant. There would be no effect on the Gulf sturgeon or manatee.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 2

Parcel 2 is a combination of low quality sandhills and urban/landscaped areas, with sprayfields to the north and developed areas on the other sides. There are no documented sensitive animal species at this site. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 3

Parcel 3 is entirely landscaped/urban and is adjacent to sprayfields and developed areas. There are no documented sensitive animal species at this site. Due to the low habitat quality and lack of any documented sensitive animals species, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 4

All of Parcel 4 is medium quality sandhills habitat. Twenty-one inactive RCW trees are present on Parcel 4; however, no good foraging habitat is available near the trees, with most of the surrounding habitat consisting of degraded sandhills. Additionally, the closest active clusters are over five miles away, and RCWs do not fly this great a distance, particularly with no foraging habitat available. These areas are not significant or of importance in future RCW management or as an emphasis area as designated by the *Eglin Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2006c). Furthermore, the USFWS concurred with the Natural Resources Section that any future developments impacting inactive RCW trees on Eglin Main Base were not likely to adversely affect the RCW (USFWS, 1997). Thus, impacts to the RCW from land clearing and development at Parcel 4 would not be significant.

An unnamed stream runs parallel to the eastern parcel boundary at a distance of approximately 195 feet. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and to prevent erosion from stream slopes. Permits would mandate erosion control and stormwater management controls (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). One measure that would minimize impacts from daily operations would be instructing maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer. With the implementation of the requirements for stormwater management and erosion control measures and the minimum 50-foot stream buffer, impacts to biological resources would not be significant.

Alternative 3 – Parcel 5

The southern tip of Parcel 5 is approximately 100 feet north of the northern portion of Poquito Bayou. There is also an unnamed creek that runs through the southeastern portion of the site. No land clearing or construction would occur within 50 feet of the stream or bayou, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and to prevent erosion from stream slopes. Site designs would mandate stormwater management controls that must be installed before construction is completed (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). Impacts from daily operations would be minimized by instructing maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the 50-foot stream buffer.

Parcel 5 is completely low quality sandhills habitat. There are no documented sensitive animal species at this site. With the implementation of the buffer and stormwater controls mandated by permits, impacts to sensitive habitats and species would not be significant.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations from the *Proposed Action Commonalities* section also apply for the Alternative 3 sites. These additional mitigations would further minimize impacts from MHPI:

- Instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer, to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation.
- Address erosion issues near water bodies immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.

4.13.8 Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

Since the mix alternative entails a potential combination of several different parcels, the impacts would vary depending on which parcels are chosen and the extent to which they are developed. Each individual parcel was analyzed previously under its respective alternative. Table 4-78 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by parcel for biological resources. Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Degrades habitat or diminishes species health, but not to the degree that the continued existence of a species is jeopardized.

This color coded chart provides a summary of impacts so that the decision maker can easily see how a potential combination of parcels may affect biological resources at each respective parcel. A combined summary table is provided in the “Summary of

Impacts” section at the end of Chapter 5 that shows each individual parcel’s potential impacts under each resource area.

Table 4-78. Alternative 4 – Biological Resources Summary

Alternative / Parcel	Biological Resources				
	Flora/Fauna	Sensitive Habitats**	Federally-listed Species	State-listed Species	Invasive Species
Commonalities					
Eglin Main Base					
Hurlburt Field					
Camp Rudder					
Camp Pinchot					
Poquito Bayou					
Alternative 1					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
Alternative 2					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
Subalternative 2a (Preferred Alternative)					
1					
Alternative 3					
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
No Action*					

Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant.

*As associated with “MHPI-related” impacts. Evaluation of the significance or demeanor (i.e., beneficial or adverse) of impacts associated with other non-MHPI past, present, or reasonably foreseeable actions is not within the purview of this document outside the context of cumulative impacts, and subsequent comparison to MHPI-related impacts is not conducted in this document.

**Sensitive habitats include Outstanding Natural Areas, Significant Botanical Sites, Gulf sturgeon critical habitat, and Essential Fish Habitat.

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5. SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS

5.1 INTRODUCTION

The information provided in this chapter essentially summarizes the potential impacts associated with Alternatives 1 through 4 and the No Action Alternative and provides the reader with information necessary to compare Alternative impacts by resource area. Also included is a summary of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations organized by resource area for those that exhibit the potential for adverse impact (detailed descriptions are provided in respective resource sections of Chapter 4). The Air Force will identify in the Record of Decision (ROD) any regulatory requirements and discretionary or non-discretionary mitigations to be implemented; those identified in the ROD and mitigation plan must be implemented. Unless identified as alternative-specific, management actions apply to all alternatives. The MHPI RFQ requires that the developer incorporate all mitigations from the MHPI EIS (whether discretionary or non-discretionary), associated ROD, and Mitigation Plan into an Environmental Management Plan (EMP) detailing how the developer will implement and monitor compliance with mitigation requirements. The Air Force will review and approve the EMP prior to any development activities to ensure consistency between the EMP and NEPA requirements. During the EMP review, the Air Force will determine whether additional NEPA analysis is required.

After the narrative, Table 5-1 graphically compares the alternatives by degree of impact under each resource area.

5.2 SUMMARY OF POTENTIAL IMPACTS BY RESOURCE AREA

5.2.1 Transportation

A number of traffic segments within and surrounding the base are currently operating at less-than-desirable levels of service (LOS). Future roadway improvements can be expected to mitigate some, but not all, of these deficiencies. Roadway traffic is projected to increase under the baseline scenario and will further reduce future LOS.

Commonalities

- **Demolition of existing housing on Eglin Main Base** – This action could result in some improvement to existing on-base roadway LOS. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified a potential for significant impacts.
- **Demolition of existing housing on Poquito Bayou Housing Area** – This action could result in some improvement to adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for significant impacts.

- **Camp Pinchot Housing Area** – This action’s potential use of housing units for other uses might or might not result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force has not identified any potential for significant impacts.
- **Camp Rudder Housing Area** – Under all alternatives except Subalternative 2a, potential demolition of 25 housing units and the construction of 35 new housing units would result in a net increase of 10 housing units. This would result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect this impact to be significant.
- **Soundside Manor** – This action’s potential demolition of 74 housing units and the construction of 100 housing units would result in a net increase of 26 housing units. This would result in an increase in traffic on adjoining roadways. This impact is not expected to be significant. This traffic would have to utilize the intersection with U.S. Highway 98 (US-98), which is expected to be operating at an LOS of F. While any increase in traffic to a roadway feature operating at LOS F is not desirable, this increase is small. This traffic would also utilize the Hurlburt Field Main Gate, which is operating near capacity. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect these impacts to be significant.
- **Existing Family Camping (FAMCAMP) redevelopment** – The demolition of the existing FAMCAMP recreational vehicle park and the construction of 96 units on the FAMCAMP location will increase traffic on roadways between this location and the Hurlburt Main Gate. The site is connected to Hurlburt Main Base by the intersection of US-98, which is expected to be operating at an LOS of F. This increase in traffic is large enough to potentially have a small impact on LOS on this intersection. Any increase in traffic on an LOS F intersection is not desirable. The streets within Soundside Manor and Cody Avenue on the base will operate at an acceptable LOS. This traffic would also utilize the Hurlburt Field Main Gate, which is operating near capacity. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect these impacts to be significant, and the impacts can be mitigated.
- **New FAMCAMP Development** – The construction of a 50-unit recreational vehicle campground would result in a small increase in traffic on the adjoining street. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not expect the addition of a new entrance and this small increase in traffic to be significant.

State Road 30 (SR-30) (US-98) near the Hurlburt Field main entrance is currently operating near its capacity. Unless this roadway is improved from four lanes to a greater number of lanes, it would not be expected to function at an acceptable LOS in the 2017 to 2022 time period. However, this deficient LOS is not caused by the Proposed Action, as this highway would be expected to have an unacceptable LOS under the baseline case. The intersection of SR-30 (US-98) and Champaign Street/Cody Avenue is currently operating at an LOS of F. This LOS would be expected to decrease over

time unless this intersection is improved. Again, this undesirable LOS is not caused by the Proposed Action.

Alternative 1: White Point Area

Increased traffic from this alternative will impact some sections of SR-20 and SR-85 that are anticipated to have LOS F in 2017 and 2022. It is not desirable to increase traffic on roadway segments already operating at LOS F. This alternative would have the least impact on transportation if Parcels 6 and 7 are developed. Parcel 1 would have the most negative impacts on transportation. There would be some slight advantage to developing the most westward of Parcels 2, 3, 4, and 5 first.

Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

The development of these parcels would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways. There would be some impacts from the development of Alternative 2's Parcel 8 because this parcel would be anticipated to add additional traffic onto existing collector roads and some additional traffic to the Eglin Main Base East access control point (ACP). All other parcels would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roadways. Parcel 1 would be able to reuse existing roadways and roadway entrances onto Eglin Boulevard.

Subalternative 2a: Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The development of this parcel would not be expected to have significant impacts to existing base roads, base access gates, or the public roadways. This alternative would be able to reuse some existing roadways and roadway entrances onto Eglin Boulevard.

Alternative 3: Fort Walton Beach

The development of Alternative 3's Parcels 1, 2, or 3 would add additional traffic to SR-189, which has an LOS of F from the parcels to General Bond Boulevard. SR-189 from General Bond Boulevard to SR-85 becomes LOS F under the maximum development of these parcels by 2022. It is not desirable to increase traffic on roadway segments already operating at LOS F. The development of Alternative 3's Parcels 4 and 5 would not have significant impacts on transportation.

Alternative 4: Mix Alternative

The selection of portions of any of the previously discussed alternatives will have impacts similar to the impacts discussed above on a parcel by parcel basis.

Constructing any replacement housing off-base would increase traffic to the base ACPs. The access gates at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB may be inadequate by the 2017 to 2022 time period under the No Action Alternative. Alternatives 1 and 3 would increase

traffic at the Eglin base gates. To minimize the incremental impacts and to reduce travel delay, it may be necessary for the access gate capacity to be improved to better support the expected increases in traffic. The number of lanes for base entrance gates should be evaluated and increased if necessary.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, all transportation infrastructure would be designed and developed in accordance with federal U.S. Department of Transportation and Florida Department of Transportation (FDOT) requirements to ensure traffic safety. Detailed discussion of the many discretionary mitigations that would serve to minimize traffic impacts at specific parcels are provided in the alternative-specific sections above, and would involve utilization of turn lanes, acceleration lanes, and signage. Discretionary mitigations to minimize traffic build-up at the Eglin AFB gates include establishing additional lanes or gates and using tandem processing in the peak morning hour and staggered start times for shifts at the base. Traffic congestion within existing Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field housing area roadway systems could be reduced and safety would be enhanced through provision of adequate parking on roadways, pedestrian walkways, and roadways designed to terminate at a collector road in less than 0.5 mile if possible and to convey the traffic from the local road system to the arterial road system. The collector road would also provide access to adjoining properties and possibly for the movement of through traffic.

Okaloosa County and FDOT would need to review and approve proposed new signals external to the development area. Such approval is possible, but not certain (Showers, 2004). This could include new signals for some exits at the White Point parcels onto SR20, perhaps Valparaiso Parcel 8 and/or some of the Fort Walton Beach parcels onto SR-189. The developer would be required per Okaloosa County and FDOT requirements to conduct specific engineering design and traffic studies for site plans for related road systems and proposed highway interchanges.

5.2.2 Socioeconomics

Impacts to socioeconomic resources would be common across all alternatives (with the exception of the No Action Alternative). Eglin AFB has demolished over 60 percent of their housing inventory over recent years. Based on the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis, the Air Force estimates that more than 80 percent of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder on the installations. The Proposed Action would only increase the number of housing units by 64 units over existing levels. Thus, the Air Force does not anticipate that the Proposed Action would directly compete with the local housing market. Impacts to employment would be beneficial since the project would induce the creation of jobs that would help sustain low unemployment levels in the local and regional economy. It is most probable that the pool of locally available workers would

fill the demand for labor associated with the implementation of the project, thus negating the potential in-migration of workers (and their family members) from outside the region. In the absence of an influx of new residents, negligible change would be expected in regional population or the demand for additional housing as a result of the project. Although a redistribution of persons within the region could result in potential impacts to the local school district in terms of facility capacity, staffing levels, and revenue sources, these potential impacts would be relatively minor. Alternative 1 has the largest potential for adverse impacts to schools when compared to the other alternatives. The Air Force has not identified any impacts associated with environmental justice under any of the alternatives.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard practice/procedure, the developer would be required to provide adequate measures to restrict access to construction and demolition sites and consider all aspects of child safety during work and nonwork hours. There are some non-discretionary mitigations that could be implemented under the Proposed Action to minimize or offset potential impacts associated with safety of children. Such mitigations include providing safety along shorelines to minimize potential for drowning accidents by erecting signs at the waterfront to warn residents of the potential drowning hazard and emphasizing the need to supervise children up to the age of 14 and for children to use a personal flotation device. Emergency equipment may also be located close to the waterfront area.

5.2.3 Utilities

Potential impacts associated with utility infrastructure are related to the potential for disruption of utility service and the potential for utility use at site-specific locations to exceed the design or permit capacity of the respective utility system. The Air Force has not identified any adverse impacts to utility infrastructure design or permit capacity associated with demolition and construction of any of the units. Although electric, water and wastewater on both Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB may be privatized in the future, no impacts to infrastructure, service, or capacity are expected.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As is standard practice/procedure, the developer would coordinate with local utility providers for water, sewer, electrical, and natural gas utility hook-ups and development. The developer would also coordinate with all utility providers prior to ground disturbance activities to identify buried utility lines.

5.2.4 Air Quality

The Air Force has identified no significant adverse impacts to regional air quality from implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As discretionary mitigations to decrease particulate matter emissions during site preparation activities (i.e., grading), the use of water on soil piles and exposed surfaces from grading activities would decrease particulate releases. For hauling soil, particulate matter emissions may be decreased by using at least 2 feet of freeboard and/or a secured cover and driving on watered unpaved roads or on paved roads to the greatest extent possible.

5.2.5 Safety

No specific aspects of the Proposed Action or alternatives would create any unique impacts to safety from housing construction activities, housing operations, or the presence of unexploded ordnance in Military Family Housing (MFH) areas.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As standard procedure/practice, all actions would be accomplished by technically qualified personnel and would be conducted in accordance with applicable Air Force safety requirements, approved technical data, and Occupational Safety and Health Administration and Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection, and Health standards, thus minimizing potential impacts. The developer would restrict access during work hours, site preparation, and nonwork hours and would minimize slip/trip/fall hazards associated with construction and demolition activities.

One non-discretionary mitigation would require the contractor to evaluate chlordane concentrations in areas with chlordane-impacted soils prior to disturbing these soils. As required, measures would be taken to prevent fugitive dusts of airborne soil particles. Implementation of these actions would be non-discretionary and preclude the potential for any significant impacts.

5.2.6 Hazardous Materials and Waste

Adverse impacts associated with hazardous materials/waste from demolition of any of the units may result from asbestos and lead-based paint (LBP) exposure and disposal. However, these impacts would be mitigated provided that developers follow established regulations and guidance for handling and disposal.

Overall, various beneficial impacts would result from implementation of the Proposed Action at any of the alternative sites. These benefits are primarily associated with the elimination of potential exposure of MFH residents to asbestos fibers from asbestos-containing building material (ACBM) and lead in LBP, both of which have been determined to be present in older housing units.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

The primary issue associated with hazardous materials and wastes are potential releases of hazardous materials during construction activities. These activities would utilize standard construction methods, limiting the use of hazardous materials to the maximum extent possible. Compliance with Air Force best construction practices, including adherence to the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plans, would be non-discretionary and further reduce the potential for adverse impacts.

Air Force best construction practices are prescribed in Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-1023, *Design and Construction Standards and Execution of Facility Construction Projects*, and AFI 32-6002, *Family Housing Planning, Programming, Design, and Construction* (U.S. Air Force, 1994; U.S. Air Force, 2008c). These AFIs require that Air Force personnel monitor contractor compliance with all applicable environmental and safety requirements. They also mandate compliance with all applicable federal, state, and local environmental regulations, including any environmental permit requirements. Additionally, AFI 32-6002 requires that for projects to maintain, repair, improve, replace or construct MFH, appropriate environmental compliance plans be developed and implemented.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) requires the contractor to notify applicable state and local agencies before demolition or renovation of buildings that contain certain threshold amounts of asbestos. The developer must provide written notification to the FDEP at least 10 working days before beginning the demolition or any asbestos removal project. Consequently, asbestos surveys must be performed on buildings (that have not already undergone survey) prior to renovation/demolition.

The developer would implement the following Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field standard procedures as part of project activities to minimize potential impacts associated with hazardous materials:

- The developer would be required to submit all construction project programming documents, designs, and contracts to both 96th Civil Engineer Group, Environmental Compliance Branch and 1st Special Operations Civil Engineering Squadron Asset Management Flight for review.
- The developer would be required to conduct LBP surveys for the alteration or demolition of an existing housing structure (unless conducted previously).
- The developer would be required to stipulate appropriate abatement and disposal requirements for LBP in project designs.
- The developer would be required to utilize a certified contractor when removing ACBMs. Project personnel would be required to adhere to established

procedures set forth for the safe handling and transport of these materials as outlined in Eglin's Hazardous Materials Management Plan.

- Planned construction activities would avoid all ERP sites, such as water towers in MFH areas. Regardless, should any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered during development activities in any areas, construction would cease and the Eglin AFB Environmental Management Restoration branch would be contacted immediately. Implementation of these actions would preclude the potential for any significant impacts.

5.2.7 Noise

Under all alternatives, the relatively low time-averaged noise levels associated with demolition and construction activities indicate that neither activity would be excessively intrusive; noise associated with these activities would be short-term and would conclude upon completion of construction and demolition (C&D) actions. The Air Force has not identified any significant adverse noise impacts associated with implementation of the Proposed Action under any of the alternatives.

The greatest impact on the noise environment would result from the F-35 beddown action, which is a component of the No Action Alternative. The F-35 aircraft noise would dominate the noise environment. Residents located in areas under noise contours greater than 65 decibels (dB) may experience varying degrees of annoyance and potential negative health effects depending on the amount of time the residents spend outdoors and noise abatement measures retrofitted on current housing. Noticeable structural vibration may result from low-level F-35 overflights. Physical effects of vibration are generally experienced at peak noise levels of greater than 130 dB. Vibration may add to the annoyance generated by noise-related activity interruption. In general, existing or new housing units in areas falling under elevated noise levels would likely need to be retrofitted with noise-dampening materials to minimize noise impacts to residents.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Discretionary measures that would reduce temporary effects of construction noise to on- and off-base communities include phasing demolition and construction in a manner to reduce total noise generation and conducting demolition and construction activities during normal work days and working hours. The use of a 500-foot construction noise management buffer between construction activities and established housing areas would further decrease any potential effects of noise on receptors.

Considered non-discretionary, measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 25 dB in areas between 65–69 dB day-night average sound level (DNL) must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas, or where the normal noise level is low. Measures to

achieve a noise level reduction of 30 dB in areas of 70–74 dB DNL must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings. Areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted (Okaloosa County, 2009).

5.2.8 Solid Waste

C&D wastes associated with MHPI and other planned/foreseeable actions will result in an increased demand on solid waste disposal resources within the area. Although the estimated C&D wastes generated are expected to increase waste disposal rates within the counties, sufficient landfill capacity appears to exist within the respective counties to accommodate the wastes. Many landfills also have the capacity for significant expansion, which could further minimize any real or perceived impact to available solid waste disposal resources. As a result, significant impacts have not been identified.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Standard Air Force solid waste and recycling programs would apply to the MHPI residents to minimize municipal solid waste generation. Discretionary mitigations that would reduce C&D debris waste include recycling and/or reuse of demolition and waste construction materials as practicable, as well as distribution of C&D wastes to multiple landfills to minimize impacts to any one particular landfill.

5.2.9 Land Use

In general, activities associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives occurring on Eglin Main Base and/or Hurlburt Field are consistent with installation future land use plans.

All new structures would adhere to local building codes. All alternative locations would involve development on Eglin lands that are adjacent to established Okaloosa County communities (i.e., outside Eglin Main Base). Although Eglin AFB is not required to comply with the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan*, Policy 10.1 of that Plan designates a maximum gross density of 5 units per acre south of Eglin AFB for the Low-Density Residential classification (DCA, 2010). At densities fewer than 6 units per acre the project would be consistent with surrounding land uses. However, development at 6 units per acre would exceed maximum recommendations for Low-Density Residential designations under the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan*.

Alternative 2: Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

Under the scenario for JSF Alternative 1I, a small portion of Parcel 1 would be located within the southern accident potential zone (APZ) II for the new runway. Within the APZ II, there is a suggested maximum density of 1 to 2 dwelling units per acre, possibly

increased under a Planned Unit Development where maximum lot coverage is less than 20 percent (U.S. Air Force, 1999). According to the Eglin AFB Joint Land Use Study (Okaloosa County, 2009), Parcels 2–8 are located in a Military Influence Planning Area II, which requires sound attenuation for residential uses for areas exposed to 65–75 dB DNL. Areas experiencing noise above 75 dB DNL would not be suitable for residential uses (Okaloosa County, 2009). The use of Parcels 9 and 10 could also require that new housing units incorporate sound attenuation measures due to potential noise exposures above 65 dB DNL from F-35 aircraft operations.

Alternative 3: North Fort Walton Beach Area

West of Parcel 3 are mixed use and industrial land uses, while to the south is medium-density residential. To the north of both Parcels 2 and 3 are the newly constructed Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility and existing Garnier’s effluent spray field, which could potentially present compatibility issues with any new housing (Okaloosa County, 2009).

A development setback would be established for any new housing construction on Parcel 1 to minimize any potential compatibility issues with the adjacent off-base low-density residential areas. Development of new housing units on Parcels 4 and 5 is expected to be compatible with the adjacent off-base residential, commercial, and recreational areas, and no adverse impacts are expected.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

According to the Eglin AFB Joint Land Use Study (2009), residential areas (not including mobile homes) in noise levels of 65–74 dB DNL are generally compatible with restrictions implemented. Measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 25 dB in areas between 65–69 dB DNL must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of buildings where the public is received, office areas, noise sensitive areas, or where the normal noise level is low. Measures to achieve a noise level reduction of 30 dB in areas of 70–74 dB DNL must be incorporated into the design and construction of portions of these buildings. Areas at 75 dB DNL and above are not normally compatible with residential uses, and use of these areas for such purposes should be restricted (Okaloosa County, 2009). These would be considered non-discretionary mitigations.

Other non-discretionary mitigations would include compliance with lighting standards to reduce glare, such as standards adopted by the surrounding community pursuant to the Eglin AFB JLUS 2009 involving the use of “full-cutoff fixtures” for exterior lighting to prevent illumination above the horizontal plane. The Eglin Energy Office preference for reducing glare is induction lighting or LED or plasma lighting that achieves a high color index with high lumens per watt, and/or use of 35-watt or less low-pressure sodium or amber LED lamps. Applicable requirements would be associated with all development

areas and incorporated into the MHPI RFQ so that potential developers can incorporate these aspects into their proposals/development plans.

Implementation of the following discretionary mitigations would lessen perceived aesthetic impacts and result in the minimization of potential adverse impacts to the surrounding communities. Additionally, according to the *Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan for 2020* (DCA, 2010), land use compatibility issues can be minimized/mitigated through:

- Variable buffers, combining land and landscaping to achieve adequate separation of uses, appropriate open space, reduction of potential noise, light, glare, and/or pollution, and screening of physical features of a proposed development;
- Variable setbacks, based upon degree of difference in proposed density, intensity, scale, mass, or height;
- Placement and effective screening or shielding of site features such as lights, signs, dumpsters, loading areas, parking areas, outdoor storage, or other features with potential negative impacts;
- Effective transitions of on-site densities, intensities, scale, mass, or height; and
- Other innovative site design features that effectively achieve compatibility and effectively mitigate potential negative impacts.

In addition, local neighborhoods may have their own restrictive housing covenants. As an example, according to local residents, when neighborhoods in the Poquito Bayou area were first established, they adopted restrictive covenants calling for “no boat ramps” or boat houses on the water and maintenance of the water’s edge to maintain a “natural” look as much as possible. These covenants have long since expired, but residents say they still adhere to them (Nabors, 2004). As a discretionary mitigation, the Air Force would ensure that, when possible, the chosen developer would utilize “smart growth” concepts, such as maintenance of natural areas and use of compact building designs, in the design and construction of the housing developments.

5.2.10 Cultural Resources

The Air Force executed a project-specific Programmatic Agreement (PA) to address adverse effects resulting from the Proposed Action and alternatives. The project-specific PA found in Appendix E, *Cultural Resources* highlights planned cultural resource actions and procedures.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

Section V of the PA describes specific procedures for resolution of adverse effects to project-related resources (U.S. Air Force, 2011). Section V of the PA is presented below:

V. Resolution of Adverse Effects

A. The Air Force shall meet its responsibilities under 36 CFR 800.6 by ensuring that once the Record of Decision is issued and a preferred alternative is selected the Preferred Offeror (PO) at its expense, resolves the adverse effects of the undertaking to historic properties at each installation in accordance with the following stipulations.

B. Eglin AFB

1. Project Commonalities

a. Camp Pinchot Historic District

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561 and 1562 in accordance with Stipulation V[A]. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (ii) Building 1564, potentially National Register eligible for its association with the military use of Camp Pinchot, is not included in the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan. The PO will consult with Eglin AFB prior to conducting routine maintenance and repair of building 1564. Any activities that Eglin AFB determines will have an adverse effect to building 1564 will require treatment in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (iii) The PO will maintain the existing trees in accordance with the general treatment recommendations for landscaping in the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan. Planting new trees or removing existing trees anywhere on the property will be an adverse effect subject to prior consultation with Eglin AFB.
- (iv) Once the property and buildings at Camp Pinchot are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

b. Georgia Avenue (Eglin Field Historic District)

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in accordance with Stipulation VLA.2. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. The PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VLB.
- (ii) Once the property and buildings at Georgia Avenue are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

c. Archaeological Site 80K871 at Camp Pinchot

With the temporary conveyance of Camp Pinchot, archaeological site 80K871 will become the management responsibility of the PO until returned to the Air Force. The PO shall consult with Eglin AFB prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the site's limits as follows.

- (i) Any ground disturbing activity, including but not limited to planting or removal of trees and other vegetation, affecting intact portions of the site will require archaeological testing and or data recovery following an approved plan developed in accordance with Stipulation VLD.
- (ii) Any ground disturbing activity affecting previously disturbed portions of the site, including but not limited to the in-place removal and replacement of utilities or planting or removing trees or other vegetation, which is strictly limited to previously disturbed soil, shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. Discovery of intact archaeological deposits during archaeological monitoring will be treated as an unanticipated discovery under Stipulation VIII.

d. Archaeological Sites 80KI07 and 80K952 at Poquito Bayou. The PO shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 80KI07 and 80K952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the PO shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The PO shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VLC. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance within the limits of the sites, and adverse

effects will occur, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VLD.

2. Project Alternative I (White Point)

- a. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall avoid affecting site 80KI006 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within 50 meters of the site.
- b. If the Air Force selects Alternative I, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and data recovery at site 80K2627 following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D prior to demolition and construction activities.

3. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

If the Air Force selects Alternative 3, the PO shall avoid affecting the Camp Pinchot Historic District by defining a development setback at least 100 feet wide along the District's property boundary. All new construction shall be prohibited within the development setback.

4. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

Selection of this project alternative may result in adverse effects to one or more of the historic properties described above and will be resolved as described in Alternatives 1 and 3.

C. Hurlburt Field

The PO shall avoid affecting archaeological sites 80KI33 and 80K061 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within a 50-meter buffer area around each site.

D. Return of Historic Properties

Once replacement MFH units are constructed, the PO will return to the Air Force, in equal or better condition than received, the buildings and structures at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot as stated in Stipulation II.A.I.b. At that time, Eglin AFB will determine the future of these properties. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in adverse effects to the Eglin Field or Camp Pinchot Historic Districts, including but not limited to adaptive reuse, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects and either amend the PA in accordance with Stipulation XIII or develop a separate agreement document.

5.2.11 Water

Potential impacts associated with water resources are related to the potential for increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff, increased amounts of sediment and pollutant runoff during construction and demolition, turbidity and leaching from dock construction, and polluted stormwater runoff from everyday operations within the housing areas post-construction. Each of these has the potential to adversely affect aquatic systems mainly through the degradation of water quality. The developer would adhere to all applicable regulatory requirements, which would serve to either offset or minimize potential impacts to water quality from demolition, construction, and housing operations. The permitting process would identify specific non-discretionary mitigations. Maintenance of a shoreline green space at Alternative 3's Parcel 1 would serve to reduce the amount of runoff associated with construction at this site. Demolition of some units at Live Oak Terrace and Soundside Manor would occur in a floodplain and a Finding of No Practicable Alternative (FONPA) is required for that activity. Work within the drainage ditches at Pine Shadows would require an Environmental Resource Permit from the FDEP. No other actions would occur either in a floodplain or wetland area. Impacts to water quality associated with construction and demolition of housing units would be temporary, and the Air Force does not anticipate any significant, long-term impact.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

A FONPA would be required for demolition activities within floodplains in accordance with Executive Order (EO) 11988 and in accordance with EO 11990 if the drainage ditches located in Hurlburt's Pine Shadows location (identified as jurisdictional wetlands by the FDEP) must be disturbed or culverted in order to allow for parcel access. An Environmental Resource Permit from the FDEP would also be required for work in the drainage ditches. For all actions, the Air Force will comply with the stormwater requirements of Chapter 62-346, FAC.

To reduce the rate and volume of stormwater runoff, stormwater management controls and development of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) would be a part of the site designs to minimize pollutants, as is standard practice/procedure. The developer must ensure that these controls are in place prior to any construction activity. The SWPPP would include (1) site evaluation of how and where pollutants may be mobilized by stormwater, (2) a site plan for managing stormwater runoff, (3) identification of appropriate erosion and sediment controls and stormwater mitigations, (4) a maintenance and inspection schedule, (5) the record-keeping process, and (6) identification of stormwater exit areas. When preparing the SWPPP, developers would follow the guidance provided in the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) publication, *Stormwater Management for Construction Activities: Developing Pollution Prevention Plans and Best Management Practices* (USEPA, 1992). Potential actions that the developer may be required to implement through the SWPPP process as a

component of site design to minimize potential impacts and facilitate environmental compliance would be:

- Limit slope for runoff from housing units near water bodies to no greater than approximately 15 percent to allow for natural percolation versus sheet flow.
- Use porous asphalt allowing water to infiltrate into the subsurface areas versus significant increase to new/existing storm drainage systems.
- Provide appropriate retention, drainage and discharge of flows from larger storms where it is needed (e.g., a minimum storage capacity for rain precipitation from a 24-hour, 25-year storm, or 5 or more inches).
- Use vegetation buffer strips to slow stormwater runoff and trap particulate pollutants.
- A 50-foot mandatory development buffer along all Eglin water bodies; 25-foot mandatory for Hurlburt Field
- Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff.
- Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape in order to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources.
- Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.

Developers must abide by all requirements included in the Municipal Separate Storm Sewer System (MS4) permits. Appendix G, *Water Resources*, provides these mitigations, goals, schedules, and names. As part of the mitigations detailed in their MS4 permits, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have committed to the following with respect to construction: (1) developing contractual language requiring mitigation usage at construction sites, (2) reviewing construction site plans for potential stormwater quality impacts through the comprehensive environmental impact analysis review program, (3) formalizing a method of tracking construction projects and control measures, and (4) performing periodic inspections of construction sites to ensure that mitigations are in place and operational.

A discretionary mitigation to further minimize any potential impacts to water resources associated with specific parcels would be to restrict development activity within 100 feet of all water bodies. This would serve to enhance reduce potential runoff and erosion impacts to nearby water resources and enhance SWPPP and MS4 mitigations.

5.2.12 Soils

All soils at the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field within the proposed housing areas are considered to have severe limitations for wind erosion but not, in general, for water erosion. All soils within the region of influence (ROI) are rated as moderately to

severely corrosive to steel, while approximately one-quarter of the soils are corrosive to concrete—the primary building material that would be in contact with the soil. The design and selection of building materials, such as coated steel, should take these limitations into account to ensure that the facilities would not adversely affect soils and would minimize maintenance needs. Under the Proposed Action and alternatives, direct adverse impacts on soils can be expected from surface disturbance and construction due to the alteration of the soil profile and loss of soil productivity. However, these impacts would not be considered significant, and off-site impacts can be minimized through implementing mitigation measures in compliance with laws and regulations. Use of appropriate wind-erosion control best management practices (BMPs), such as application of water or chemical dust palliatives, as necessary, prevents or alleviates dust nuisance. In addition, soil stabilization practices such as the preservation of existing vegetation, hydraulic mulch, hydroseeding, soil binders, or erosion control mats may be necessary.

As a result, while soils would be changed by earthmoving activities, the effects would be localized and would not result in indirect impacts to water resources or air quality because BMPs, erosion and sediment controls, and stormwater management measures would be implemented, in compliance with the requirements of the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Construction General Permit. Therefore, no impacts to soils are expected from the proposed activities, given the attainment of the required permits and the implementation of BMPs defined in the SWPPP.

Regulatory Requirements/Mitigations

As is standard practice/procedure, construction activities associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives would require a General Permit for Construction Activities according to the rules established under the Florida NPDES. Compliance with the permit is intended to improve or maintain water quality by minimizing pollutants in stormwater runoff that is discharged into the drainage system. The permit guidelines include issuance of a Notice of Intent, development and implementation of a site-specific SWPPP that includes erosion and sediment control measures, and implementation and maintenance of BMPs to minimize off-site erosion and sediment yield during and after construction. These BMPs would be considered non-discretionary mitigations. Specific BMPs/mitigations would be alternative dependent and would be developed during the permit process; as a result, it is unknown at this time what specific requirements would be implemented. However, typical BMPs/mitigations associated with the SWPPP include annual monitoring and assessment of potential stormwater pollution sources, well maintained silt fences, detention basins, daily site inspections, and other mitigations may be used to limit or eliminate soil movement, stabilize runoff, and control sedimentation. Following construction, disturbed areas not covered with impervious surfaces like roofs and paved areas would be reestablished with appropriate vegetation or other ground cover and managed to minimize erosion. Appropriate excavation practices would reduce the

chance for sides to cave during excavation of trenches for such structures as footers and utility lines.

5.2.13 Biological Resources

The primary potential impacts to biological resources that might occur under the No Action Alternative would be associated with noise, stormwater runoff, excess sedimentation, and habitat loss. Almost all of the predictable actions that are to occur at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through 2015 would be located either on main base sites, at established test areas, or in degraded habitats where wildlife habitat quality is poor. Impacts would continue from daily activities at existing MFH areas, and occasional renovations or replacement of old MFH units in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources. Given that almost all of the areas that would be affected under the No Action Alternative are either unsuitable for or in very poor condition to support wildlife or sensitive species, impacts to biological resources from the No Action Alternative would not be significant.

Consultation was conducted with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) to comply with Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (U.S. Air Force, 2010a). Eglin received concurrence supporting the No Effect determination (USFWS, 2010a). Requirements from this consultation are included as part of the Discretionary and Non-discretionary Mitigations section.

Demolition, land clearing, and construction may have a localized effect on native wildlife species such as squirrels, raccoons, and rabbits. The potential exists for impacts to wildlife from noise and direct encounters (e.g., crushing) with vehicles and equipment. However, almost all of the proposed areas are already developed, with little wildlife value. Additionally, due to fire suppression, invasive species, and proximity to developed areas, any undeveloped habitats at the sites where new construction would occur have become degraded and are poor quality wildlife habitat. The proposed areas represent less than 0.1 percent of the total land area that Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field maintain; thousands of forested acres would continue to be managed for wildlife value. Also, existing wildlife are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from nearby developed areas, roads, and aircraft activity. Given the abundance of better quality wildlife habitat on other portions of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, and the current loud noise environment, impacts to wildlife would not be significant. After review of the proposed action and analysis presented in this EIS, the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) agrees that while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the Proposed Action, the mitigation requirements identified in this EIS should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats (FWC, 2011).

Invasive nonnative species tend to be more common in urban areas due to constant disturbances and the introduction of invasive species by humans. Because the majority of the MFH area would be covered by buildings, pavement, or landscaped areas, there

would not be many areas with the proper environment for the establishment of invasive nonnative plants. However, the developer would remove any invasive nonnative plant species identified during the project at any location in coordination with Eglin AFB's Natural Resources Section, Wildlife (96 CEG/CEVSNW). The developer would be required to coordinate with 96 CEG/CEVSNW to ensure the utilization of native vegetation for landscaping. Management actions are available to reduce the potential for invasive nonnative species infestations. Impacts from invasive nonnative plant species to biological resources would not be significant.

Discretionary and Non-discretionary Mitigations

The developer (through lease agreement) would implement all permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations developed through coordination with regulatory agencies, such as utilization of stormwater management techniques (refer to Section 3.11, *Water Resources*, for a more detailed discussion of mitigations). All landscaping and plantings of vegetation would conform to the Presidential Memorandum dated April 26, 1994, *Environmentally and Economically Beneficial Practices on Federal Landscaped Grounds*, and EO 13112, *Invasive Species*, both of which require the planting of regional natives in landscaping; selection of natives must be coordinated with Eglin Natural Resources. Additionally, all requirements resulting from consultation with the USFWS (2010) (summarized below) would be implemented across all alternatives.

- Maintain at least a 50-foot vegetated buffer around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 feet.
- Do not clear any new areas (i.e., trees and undeveloped land) along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels. Development of the FAMCAMP parcel must remain within the boundaries as shown in Figure 3-36.
- Avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer such that it would filter most runoff from the MFH area.
- Temporarily close and rehabilitate any access point that begins to become an erosion problem to minimize sedimentation issues in nearby waters.
- Designate swimming areas to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation and resulting turbidity in the water column.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation.

Summary of Potential Impacts

- One month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities, conduct rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species surveys, and relocate any animals in accordance with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission guidelines.
- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law. Instruct personnel not to injure, harm, or kill this species.
- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise were sighted, and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of eastern indigo snakes or gopher tortoises to the Eglin Natural Resources Section.
- Direct personnel to contact Natural Resources staff if a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction. All activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources personnel have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.
- To minimize the effect of urban glow on sea turtles and hatchlings on Santa Rosa Island, exterior lighting (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) at Soundside Manor and new housing at the old FAMCAMP site must be sea turtle friendly lighting. In addition, at Pine Shadows, full cut-off low-pressure sodium street lighting only is needed.

Additional discretionary mitigations would serve to reduce or remove impacts to biological resources from MFH activities.

- Maintain natural areas within MFH locations to allow foraging habitat for native species.
- Require the developer to remove any invasive nonnative species within the MFH areas to avoid competition with native species.
- Minimize clearing of maritime hammock habitat, which would provide habitat for native species, particularly migratory birds.
- Instruct equipment operators to stay out of wet areas and off of steep slopes.
- Educate workers and residents on the need to contain their household wastes in a manner so as to not attract bears, to avoid human-bear interactions.
- Educate vehicle/equipment operators and residents on the need to stop the vehicle or equipment if a bear is sighted and to allow the bear to move away from the site before resuming activities to reduce bear injuries/mortalities.
- Direct personnel and residents to report any sightings of black bears to the Eglin Natural Resources Section so that staff can address any nuisance issues and enter sightings into the bear database.

- Do not construct any new roads or conduct utility work in rights of way that would impact federally listed species.
- Require off-site equipment to be cleaned for invasive nonnative species prior to first-time use on Eglin.
- Coordinate with Eglin Natural Resources to monitor the MFH areas during demolition, construction, and post-construction to catch any infestations early so that they can be treated.
- Instruct maintenance workers and residents not to disturb soils or vegetation within the stream buffer, to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation.
- Address erosion issues near water bodies immediately with erosion control measures and rehabilitation.

In addition to the mitigations/management actions identified above that would apply to all alternatives, the following would be associated with a particular alternative:

Alternative 1 Site:

- Minimize tree-clearing within the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to preserve as much of the natural habitat as possible within this unique area.
- Conduct prescribed burns at least every two to three years at the White Point Outstanding Natural Area to maintain the natural character and function of this rare habitat.

Alternative 2 Sites:

- Leave a minimum 100-foot vegetated buffer for Okaloosa darter streams to treat stormwater runoff, and protect the instream and riparian habitat.
- Install a fence between the Valparaiso housing areas and Tom's Creek (Okaloosa darter stream); fencing should not be installed on the stream slope. Fencing would serve to prevent erosion and excess sedimentation that would result from foot trails to the stream.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting the darter stream and streamside buffer area.

5.3 ALTERNATIVE COMPARISON

The following Table 5-1 provides a graphical summary of the impacts by resource area associated with all proposed alternatives for the Proposed Action, as well as the No Action Alternative.

Table 5-1. Summary of Impacts by Resource Area

Alternative / Parcel	Resource Area												
	Transportation	Socioeconomics	Utilities	Air Quality	Safety	Hazmat/Waste	Noise	Solid Waste	Land Use	Cultural Resources	Water	Soils	Bio Resources
Commonalities													
Eglin Housing Areas													
Hurlburt Field													
Camp Rudder													
Camp Pinchot													
Poquito Bayou													
Alternative 1 - White Point Area													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
Alternative 2 - Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
6													
7													
8													
9													
10													
11													
Subalternative 2a - Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)													
1													
Alternative 3 - North Fort Walton Beach Area													
1													
2													
3													
4													
5													
No Action													

Blue = Beneficial impact; Green = No beneficial or adverse impact; Yellow = Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Red = Potential for significant adverse impacts

Note: The impacts associated with the No Action Alternative include potential impacts associated with implementation of projects identified under the No Action Alternative in Chapter 2, Section 2.3.1 as they relate to the ROI for that particular resource.

Impacts are generally summarized using a color code as follows:

- Blue – Beneficial impact (Note: no *significant* beneficial impacts have been identified for any resource area.)

- Green – No beneficial or adverse impact
- Yellow – Potential for adverse impact, but not significant; Management actions or mitigations are required to minimize impacts.
- Red – Potential for significant adverse impacts

This is a summary of the detailed tables provided at the end of each respective resource discussion in Chapter 4; specific details regarding significance determinations associated with color ratings for each resource area are provided in each respective Chapter 4 resource discussion. In some sections several subissues are discussed. For purposes of this summary, the greatest potential for impact is summarized. If there is the potential for adverse impact under one subissue then the entire rating for that resource area would be yellow, even if all the other subissues had no impacts. As an example, under Biological Resources subissues consist of such categories as threatened and endangered species, sensitive habitats, flora and fauna, etc. While there may be no adverse impacts associated with flora and fauna for a particular parcel, there may be adverse impacts associated with endangered species. As a result, in the summary table Biological Resources would be rated as yellow. Specific, detailed ratings per parcel for each subissue can be found in the respective Chapter 4 resource area discussion.

The No Action Alternative impact rating below includes impacts to existing housing areas for resource area ROIs associated with all the actions identified in Section 2.3.1, while the Alternatives 1–3 impact ratings include only impacts from MHPI activities on the proposed alternative locations. The potential impacts associated with Alternative 4 (Mix Alternative) can generally be derived from comparing the impact ratings associated with the individual parcels under each alternative. Chapter 6 provides a discussion of cumulative impacts (e.g., MHPI plus actions described under the No Action Alternative).

As discussed previously, impact analysis throughout the document considers the implementation of non-discretionary mitigations as part of the Proposed Action or alternatives, because these mitigations would be required to be implemented by permit or other regulatory requirements. Impacts therefore consider non-discretionary mitigations as part of the analysis. Discretionary mitigations are identified after analysis to identify mitigations that can be implemented to minimize or offset any potential impacts identified as a result of analysis. The effect of these discretionary mitigations was then described in terms of how each mitigation would affect the outcome of impact analysis. Therefore, the color coding in Table 5-1 reflects the degree of impact without consideration of discretionary mitigations so that a true assessment of the impacts associated with the Proposed Action and alternatives can be made. The actual discretionary mitigations that would be implemented by the Air Force and the privatization developer are alternative-dependent and will not be known until the Air Force selects an alternative. All mitigations identified in this document, whether discretionary or non-discretionary, that would be implemented as a result of the Air Force choosing an alternative for implementation will be identified in the ROD and

subsequent mitigation plan. While the developer is responsible for acquiring all permits and implementing the associated mitigations, as well as any Air Force-imposed discretionary mitigations, the Air Force is responsible for ensuring that all required permits are acquired and any mitigations are implemented effectively.

With respect to avoidance and minimization measures as management actions, the use of adaptive management (as described by the USEPA for ecological management purposes) under all alternatives is key to ensuring that minimization and/or mitigation procedures and management actions are effective in reducing or offsetting the extent of adverse impacts and that conservation continues. Essentially, adaptive management incorporates research into conservation action and is the integration of design, management, and monitoring. Through this integration, conservation goals and objectives are developed; operational projects are then designed to meet the goals and objectives; monitoring protocols are developed to measure the status of the goals and objectives; and then the operational projects are implemented. Throughout the process, the projects are monitored to measure the effectiveness of the processes. The data resulting from monitoring is then used to adjust operational aspects of projects to ensure that the goals and objectives are met. Thus, the management of conservation efforts adapts throughout the process as information is gathered and effectiveness is evaluated.

The most important aspect of the adaptive management process is the monitoring or evaluation phase and development of relevant and effective monitoring protocols. Monitoring protocols consist of measurable objectives, sampling design, field methodology, data analysis and reporting, personnel requirements, training procedures, and operational requirements. The protocols specifically identify standard operating procedures (i.e., instructions) for how all aspects of the protocol will be implemented. Once an alternative is selected for MHPI, the Air Force would identify those mitigations, management actions, and/or minimization procedures that would be implemented and a mitigation plan would be developed, a component of which would be monitoring protocols to measure their effectiveness. The mitigation plan would be developed specifically for the identified mitigations, management actions, and/or minimization procedures and would specify protocols for monitoring activities that describe specific activities and monitoring aspects, as well as metrics to be utilized for measuring the effectiveness of the actions. The mitigation plan would be developed after the ROD signature; the developer would be required to implement the mitigation requirements, while the Air Force would be required to ensure that the mitigation plan is properly implemented.

6. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

6.1 INTRODUCTION

According to Council on Environmental Quality regulations, cumulative effects analysis in an EIS should consider the potential environmental impacts resulting from “the incremental impacts of the action when added to other past, present, and reasonably foreseeable future actions regardless of what agency or person undertakes such other actions” (Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 1508.7).

Cumulative effects may occur when there is a relationship between a proposed action or alternative and other actions expected to occur in a similar location or during a similar time period. This relationship may or may not be obvious. The effects may then be incremental (increasing) in nature and result in cumulative impacts. Actions overlapping with or in proximity to the proposed action or alternatives can reasonably be expected to have more potential for cumulative effects on “shared resources” than actions that may be geographically separated. Similarly, actions that coincide temporally will tend to offer a higher potential for cumulative effects.

In this EIS, the Air Force has made an effort to identify actions on or near the action areas associated with each alternative that are under consideration and in the planning stage at this time. These actions are included in the cumulative analysis sections to the extent that details regarding such actions exist and the actions have a potential to interact with the Proposed Action and alternatives. Although the level of detail available for those future actions varies, this approach provides the decision maker with the most current information to evaluate the consequences of the alternatives. The EIS addresses cumulative impacts in order to assess the incremental contribution of the alternatives to impacts on affected resources from all factors.

Analysis is conducted by first identifying past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions as related to the region of influence (ROI) for the particular resource. Cumulative impacts are then identified if the combination of proposed Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) actions and past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions interact with the resource to the degree that incremental or additive effects occur.

6.2 PAST, PRESENT, AND REASONABLY FORESEEABLE FUTURE ACTIONS

Past, present, and reasonably foreseeable actions are the same as those identified for the No Action Alternative as described in Section 2.3.1.

6.3 CUMULATIVE IMPACT ANALYSIS

6.3.1 Transportation

Programmed and planned improvements in the Okaloosa Walton County area may affect the study area. Programmed projects are currently funded for construction within the next five years and were generally considered to be complete for the end-state analyses. Planned projects are not currently funded but have been included in the Okaloosa- Walton's Transportation Planning Organization's 2030 *Long Range Transportation Plan* (OWTPO 2030 LRTP) (OWTPO, 2007) and *Cost Feasible Plan*. The *Cost Feasible Plan* projects reasonably available future funding, based on past funding, and identifies projects anticipated to be built with the projected revenues. The 2030 plan identifies several projects that will positively impact roadways in the study area. Specifically, these projects include the following.

Projects currently under construction include (OWTPO 2030 LRTP):

- Flyover Interchange project at SR 123 & SR 85
- Mid-Bay Bridge Phase I

Projects included in the OWTPO Fiscal Years (FY) 2011–2015 Project Priorities Amended January 21, 2010 (OWTPO 2011-2015 Projects) or in the OWTPO FY 2010-2014 Transportation Improvement Program (OWTPO 2010-2014 TIP) as funded for construction include:

- SR-123 from SR-85S to SR-85N improve to 4 lanes
- SR-85 at SR-123 from General Bond Boulevard to North of Okaloosa Regional Airport improve to six lanes and Interchange.

Cost Feasible Plan Projects:

- Design and right-of-way acquisition for four-lane SR-123 from SR-85S to SR-85N
- 4-lane SR-20 from White Point Road to the Mid-Bay Bridge connector
- 4-lane Mid-Bay Bridge connector from Mid-Bay Bridge north approach to Range Road (Phase 1)
- 4-lane Mid-Bay Bridge connector from Range Road to SR-285 (Phase 2)
- 4-lane Mid-Bay Bridge connector from SR-285 to SR-85 (Phase 3)
- Bicycle and pedestrian projects per the OWTPO Bicycle and Pedestrian Plan
- Intelligent Transportation System Master Plan projects

Addendum Projects (not funded at this time)

- New 4-lane NWTCA Project 33 Niceville-Freeport Connector from Mid-Bay Bridge connector to U.S. Highway 331 (US-331)/Freeport.
- US-98 (State Road 30 [SR-30])/Hurlburt Field Gate Interchange

The construction of an interchange at SR-30 (US-98) at Hurlburt Field Gate is included in the list of the OWTPO's addendum projects. The addendum projects are the projects considered most needed.

Other upgrades that have been identified as being needed by the OWTPO, but that have not been funded, include the following (OWTPO 2030 LRTP):

Needed projects (not funded at this time)

- Widen US-98/SR-30 to 6 lanes from Santa Rosa County Line to Mary Esther Boulevard
- Widen SR-189 to 6 lanes from Martin Luther King Boulevard to SR-85
- Widen SR-85 to 6 lanes from US-98/SR-30 to SR-189
- Improve intersection SR-189 and SR-85
- Widen SR-20 to 6 lanes from SR-293 to SR-85
- Widen SR-85 to 6 lanes from SR-20 to John Sims Parkway

These roadways are projected to be built by 2030, eight years past the planning horizon of this study. While the OWTPO may prioritize projects, there is no specific list of projects anticipated to be complete by the project end state.

The Northwest Florida Transportation Corridor Authority adopted its Phase II Master Plan in June 2007. The Phase II Master Plan identified a potential new corridor in the region. This proposed project begins at SR-79 in Bay County, runs east-west approximately parallel to SR-20 to the Mid-Bay Bridge (SR-293), and then traverses the southern edge of Eglin AFB, intersecting SR-285 and SR-85 running parallel to SR-20, then following north of and parallel to SR-85, intersecting SR-123, then running north of and parallel to Gen. Bond Blvd and north and east of SR-189 and SR-393 parallel, bypassing Fort Walton Beach and Mary Esther to SR-87 in Santa Rosa County. The current alignment is general in nature, as the proposed bypass is still under study and discussion. No funding is currently associated with this project; however, should this project move forward, it may become an alternative to widening some of the facilities identified as deficient in this analysis.

The Mid-Bay Bridge Authority is currently constructing a new arterial bypass roadway from White Point Road (SR-293) around Niceville to the east and north intersections with SR-285 and terminating at SR-85. Also, as part of the Mid-Bay Bridge Authority's

Capital Improvement Plan, the Authority intends to build a second span (identical to the existing bridge and built to the east of the existing bridge) to carry northbound traffic (and the existing bridge would carry the southbound traffic). May 2011 is the opening date for the portion from the toll plaza to Lakeshore Drive to SR-20, and will eliminate most of White Point Road traffic. The portion to Range Road will open in late June 2011. The portion to SR-85 will open in January 2014. When completed, the Mid-Bay Bridge Connector and the additional span would provide an alternative route for traffic that would be expected to improve LOS on the roadways serving Alternative 1.

From a cumulative perspective, impacts would be relatively minor from the standpoint that the MHPI would not appreciably affect the transportation impacts resulting from other reasonably foreseeable future activities. The planned 2030 roadway projects may partially address some of the needed improvements identified in these analyses. However, these projects, may not be funded until after the Proposed Action is complete (such as the Construct Perimeter Fence project). The bypass projects may also have an impact on the needed improvements; however, they are still conceptual in nature, and exact impacts are unknown. Any of these projects would help in addressing the roadway needs identified in these analyses and would have a positive impact on the roadway network in general. The results of the analyses indicate that there are many roadways operating deficiently in the study area today, and the number of deficient roadway segments would increase by 2017 when area growth is taken into consideration.

6.3.2 Socioeconomics

The implementation of the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field would have minimal incremental socioeconomic impacts to the ROI when combined with the present and reasonably foreseeable actions. The beneficial impacts from the construction expenditures to be spent by the developer over the project term would be small as compared with the construction program being conducted by the Air Force as a result of ongoing actions at Eglin AFB, particularly the base realignment and closure (BRAC)-related actions for the basing of the 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne) or 7SFG(A), and the proposed construction being considered for the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Initial Joint Training Site (IJTS). Additionally, the number of personnel proposed to enter the ROI as a result of those actions would have a greater and farther reaching impact on the ROI as compared with the temporary nature of the MHPI construction. Several operational alternatives for the F-35 at Eglin AFB are being considered in the Eglin BRAC Supplemental EIS. Noise levels impacting the proposed MHPI housing areas would vary depending on these alternatives; more discussion is provided in the Noise and Land Use sections. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate the implementation of the MHPI to result in cumulative impacts from a socioeconomic perspective.

6.3.3 Utilities

Of the actions described as potentially creating cumulative impacts, several pertain to utilities on Eglin Main Base. Most of the regional development projects would not create cumulative impacts to the utilities that would be utilized under the MHPI; the SR-20 waterline project would not have an impact on MHPI utility use since the project does not involve utilities at any of the proposed MHPI parcels. Since the overall use of electricity and natural gas is projected to be less than current capacity, it is not expected that the relevant reasonably foreseeable actions would have a cumulative impact when combined with the Eglin BRAC-related actions. Likewise, the Proposed Action would result in only a slight increase in water use and wastewater generation and should not have a cumulative impact when combined with the BRAC-related actions and other building demolition/construction projects anticipated to occur on Eglin AFB.

The most influential factor that may reduce the amount of wastewater treatment required by the reasonably foreseeable actions on Eglin Main Base is the opening of the new 10-million gallon per day Arbennie Pritchett Water Reclamation Facility located adjacent to the existing Garnier's effluent spray field. To alleviate the amount of wastewater being treated by the facilities on Eglin Main Base and Hurlburt Field, some of the wastewater may be treated by the new facility. Other factors that may reduce the overall amount of wastewater requiring treatment is the final size of the buildings to be constructed and the final number of housing units to be built for the privatization initiative.

Cumulative impacts are also not expected to occur at Hurlburt Field from the anticipated new construction projects when combined with the construction of new military family housing units. The Hurlburt Field water supply and wastewater treatment systems have sufficient capacity to accommodate the potential utility increases.

6.3.4 Air Quality

Implementation of the projects listed under the No Action Alternative and the MHPI would result in a net increase in emissions. A number of construction/demolition type projects may occur concurrently with the MHPI, which would cause temporary increases in the regional air emissions cumulatively when compared against the three counties within which Eglin AFB is located (Okaloosa, Santa Rosa, and Walton Counties). This is a conservative approach to impact analysis since emissions are often compared to an Air Quality Control Region, which consists of a much larger land area and which would show no adverse impacts from these actions cumulatively. Also, the construction activities occurring around the base would cause a temporary net increase in greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from construction vehicles and worker commutes. Overall these projects are expected to cause temporary increases in regional air

emissions. However, based on the analysis presented in Chapter 4 of GHG and other air emissions associated with the MHPI, when considered with the MHPI Proposed Action, there would not be a significant adverse impact to regional air quality or GHG emissions from a cumulative perspective.

6.3.5 Safety

Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate cumulative impacts to safety from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives and the activities identified under the No Action Alternative as past, present, or reasonably foreseeable.

6.3.6 Hazardous Materials

Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate cumulative impacts to hazardous materials and hazardous wastes from implementing the Proposed Action or alternatives and activities identified under the No Action Alternative as past, present, or reasonably foreseeable.

6.3.7 Noise

Cumulative impacts would occur wherever noise impacts from proposed MHPI actions would overlap with noise impacts resulting from other reasonably foreseeable actions planned to occur at Eglin AFB. The majority of the relevant past and present actions considered in the cumulative impacts analysis involve construction of a new facility or demolition of an existing facility. Construction noise is temporary, lasting only for the duration of the construction project, and is typically limited to normal working hours (7:00 AM to 5:00 PM). Construction noise impacts associated with these projects are expected to be limited to within the boundaries of Eglin AFB and would be insignificant either separately or cumulatively.

The projects that would have the greatest cumulative noise impacts are the BRAC-related actions at Eglin AFB, including the JSF aircraft flight training operations. At this time it is unknown which F-35 alternative would be selected. However, based on analysis in the *Eglin BRAC Supplemental EIS for F-35 Beddown at Eglin AFB* (the “F-35 SEIS”), only parcels associated with MHPI Alternative 2, Subalternative 2a, and Alternative 3 – Parcel 4 would have potentially significant impacts from F-35 noise depending on the F-35 SEIS alternative selection. As a result, a summary table of proposed MHPI Alternative 2, Subalternative 2a, and Alternative 3 parcels and potential impacts associated with the various F-35 SEIS alternatives is provided below (Table 6-1).

Table 6-1. Proposed MHPI Alternative Parcels Potentially Affected by F-35 Noise*

F-35 SEIS Alternative	dB Level	MHPI Alternative 2/2a Parcels (Acres)											MHPI Alternative 3 Parcels
		1 (673)	2 (29)	3 (8)	4 (16)	5 (2)	6 (4)	7 (7)	8 (21)	9 (212)	10 (94)	11 (6)	4 (72)
		Estimated Acres Potentially Affected by F-35 Noise											
No Action	65-70				1.82	0.82	0.54			87.68	94.33	0.82	
	70-75									123.82			
1A	65-70	0.91	24.62	2.4	16.02	1.81	3.67	2.25		13.09	93.66	5.36	
	70-75						0.39			198.41	0.66		
1I	65-70				0.36		0.13			154.24	94.33	0.38	
	70-75									57.26			
2A	65-70									75.51			
	70-75												
2B	65-70				0.83	0.92	0.72			203.96	93		
	70-75									7.54			
2C	65-70				0.06	0.08	0.21			211.5	57.47		
	70-75									0.01			
2D	65-70				0.77	0.88	0.68			199.85	91.1		
	70-75									11.65			
2E	65-70									76.73			
	70-75												

dB = decibel

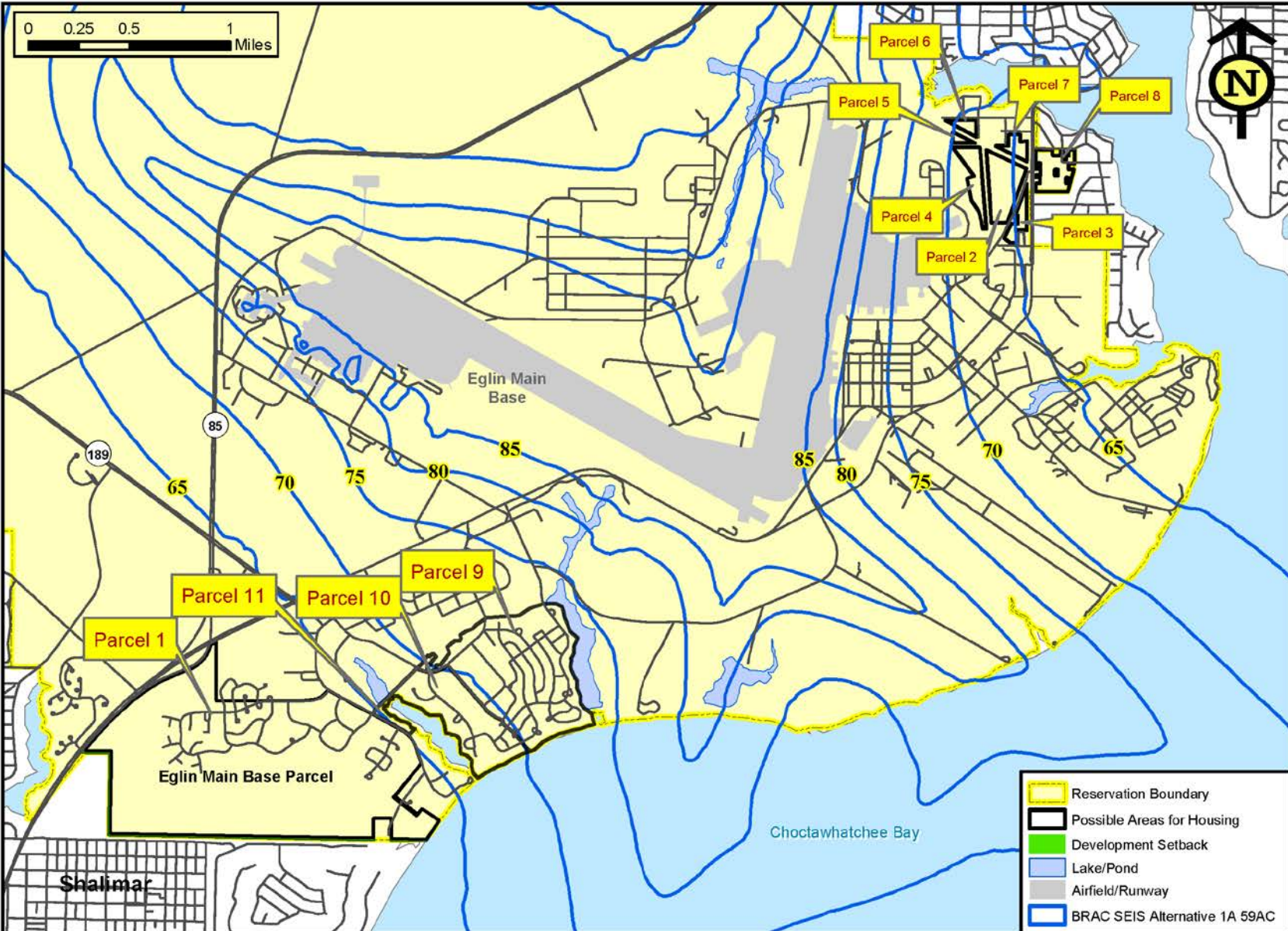
Cells shaded gray represent areas not affected by F-35 noise.

*Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change impacts to these parcels, but we anticipate that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-1 through Figure 6-7 visually represent the noise contours associated with each F-35 SEIS alternative and their potential impact on MHPI alternatives. Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but we anticipate that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental. As an example, the noise contours from the F-35 SEIS that has the greatest potential to impact MHPI parcels is provided in Figure 6-1. This figure shows that noise from JSF flight training operations would dominate the noise environment. Under any of the JSF flight training action alternatives, time-averaged aircraft noise levels at several known noise-sensitive locations would increase to a level that may be considered by the public to be significant. Alternative 2 Parcels 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, and 11 would be located in areas exposed to sound levels ranging from 65 to 75 dB DNL for the 59 aircraft scenario where Eglin Main Base is the primary airfield used by the JSF.

The noise level translated into supplemental metrics of “percent of population highly annoyed”, “speech interruptions,” and “percent of population whose sleep is interrupted” gives more information on possible effects of aircraft noise. Parcels 2 through 7 would have a 50 to 61 percent of the population being highly annoyed by aircraft noise. An average of 166 noise events that are loud enough to cause speech interruption (television, telephone conversations, etc.) and approximately 32 percent of the population may be roused from sleep due to noise in Parcels 2 through 7. For Parcels 9 through 11, approximately 50 percent of the population would be highly annoyed; there would be an average of 54 noise events per operation day that may interfere with normal speech, and approximately 30 percent of the population may experience interrupted sleep. In general, the noise events would occur primarily during the day when residents are not sleeping or in their house, which would reduce the effects to receptors.

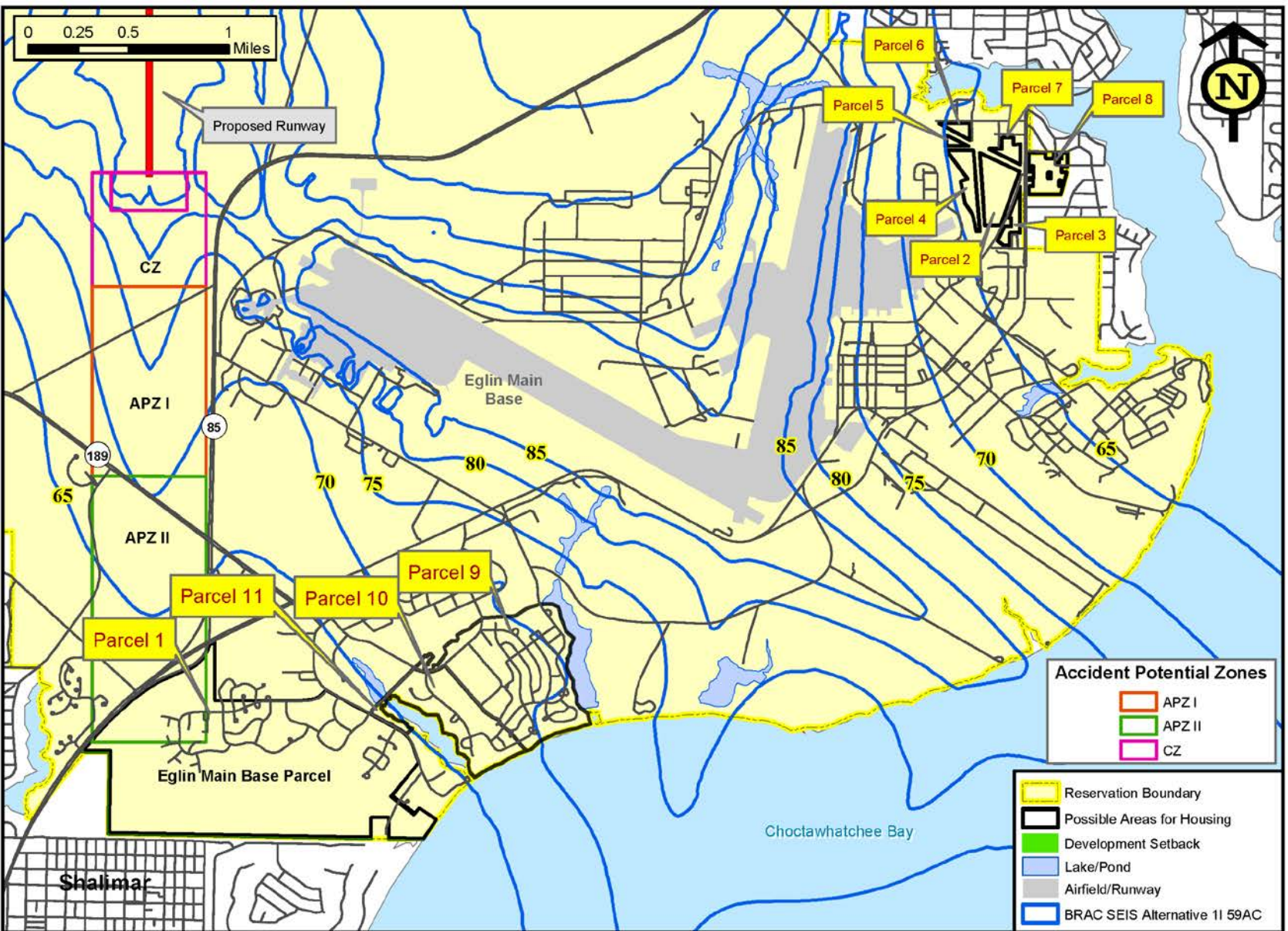
The developer would be required to construct any units in the affected areas with proper noise abatement. Whenever possible, residential land use should be located below 65 dB DNL according to Air Force land use recommendations (Air Force Handbook [AFH] 32-7084). New facilities proposed to be constructed on Eglin AFB may be exposed to high noise levels due to aircraft overflight and munitions use. Where practicable, on-base structures should incorporate noise attenuation measures in accordance with the Air Force noise guidelines published in the U.S. Air Force Family Housing Guide and AFH 32-7084, *AICUZ Program Managers Guide*.



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-1. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

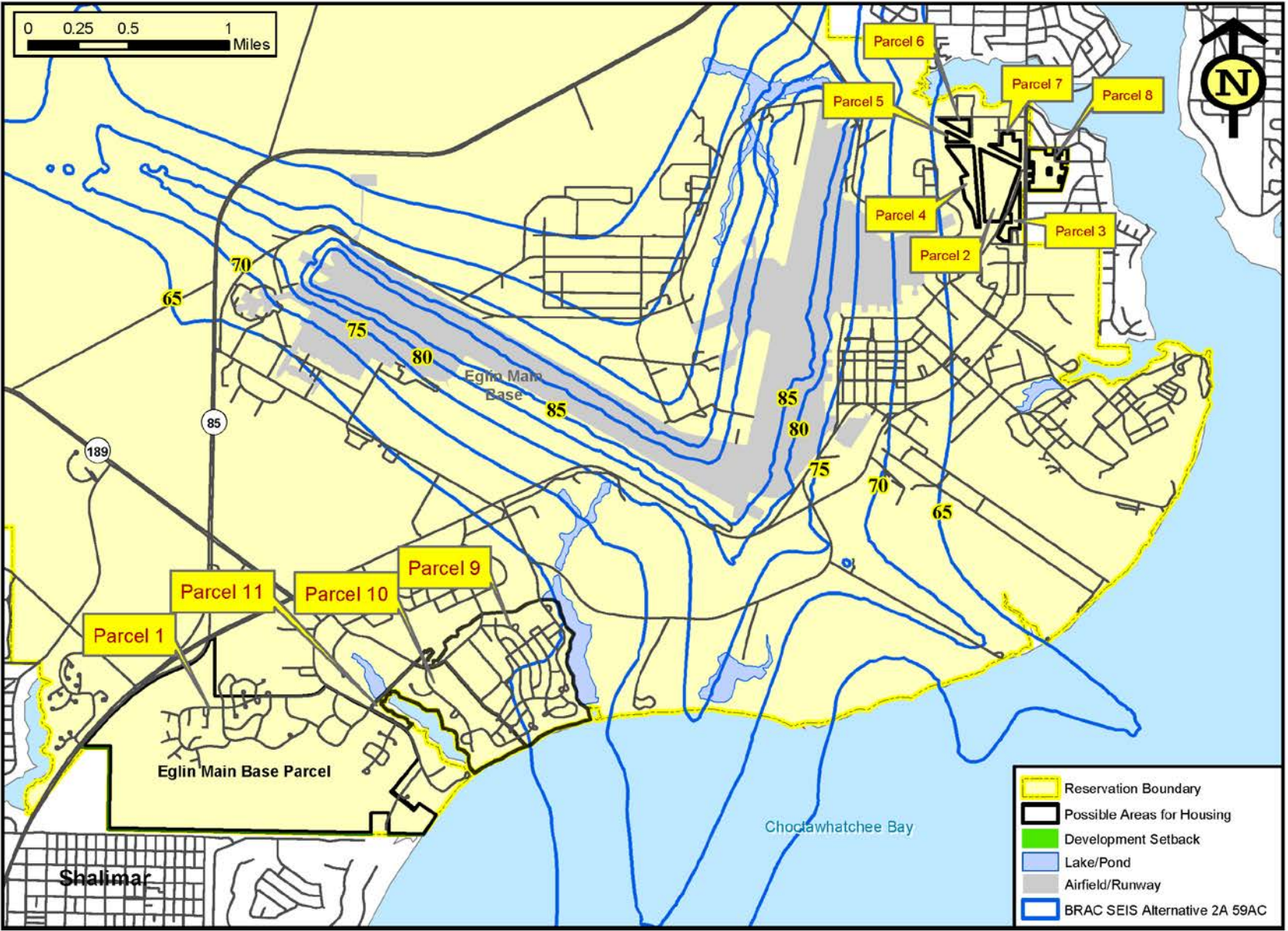
MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 1A



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-2. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

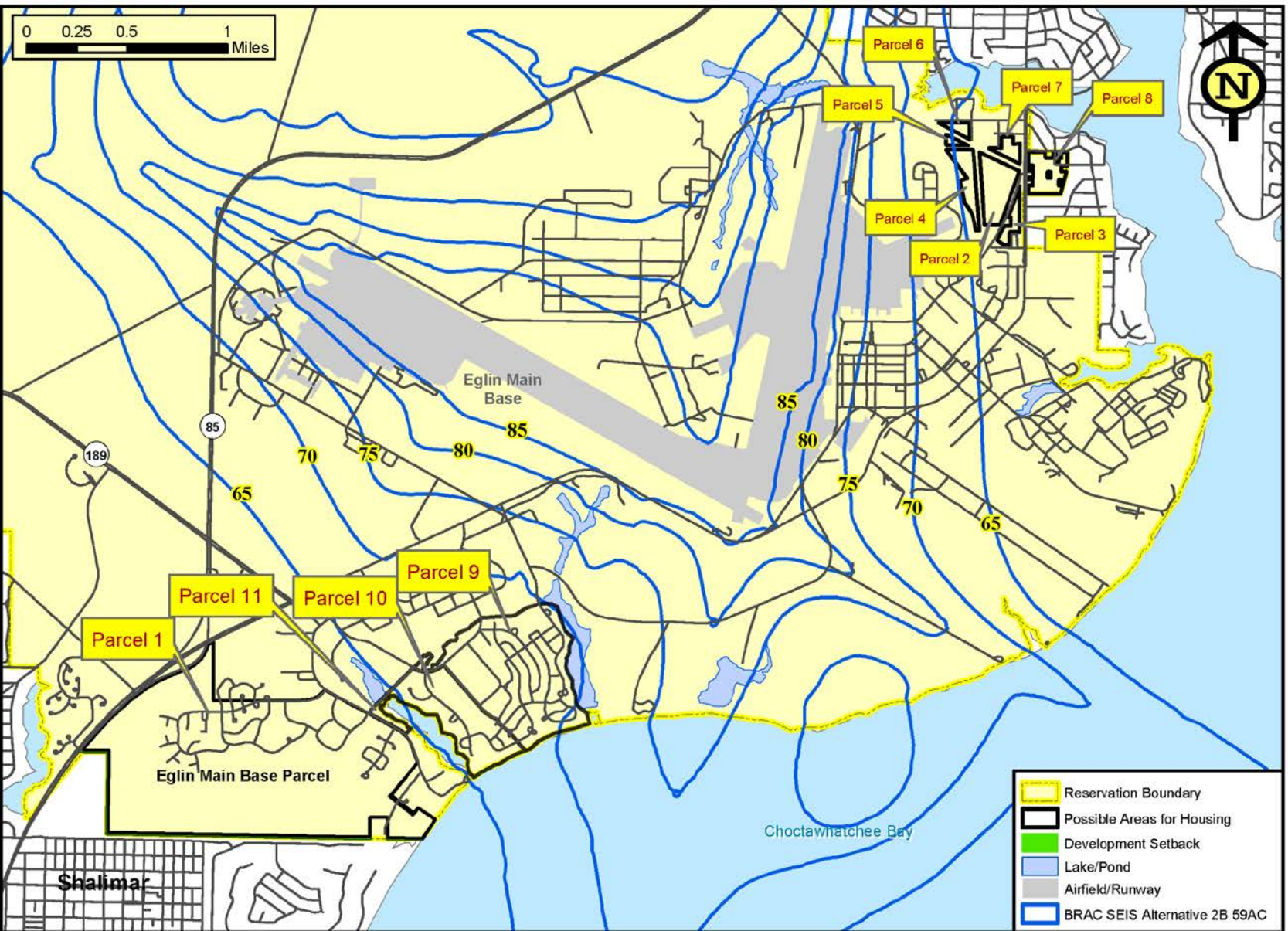
MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 1I



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-3. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

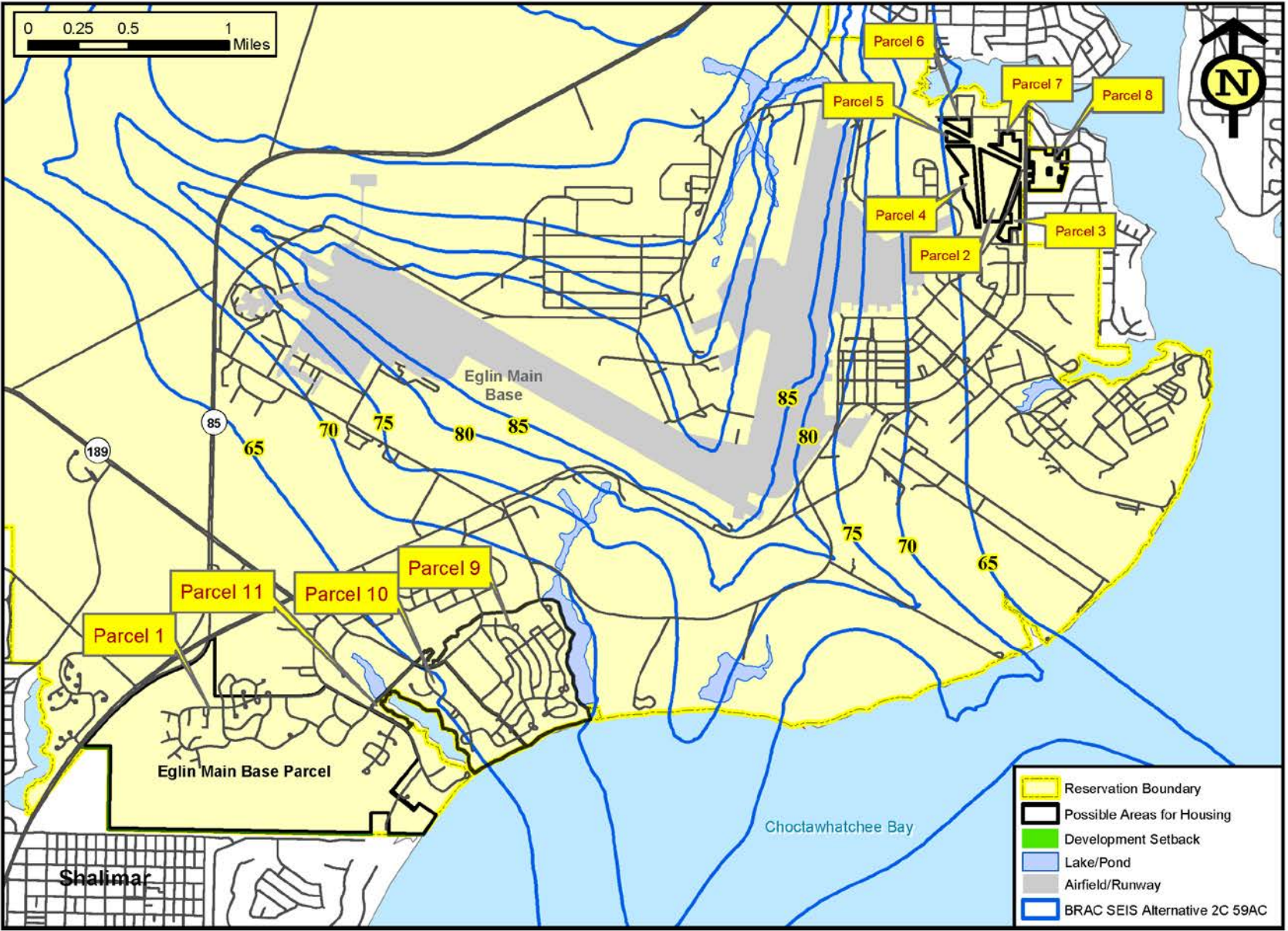
MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 2A



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-4. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

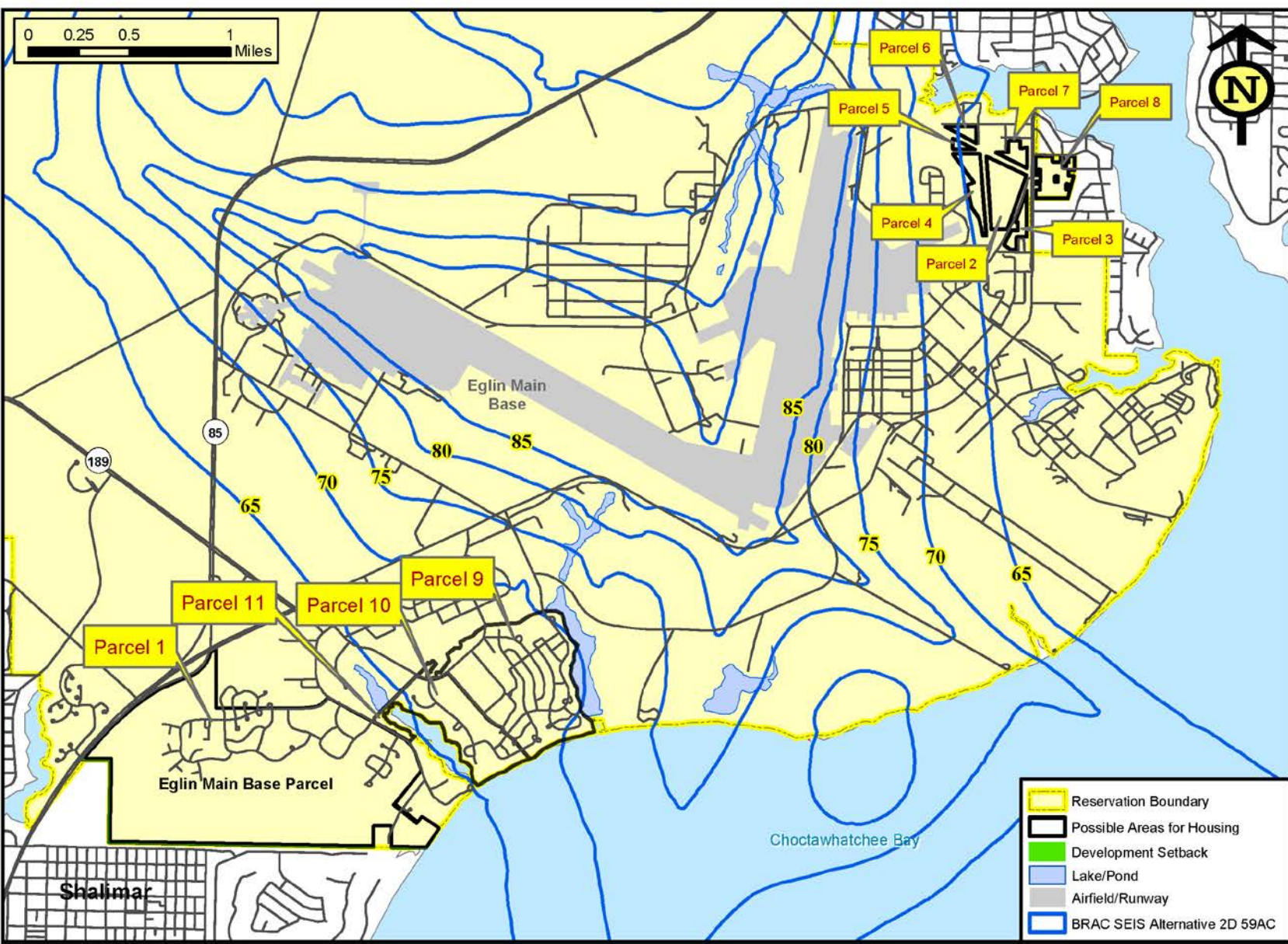
MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 2B



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-5. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

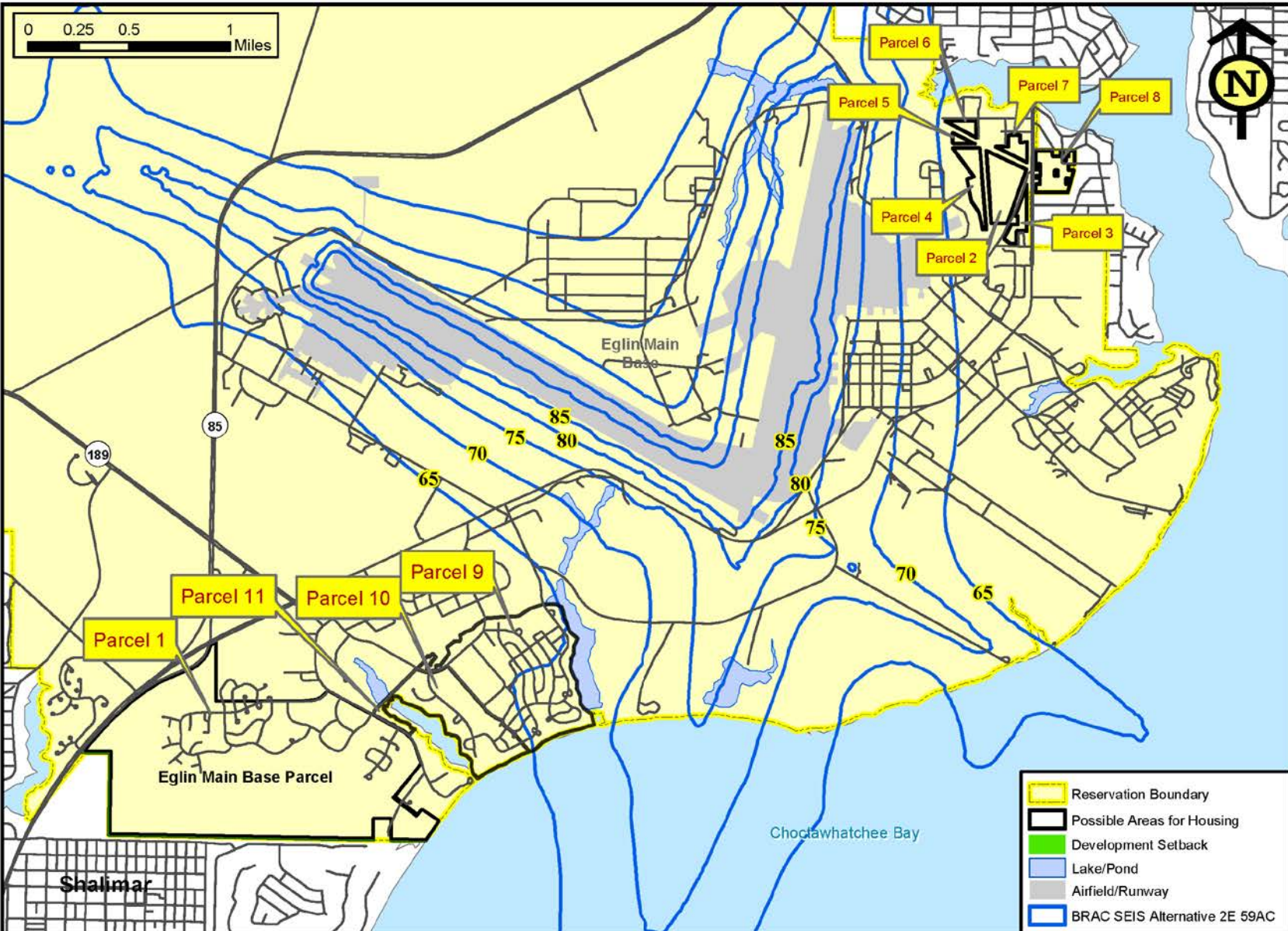
MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 2C



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

Figure 6-6. Noise Contours for the JSF Aircraft and All Other Aircraft and the Affected Eglin

MHP1 Parcels Under the F-35 SEIS's Alternative 2D



Revised F-35 operational data and noise modeling in the future may change the resulting noise contours, but the Air Force anticipates that any change will be overall beneficial, not detrimental.

6.3.8 Solid Waste

The total quantity of construction and demolition (C&D) waste generated during MHPI implementation is estimated to be approximately 231,320 tons. Additional planned and foreseeable projects at Eglin AFB will also contribute to overall C&D generation within the ROI. It is estimated that these projects, discussed in Section 2.3.1, *No Action Alternative*, will generate between 240,502 and 506,502 tons of additional debris. The exact quantity of debris generated from these additional projects is difficult to accurately determine due to uncertainties with regard to the specific amount of construction or demolition that would occur and when such activities may be conducted. These factors impact actual C&D debris to be generated on a given project and how much debris is generated on an annual basis.

It is estimated that, in total, the planned projects and MHPI will potentially result in the generation of approximately 737,822 tons of C&D debris as well as an additional 8,995 tons per year of municipal solid waste from personnel. Although the specific schedules are not known, if the planned projects occur within the same timeframe as the MHPI, then an average of 147,564 tons of C&D debris may be generated annually (average generation rate over the five-year period) from C&D activities (assuming all C&D occurs over a five-year period). This rate of generation would result in a 33 percent increase in the C&D rate across the three-county ROI when compared with the average rate of generation from calendar year (CY) 2002 through CY 2007. Although the generation rate will be raised during the construction phase of the project, the overall impact to landfill resources within the area (when compared to the disposal rate of 450,481 tons per year) is approximately 1.6 years of existing capacity from all planned or foreseeable projects within the ROI.

The exact impact to a given landfill within the ROI is difficult to ascertain as the increase assumes that waste generation and disposal rates will remain the same within the respective counties, which is unlikely as these rates are impacted by generation activities associated with construction within the communities and natural events such as hurricanes, which result in increased C&D. In addition, it is considered unlikely that all projects included within the evaluation will overlap for the entire five-year period of the MHPI and the estimated increase does not take into account any recycling of construction materials such as concrete or asphalt, which could be reutilized.

6.3.9 Land Use

Land use changes associated with the majority of the activities identified in Section 2.3.1 would incrementally contribute to the changing character of the area. Key elements of these actions, including facility construction and flight activities, are generally consistent with the existing land use plans for Eglin Main Base and would not be expected to substantially affect land use patterns in these areas. The BRAC-related actions at Eglin would have the greatest cumulative impacts on land use compatibility. The Eglin BRAC-related actions include JSF aircraft flight training operations and the

associated aircraft noise; Figure 6-1 to Figure 6-7 and Table 6-1 provide more information regarding potential F-35 noise impacts on proposed MHPI parcels. The Air Force will identify the areas exposed to aircraft noise once a BRAC decision is made, and the agreement with the developer would require any units in such areas to be constructed with noise abatement, as needed. However, whenever possible, residential land use should be located below 65 dB DNL according to Air Force land use recommendations.

Although potential land use compatibility impacts have been identified for various MHPI parcel alternatives, the Air Force does not anticipate that the Proposed Action, when considered with other reasonably foreseeable future projects, would have any cumulative land use impacts on Eglin AFB, including Hurlburt Field, or the surrounding community beyond those that have been identified previously for the MHPI alone.

6.3.10 Cultural Resources

The loss of integrity of cultural resources can have a cumulative impact if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. The demolition of historic structures or removal of archaeological artifacts may incrementally impact the historical landscape of Eglin AFB. Any potential adverse effects to NRHP-eligible or listed cultural resources that may result from the MHPI project Proposed Action or alternatives will be presented and mitigated via the project-specific Programmatic Agreement. Based on the analysis, the Air Force does not anticipate any reasonably foreseeable cumulative effects to cultural resources from the Proposed Action or alternatives.

6.3.11 Water

Direct and indirect impacts to water resources can have a cumulative impact when viewed on a regional scale if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. For example, multiple construction projects occurring at different locations around Choctawhatchee Bay would have a potential for cumulative impacts to the waters of the Bay since all of the projects would on some scale allow for increased wind- and waterborne sediment to be transported off-site. Many area tributaries and drainage conveyances terminate at Choctawhatchee Bay. Other area projects could affect surface waters such as Poquito Bayou, Garnier's Bayou, and Santa Rosa Sound, ultimately affecting Choctawhatchee Bay. Sediment transport into these surface waters would result in changes to water quality that may be perceived by the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) as potentially adverse.

The effect to water resources from land-disturbing activities conducted at Hurlburt Field and Eglin would be minimized through the use of non-discretionary stormwater control techniques, erosion and sedimentation control measures, and vegetative buffers mandated by regulatory agencies. It is expected that proponents of other major actions

would adhere to the same regulatory requirements as the Air Force. Adherence to stormwater management measures and compliance with the stormwater requirements of Chapter 62-346, FAC, would reduce the potential for degradation of adjacent water bodies. Although negative impacts would occur to some water resources, the proposed activities, coupled with other foreseeable future activities, would not pose a significant impact to water resources given uniform application of non-discretionary stormwater management measures. Cumulatively, impacts to water resources would not be significant.

The Air Force would obtain construction and stormwater permits as part of the Proposed Action. As required by the FDEP, the Air Force would develop a comprehensive stormwater, erosion, and sedimentation control plan (or Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan) and implement site-specific management practices to control erosion.

If all projects include implementation of site-specific management non-discretionary mitigations it is unlikely that adverse cumulative impacts to water resources would occur.

6.3.12 Soils

Past development (e.g., housing developments) in the areas surrounding the alternative locations have likely contributed to erosion and soil loss in the vicinity due to inadequate stormwater management. However, the extent to which this has occurred is difficult to determine. Implementation of the Proposed Action would involve the utilization of permit-mandated erosion control and stormwater management measures to minimize the potential to adversely impact adjacent wetland areas and water quality. Implementation of the Proposed Action would not likely contribute in any appreciable manner to erosion that has occurred in the past.

Future development within a regional context, to include projects identified in Section 2.3.1, would contribute to an overall change in regional landscape. However, the scope of these impacts is likely to be minimal assuming that developers would implement permit-mandated erosion control and stormwater management measures as required by law. The Proposed Action and alternatives, including facility construction and demolition are generally consistent with existing uses for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field and would not be expected to substantially affect the soils in these areas. However, construction-related soil disturbance at multiple adjacent locations can have cumulative impacts. If the actions are concurrent, windborne eroded soil and transport through stormwater runoff can have cumulative impacts on soil and, consequently, water quality. Any potential construction activities proposed within the Proposed Action and alternatives locations would primarily occur in sandy soils. While sandy soils allow for rapid infiltration of water, they can also erode quite easily if situated on a steep slope, increasing potential for stormwater degradation. Surface disturbance due

to earthmoving, off-road vehicle traffic, and field training operations can lead to accelerated erosion, also resulting in off-site sediment delivery to downstream wetlands and water bodies. The potential levels of erosion can be mitigated in all areas by implementing and maintaining erosion and sediment controls, stormwater management practices, and other standard non-discretionary regulatory-related mitigations, during and after earthmoving.

Generally, impacts can be avoided or minimized if proper construction techniques, erosion control measures, and structural engineering designs are incorporated into project development. If all projects include implementation of site-specific non-discretionary mitigations associated with permit requirements, it is unlikely that adverse cumulative impacts to soil resources would occur.

6.3.13 Biological Resources

Localized loss of habitat, degradation of habitat, noise impacts, or direct physical impacts to species can have a cumulative impact when viewed on a regional scale if that loss or impact is compounded by other events with the same end result. Analysis of potential impacts from the Proposed Action and Alternatives has identified minimal potential for direct physical impacts or noise impacts to sensitive species, provided that Eglin and Hurlburt user groups implement discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations. Regionally and cumulatively, very few acres of sensitive habitat would be cleared for the MHPI, BRAC, and other upcoming Eglin and Hurlburt activities (less than 0.1 percent of Eglin and Hurlburt land). Similar habitats exist on other portions of Eglin and Hurlburt and on nearby public lands (e.g., Blackwater River State Forest, Conecuh National Forest); these areas would continue to be managed as high quality, significant habitats. Thus, on a regional scale, upcoming land clearing at Eglin and Hurlburt would result in only a small reduction in sensitive habitats and would not be significant.

Although upcoming land clearing would directly affect only a small portion of Eglin (approximately 1 percent), far-reaching indirect impacts may occur due to increased mission activity (from the 7SFG(A), JSF IJTS, and other user groups), new construction, and continued development in the communities surrounding Eglin. The primary cumulative impact to biological resources would be related to reductions in prescribed fire. Multiple species (i.e., flatwoods salamander, red-cockaded woodpecker [RCW]) are dependent on fire to maintain quality habitat. Flatwoods salamander habitat and RCW foraging habitat are priority areas for burning, and Eglin and Hurlburt land managers would continue to focus resources in these areas as much as possible. The long-term effectiveness of alternate management techniques such as mechanical understory control is uncertain, but may be employed in foraging habitat, salamander habitat, and other high priority areas where prescribed burning is restricted. Although it may become more difficult to conduct prescribed fires, land managers would prioritize flatwoods salamander habitat for understory control either by mechanical

means, or by increasing fire resources; thus, cumulative impacts to the flatwoods salamander would not be significant.

Due to the importance of the Eglin RCW population regionally (Eglin is a core population), reductions in quality foraging habitat may affect future growth potential because Eglin would not be able to put recruitment clusters in previously designated areas, thus threatening Eglin's recent population recovery. Also, Eglin would likely lose the ability to use a number of clusters as donors for translocation. This may affect not only the potential for Eglin's population to grow, but also other partners in the Southern Regional Translocation cooperative because Eglin may not be able to provide as many birds for translocation. Cumulatively, reductions in prescribed fire may negatively affect RCWs on Eglin through group isolation, habitat fragmentation, habitat degradation, and loss of foraging habitat, but group demography, population level, and recovery unit level would not be affected.

Land clearing, building construction, and bridge construction associated with upcoming on- and off-site road projects and development are likely to adversely affect the Okaloosa darter in the southern reaches of multiple darter streams. Because the range of the darter is so limited, impacts to multiple darter streams within the same time frame could cause cumulative negative effects to the population. However, because it is necessary to consult with the USFWS on all actions that may affect the Okaloosa darter, cumulative impacts should be minimized through required mitigations.

Any land clearing, construction, or other ground-disturbing activities near Santa Rosa Sound or Choctawhatchee Bay may affect Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and essential fish habitat (EFH). Urban development borders most of the Sound and Bay. Land-disturbing activities conducted by Hurlburt and Eglin would affect less than 0.1 percent of the shoreline, and stormwater control measures, erosion control measures, and buffers mandated by regulatory agencies would be implemented at these sites, thereby reducing the potential for degradation of Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH. Cumulatively, impacts to Gulf sturgeon critical habitat and EFH would not be significant.

Although negative impacts would occur to some biological resources, overall, upcoming MHPI actions, in concert with other regional and upcoming future activities, would not threaten the continued existence of any biological resources; thus, impacts would not be significant. Implementation of discretionary and non-discretionary mitigations, and an increase in Eglin and Hurlburt prescribed fire support would further reduce the potential for negative impacts to biological resources.

7. RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SHORT-TERM USES AND LONG-TERM PRODUCTIVITY

Short-Term Uses

All alternatives would have minor short-term effects related to their construction activities through the use of construction materials, fuels, etc. As a mitigating component of short-term uses of the environment, each Alternative would create economic benefits during construction, in the form of jobs and the direct and indirect demand for goods and services (see Section 4.2, *Socioeconomics*).

Long-Term Productivity

Because the scope of impacts related to the Proposed Action (i.e., demolition, construction, and renovation) would be relatively short-term, the Air Force has not identified any long-term adverse impacts to productivity as a result of unmitigated short-term impacts. Similar to identification of long-term adverse impacts, the scope of activities associated with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) result in the lack of long-term productivity benefits, as the economic benefits of the MHPI would be realized over the short-term while demolition, construction, and renovation activities are occurring. Long-term benefits associated with quality of life for military families would be realized through improved housing; however, this is not an easily quantifiable impact.

Short-Term Uses versus Long-Term Productivity

The assessment of effects on long-term productivity is related to whether the project is consistent with long-term regional and local planning objectives. Across all alternatives there would be a short-term increase in employment, income, and net fiscal benefits and revenues to the surrounding community during the construction period. Additionally, there would be a short-term increase in the amount of local building supplies needed to execute the project. Nevertheless, this increase would not necessarily result in a significant short-term or long-term decrease in the availability of these resources for other users. Local short-term impacts to resources from all alternatives would be consistent with the regional, state, and local long-term planning objectives. Some resources that would be valuable in the long term (i.e., natural resources) are being “spent” to achieve higher productivity per unit resource in the long term through the development of improved and more energy-efficient housing facilities. Investment of resources in the short term for future productivity over the long term results in the need for fewer resources in the future to achieve the same level of productivity. As an example, making housing more energy-efficient results in productivity savings over the long term through reduced energy consumption, more efficient resource use, and reduced financial cost.

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8. IRREVERSIBLE AND IRRETRIEVABLE COMMITMENT OF RESOURCES

The National Environmental Policy Act requires that environmental analysis identify any irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources involved in the implementation of the Proposed Action or alternatives. Irreversible and irretrievable resource commitments are related to the use of nonrenewable resources and the effects that the use of these resources have on future generations. Irreversible effects primarily result from the use or destruction of a specific resource (e.g., energy and minerals) that cannot be replaced within a reasonable time frame. Irretrievable resource commitments involve the loss in value of an affected resource that cannot be restored as a result of the action (e.g., extinction of a threatened or endangered species or the disturbance of a cultural site).

Implementing the Proposed Action through any of the alternatives would require a commitment of natural, physical, human, and fiscal resources. In all of these categories, irreversible and irretrievable commitments of resources would occur, with these commitments similar in nature across all alternatives. Land required for new construction would be irreversibly committed during the functional life of the facilities; in some cases land uses would change from undeveloped to developed. Although it is possible for land to revert to its former state if the facilities were abandoned and destroyed, the likelihood of such an occurrence for established facilities would be low.

Considerable amounts of fossil fuels and construction materials such as steel, cement, aggregate, and bituminous material would be expended under the action alternatives. However, these physical resources should generally be in sufficient supply during the proposed project that their commitment would not have an adverse effect on the resources' local, regional, or national continued or future availability.

Some biological resources would be irreversibly and irretrievably lost with construction of the proposed project, and some areas of wildlife habitat would be lost. However, based on the amount of open areas at the installation compared to the amount of acreage that would be used for housing, the loss would be minimal. Significant or sensitive habitat areas would be avoided to the extent practicable, and impacts to sensitive species would be mitigated as discussed in the Environmental Impact Statement.

In terms of human resources, labor would be used in preparation, fabrication, and construction related to the project. Labor is generally not considered to be a resource in short supply, and commitment to the project would not have an adverse effect on the continued availability of these resources. Project construction would require a substantial expenditure of funds. It is anticipated that businesses, employees, and residents of the local area would benefit from improved economics resulting from implementation of the Proposed Action.

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9. UNAVOIDABLE ADVERSE IMPACTS

Temporary unavoidable adverse impacts associated with construction and demolition (C&D) would occur under all alternatives.

C&D activities would temporarily increase noise, dust pollution, personnel, and traffic density. Noise levels and air emissions would increase around the action areas. Water quality and soil erosion impacts may also occur. In addition, loss of relatively undisturbed areas at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB would occur due to land-clearing activities.

Management actions and permitting requirements would mitigate all the above impacts. Normal construction and demolition management would mitigate noise or dust impacts. Air quality impacts would be minor due to the vast region of influence of this resource; any additional air emissions would be distributed over such a wide area as to be negligible. The developer would handle and dispose of all hazardous materials in accordance with applicable laws, regulations, and Air Force management action requirements. Stormwater management designs and erosion control measures would minimize the potential for erosion and water quality impacts. The maintenance of natural areas as parks and recreational areas, as well as maintaining a minimal unit density in these areas, may somewhat offset the loss of natural areas.

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10. PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

10.1 INTRODUCTION

This section presents a summary of the public participation efforts associated with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) Air Force environmental impact analysis process (EIAP). The National Environmental Policy Act requires that federal agencies involve the public in the decision-making process for major federal actions that may significantly affect the environment.

Several opportunities for public involvement were available during the MHPI EIAP, including the following:

- Public scoping meetings and comment periods (2004 and 2010)
- Handouts and fact sheets regarding the project
- Public hearings and comment periods for the four iterations of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) (2005, 2006, 2008, 2010)

10.2 SCOPING PROCESS

The scoping period for the initial Air Force MHPI EIAP began when a Notice of Intent was published in the *Federal Register* on January 26, 2004 (refer to the Appendix B, *Public Involvement*). The closing date for that scoping period was March 23, 2004. Newspaper display advertisements and press releases placed in local newspapers announced the following dates for the scoping meetings (Appendix B, *Public Involvement*):

- 17 February 2004 – Mary Esther
- 19 February 2004 – Fort Walton Beach

Regional radio and television stations also aired public service announcements (PSAs). Table 10-1 outlines an overview of the number of comments received from these initial scoping meetings.

Table 10-1. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – Initial Scoping

Comment Format	Number of Commenters
Scoping meeting testimonials	14
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	72
Total	86

The Air Force's intent during the scoping process was to provide the greatest level of opportunity for government agencies, special interest groups, and the general public to learn about the Air Force's proposal and to offer several ways for those interested to express their thoughts regarding the proposal. Although the receipt of public

comments is most useful during the early stage of the EIAP, the Air Force stated during the scoping sessions that they would welcome comments throughout the EIS analysis and preparation process.

The Air Force reinitiated public scoping in 2009 with another Notice of Intent on December 30, 2009, with that public scoping period ending on February 3, 2010. The Air Force also sent letters of notification and postcards to all previous participants in the EIS process notifying them of the reinitiation of the EIS process (see Appendix A for the mailing list) and the following dates for the scoping meetings (Appendix B, *Public Involvement*):

- January 12, 2010 – Niceville
- January 13, 2010 – Crestview
- January 14, 2010 – Fort Walton Beach

The Air Force also announced the reinitiation of the EIS process and associated scoping meetings through newspaper display advertisements published in the *Northwest Florida Daily News* on Saturday, December 26, 2009, and Saturday, January 2, 2010, and in the *Navarre Press* on Thursday, December 24 and Thursday, December 31, 2009. The Air Force distributed press releases and flyers with similar information in the weeks prior to the scoping meetings. Approximately 188 individuals attended these scoping meetings. Table 10-2 outlines an overview of the number of comments received from these additional scoping meetings.

Table 10-2. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – Additional Scoping

Comment Format	Number of Commenters
Scoping meeting testimonials	21
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	54
Total	75

During both sets of scoping meetings, Air Force representatives explained why the MHPI was necessary, described the proposed alternatives, summarized the EIAP, and provided a tentative schedule of milestones.

During the scoping process, the public could make comments in several different ways:

1. Give verbal testimony at the scoping meetings, captured by a court reporter.
2. Provide comments written prior to the scoping meeting or complete a written comment form provided at the meeting by the Air Force.
3. Take blank written comment forms with them from the meetings, to be filled out and submitted at a later time.

4. Submit comments at any time via mail, phone, or email to Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499, phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil.

Appendix B, *Public Involvement*, provides transcripts of both the 2004 and 2010 scoping meetings and the written comments submitted during both scoping periods.

In addition to the 2004 and 2010 scoping meetings, the Air Force attended a meeting and site visit on March 19, 2004 at the Poquito Bayou Expansion area to hear concerns from residents of the Longwood subdivision. Several representatives from the Air Force and from the Garnier Bayou Community Association were present. Appendix B, *Public Involvement*, provides the meeting minutes for this meeting.

The Air Force also held two other “Town Hall” meetings, one in December 2003 and another in June 2004, to provide the public with information regarding the privatization effort at the time and to relay the status of the environmental studies.

10.3 PUBLIC HEARING/COMMENT PROCESS

10.3.1 1st Draft EIS (2005)

The public hearing and public comment process for the first MHPI Draft EIS (DEIS) took place from April 8 to June 2, 2005. The process began with the publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) of the DEIS (refer to Appendix B, *Public Involvement*) in the Federal Register on April 8, 2005. Public distribution of the DEIS began on April 1, 2005, continuing through mid-April. The Air Force distributed either a hard copy or a compact disc (CD) of the DEIS to individuals who requested a copy and to agencies and library repositories that are required to have a copy. Appendix B includes copies of the letters that accompanied the DEIS as well as other government correspondence. The Air Force also posted the DEIS on a public website.

The Air Force placed newspaper advertisements announcing the availability of the DEIS and scheduled public hearings in the *Northwest Florida Daily News* on Sunday, May 1, and Sunday, May 8, 2005, and the *Navarre Press* on Thursday, May 5, 2005 (refer to Appendix B, *Public Involvement*). The Air Force also issued numerous PSAs and press releases to local news media in early May. Appendix B contains a detailed schedule of the dates and recipients of the PSAs and press releases.

The Air Force held public hearings on May 17 and 18, 2005 from 6:00 PM to 9:00 PM at Okaloosa Walton College (now Northwest Florida State College) and the Fort Walton Beach Civic Center. The objectives of the public hearings were to provide the public and government entities a copy of the DEIS, a forum to learn more about the DEIS, and an ample opportunity to comment on the DEIS. Pursuant to the requirements of the Council on Environmental Quality regulations and 32 Code of Federal Regulations 989,

the hearings were designed to provide enough relevant information to affected individuals and groups to give them better informed perspectives on the Proposed Action.

Overall, 194 citizens signed in for the hearings. Twenty (20) attendees provided verbal testimony during the first public hearing and 22 during the second. Thirty (30) of those 42 attendees who spoke provided comments that required a response. Official transcripts of the verbal testimony are located in Appendix B. Public hearing attendees submitted 21 comment forms or letters during the first public hearing and six during the second hearing. Copies of written comment forms and letters are in Appendix B.

The public hearings received both newspaper and television coverage. The *Northwest Florida Daily News* covered the first public hearing. Channel 3 WEAR provided television coverage of the second public hearing. Following the public hearings, several newspaper articles appeared in local papers describing the public's response to the DEIS.

The Air Force provided the public several opportunities and methods for commenting on the DEIS:

1. By mail – The NOA, the DEIS Announcement Letter, and newspaper advertisements in local newspapers invited interested parties to submit comments by mail to the Air Force.
2. Via email – The DEIS Announcement Letter and the NOA provided an email address for comment submittal. Additionally, the Air Force provided those who attended the public hearings the same email contact information.
3. Via fax – The newspaper advertisements released by local newspapers and the DEIS Announcement Letter included a fax number for comment submittal.
4. At public hearings – The Air Force made written comment forms available at both meetings, which commenters could hand in at the meeting or after. Additionally, the Air Force gave meeting attendees the opportunity to submit verbal comments, which were officially captured by a court reporter. Appendix B contains official transcripts of the public hearing verbal comments.

While the public comment period ended on June 2, 2005, Eglin received and accommodated one additional comment letter after the closing of the comment period. Consequently, by August 16, 2005, the Air Force received 99 comment forms or written letters via mail, email, and the public hearings. Forty-two (42) public hearing attendees signed up to speak at the public hearings. Members of the public presented 40 oral testimonials during the public hearings. Table 10-3 outlines an overview of the number of comments received in each format.

Table 10-3. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – 1st DEIS

Comment Format	Number of Commenters
Public hearing testimonials	40
Public hearing written comment forms or letters	27
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	72
Total	139

Several public hearing attendees indicated that they did not receive a copy of the DEIS and would like one. The Air Force provided some public hearing attendees with a copy of the DEIS and Executive Summary during the meetings. The Air Force instructed others to fill out a comment form requesting a copy of the DEIS. The Air Force then mailed copies of the DEIS to these individuals within three days following the public hearings.

Appendix B contains the Air Force responses to the first DEIS public and agency comments.

10.3.2 2nd Draft EIS (2006)

Given input during the first DEIS public involvement process and new developments associated with the BRAC process, the Air Force revised the DEIS accordingly and released it for additional public review and comment on April 1, 2006. The public hearing and public comment process for the MHPI Revised DEIS took place from April 1 to May 15, 2006. The process began with the publication of the NOA of the Revised DEIS (see Revised DEIS NOA in Appendix B, *Public Involvement*) in the Federal Register on March 31, 2006. Public distribution of the Revised DEIS began on March 27, 2006, coinciding with Congressional drops on March 27, 2006, and continued into April. The Air Force distributed the Revised DEIS in either hard copy format with a CD of the appendices or in the form of an Executive Summary with a CD of the Revised DEIS and appendices. The Air Force made distributions to individuals who requested a copy and to agencies and library repositories required to have a copy. The Air Force also distributed several copies to meeting attendees during the public hearing.

In late March, the Air Force published newspaper advertisements and issued PSAs and press releases to local news media advertising the availability of the Revised DEIS and the public hearings (Appendix B). On April 25, 2006, the Air Force held one public hearing at the Fort Walton Beach Civic Center. During the public hearing the Air Force stood by to answer questions and encouraged citizens to provide verbal or written comments or to mail written comments on or before May 15, 2006, the close of the formal public comment period. Additionally, the Air Force presented information regarding the proposal and the public involvement process.

At the close of the public comments period the public had submitted 12 comment forms or written letters and 32 verbal testimonies. Table 10-4 presents an overview of the number of comments received.

Table 10-4. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – 2nd DEIS

Comment Format	Number of Commenters
Public hearing verbal commenters	32
Public hearing written comment forms or letters	4
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	8
Total	44

10.3.3 3rd Draft EIS (2008)

Given input during the 2nd DEIS public involvement process and new developments associated with the BRAC process, the Air Force revised the DEIS accordingly and released it for additional public review and comment on June 2008. The public hearing and public comment process for the MHPI Revised DEIS (the 3rd DEIS) took place from August 8, 2008 through September 22, 2008. The process began with the publication of the NOA of the DEIS (see Appendix B, *Public Involvement*) in the Federal Register on August 8, 2008. Public distribution of the DEIS began on August 8, 2008, coinciding with Congressional drops a week prior. The Air Force distributed the DEIS in either hard copy format with a CD of the appendices or in the form of an Executive Summary with a CD of the Revised DEIS and appendices. The Air Force made distributions to individuals who requested a copy and to agencies and library repositories required to have a copy. The Air Force also distributed several copies to meeting attendees during the public hearing.

In early August 2008, the Air Force published newspaper advertisements and issued PSAs and press releases to local news media advertising the availability of the Revised DEIS and the public hearings (Appendix B). On August 26, 2008, the Air Force held one public hearing at the Hurlburt Field Soundside Club. During the public hearing, the Air Force stood by to answer questions and encouraged citizens to provide verbal or written comments or to mail written comments on or before September 22, 2008, the close of the formal public comment period. Additionally, the Air Force presented information regarding the proposal and the public involvement process.

At the close of the public comment period, the public and other agencies had submitted 13 comment forms or written letters and two verbal testimonies. Table 10-5 presents an overview of the number of comments received.

Table 10-5. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – 3rd DEIS

Comment Format	Number of Commenters
Public hearing verbal commenters	2
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	13
Total	15

10.3.4 4th Draft EIS (2010)

This document constitutes the 4th Draft of the EIS. This 4th Draft of the EIS reflects a significant change from the previous three Drafts. Several new locations not previously

identified or addressed in the previous iterations have been included in this Draft. The Air Force held a public comment period to allow the public to comment on the 4th iteration of the DEIS. This Final EIS contains a detailed schedule of the dates and recipients of the PSAs and press releases, as well as the outcome of the public comment process associated with the 4th DEIS.

The public hearing and public comment process for the 4th DEIS took place from December 23, 2010, to February 7, 2011. The process began with the publication of the NOA of the DEIS in the *Federal Register* on December 23, 2010. Public distribution of the 4th DEIS began on December 17, 2010, coinciding with Congressional drops on the same day, and continued until December 23, 2010. The Air Force mailed hard copies to individuals who requested a copy and to agencies and library repositories that were required to have a copy. Appendix A contains a list of persons and libraries that received the DEIS before the public hearings. The Air Force also posted the DEIS on the Internet at the Eglin website (<http://www.eglin.af.mil/eglindocuments.asp>) and provided additional information regarding the housing privatization process at (http://www.jllpress.com/Continental_Group/continental_group.html).

In late December 2010 and early January 2011, the Air Force published newspaper advertisements and issued PSAs and press releases to local news media advertising the availability of the DEIS and the public hearings. On Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11 and 12, 2011, the Air Force held two public hearings. The first public hearing was held at the Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center. The second public hearing was held at the Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium. During the public hearings, the Air Force stood by to answer questions and encouraged citizens to provide verbal or written comments or to mail written comments on or before February 7, 2011, the close of the formal public comment period. Additionally, the Air Force presented information regarding the proposal and the public involvement process.

As of March 2, 2011, the Air Force had received 41 comment forms or written letters via mail, email, and the public hearings. Fourteen (14) public hearing attendees provided oral comments at the public hearings. Members of the public presented 16 oral testimonials during the public hearings (two public hearing attendees spoke more than once). Similarly, several individuals submitted more than one written comment form or written letters via email, mail, and the public hearings. Table 10-6 presents an overview of the number of commenters and the number of comments received.

Table 10-6. Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received – 4th DEIS

Comment Format	Number of Commenters	Number of Comments
Public hearing testimonials	14	16
Public hearing written comment forms or letters	4	7
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	33	34
Total	51	57

10.4 AGENCY CONSULTATION

The Air Force initiated contact with potentially interested and affected agencies during the scoping process. The Air Force mailed a copy of the various iterations of the DEIS to each of these agencies and invited the agencies to the public hearings. The following is a list of local and regional agencies that commented on the EIS thus far:

- U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, National Forests in Florida
- City of Valparaiso
- U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
- Florida State Clearinghouse, Florida Department of Environmental Protection
- Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources, SHPO
- Northwest Florida Water Management District
- U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
- Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
- Florida Department of Transportation
- U.S. Department of Interior
- National Trust for Historic Preservation

11. LIST OF PREPARERS

Name/Title	Project Role	Subject Area	Experience
Akstulewicz, Kevin D. Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science/Policy	Author, Technical Reviewer, Project Manager		9 years, environmental science
Baumann, Alysia Environmental Scientist B.S. Chemical Engineering	Author	Air Quality, Noise	6 years, environmental science
Baxter, Rachel Economist B.A. Economics	Author	Socioeconomics	6 years, economics
Robydek, Amanda Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science	Author	Water Resources	3 years, environmental science
Deacon, Mike B.S. Environmental Studies B.S. Environmental Health	Author	Land Use	19 years, environmental science
Diaz, Luis Environmental Engineer M.S. Environmental Engineering B.S. Aerospace Engineering	Author	Hazardous Materials, Safety	18 years, environmental engineering, safety, pollution prevention
Hiers, Stephanie Environmental Scientist M.S. Conservation Ecology B.S. Biology	Author	Biological Resources	13 years, environmental sciences
Hiller-LaSalle, Deborah Public Affairs Specialist J.D. Law B.S. Chemistry	Public Involvement		10 years, public involvement and regulatory support
Moorman, John (Scott) Public Affairs Specialist	Public Involvement		5 years, public affairs; 20 years, Air Force service
Koralewski, Jason Archaeologist M.A. Anthropology M. Liberal Studies, Archaeology B.A. Anthropology	Author	Cultural Resources	14 years, environmental science
McCarty, Pamela Economist and Environmental Analyst M.A.A.E. Applied Economics B.S. Business Administration, Economics	Technical Support		4 years, environmental science
McKee, Jamie Environmental Scientist B.S. Marine Biology	Author	Water Resources	25 years, environmental science

List of Preparers

Name/Title	Project Role	Subject Area	Experience
McLaurine, Henry Environmental Scientist M.S. Biology B.S. Environmental Science	Author, Technical Reviewer, Technical Lead		15 years, environmental science
Nation, Mike Environmental Scientist B.S. Environmental Science/Policy, Minor in Geography A.A. General Science	GIS Analyst		11 years, environmental science and GIS Arc View applications
O'Steen, Diana Document Management Specialist	Document Formatting		18 years, document management
Quattrin, Deborah Technical Editor B.F.A. Visual Communications A.A. General Science	Editor		11 years, editing
Sculthorpe, P.E., Eric S. Environmental Engineer M.S. Biological Engineering B.A. Biological Engineering	Author, Physical Resources		13 years, environmental engineering
Smith, P.E. L.S., Michael J. Sr. Civil Engineer J.D. Law M.S. Civil Engineering B.S. Engineering of Mines	Transportation		27 years, civil, environmental, transportation engineering
Utsey, Tara Publications Team Manager B.A. Liberal Arts	Lead Project Editor		15 years, editing; 9 years, project coordination
Ward, Carmen Environmental Engineer M.S. Environmental Engineering B.S. Chemical Engineering	Author	Soils	20 years, environmental engineering

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EIS RESOURCE APPENDICES

The Appendices for this Military Housing Privatization Initiative Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) are provided as electronic files on the compact disc affixed inside the back cover of this EIS.

To view the Appendices, Adobe Acrobat® Reader software is needed. Adobe Acrobat® Reader can be downloaded at no cost at www.adobe.com.

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APPENDIX A
DISTRIBUTION OF EIS

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The Draft EIS iterations were distributed to the following agencies, organizations, and individuals for their review and comment. The Final EIS will be sent to this list as well.

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U.S. Department of Interior
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Federal Emergency Management Agency
U.S. Department of Agriculture
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4
U.S. Department of the Air Force
 Eglin Air Force Base
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Advisory Council on Historic Preservation

State

Executive Office of the Governor, Office of Policy & Budget, Environmental Policy Unit
Florida Association of Counties
Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services
West Florida Regional Planning Council
Florida Department of Community Affairs
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Florida Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles
Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources
Florida Department of Transportation

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Mary Esther Fire Department*
Niceville Fire Department
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Ocean City-Wright Fire Department
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Okaloosa County Commissioners
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Okaloosa County Land Use Code Enforcement
Okaloosa County Manager
Okaloosa County Planning Commission
Okaloosa County Public Works
Okaloosa County School District
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office

Okaloosa County Utilities Department
Okaloosa Gas District
Shalimar Fire Department
Shalimar Police Department
Walton County
Waste Management Inc. of Florida and Fort Walton Beach

Federally Recognized Tribes

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Cultural Preservation Officer, Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
Chairman, Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Poarch Creek Tribe of Alabama
Chairman, Miccosukee Tribe
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer, Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
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Skip Miller
Stacy Pippin*
Steve Burch
Steve M. Hunt*
Steven R. Bennett
Steven Roehl
Suzanne V. Chapman
Tara Utsey
Ted and Mary Rahe
Terry Bruce
The Honorable John Marks
Thomas and Martha Woodcock
Thomas K. Miller*
Thomas L. Ballasch
Thomas M. Thornton
Thomas Oldham
Thomas Summers
Timothy and Teresa Fox
Tina Eakes
Tom Altman
Tom Burns*
Tom Sipos
Toni L. Hunter
Tony Gilligan
Tony Hughes
Tracey Terry
Tracy Prince

Tracy Roberts
Trey Henderson
Troy Dent
Wayne Williams
William D. Neale
William Kruse

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APPENDIX B

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT: 2009–2011

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT: 2009–2011

This Appendix B presents a summary and overview of the public involvement process related to the 4th Draft EIS (2010).

Information relating to the 2004 public scoping, agency correspondence, and public review and comment on the 1st Draft EIS (2005), 2nd (Revised) Draft EIS (2006), and 3rd Draft EIS (2008) has been placed in the Administrative Record for this EIS. Requests for information should be directed to Mr. Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542-5499, telephone: (850) 882 2836, or email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil.

Public involvement is an integral part of developing a representative EIS. National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements for public involvement are set forth in the Air Force Environmental Impact Analysis Process, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations, at 32 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 989. These regulations describe what the Air Force must do as a part of the public hearing and public comment process to involve the public. The entire public involvement process ensures that the EIS has adequately addressed significant issues important to the people who will be impacted by the Air Force's decisions.

Note: The EIS is now in the 4th Draft iteration. In the 4th Draft iteration, the scope has significantly changed from the previous three iterations. As a result, many public comments received on the previous three iterations are no longer applicable since the sections to which they refer and the associated analyses have either been removed or substantially revised. As mentioned above, the previous public comments and associated Air Force responses (many of which are no longer applicable) have been placed in the Administrative Record for this EIS.

This Appendix B is divided into the following sections, which follow the public involvement process for the 4th Draft EIS.

Reinitiated Public Scoping Process (4th Draft EIS - 2010)

Federal Register Notice of Intent

Public and Government Notification

Public Notice

Public Scoping Letter

Government Correspondence

2010 Public Scoping Comments

Summary of Scoping Comments

4th Draft EIS Public Comment Process (2010)

Federal Register Notice of Availability

4th Draft EIS Cover Letter

Media Releases

Newspaper Display Ad

Public Service Announcement

Media Outlets Receiving Media Releases

Public Hearings

4th Draft EIS Public/Agency Comments

Public/Agency Comment Identification Guide

Public/Agency Comments

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS

REINITIATED PUBLIC SCOPING PROCESS

(4th DRAFT EIS - 2010)

The 2010 Public Scoping Period took place from December 30, 2009, to February 1, 2010. A Notice of Intent (NOI) to prepare an EIS was published in the Federal Register on December 30, 2009.

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF INTENT

69078

Federal Register / Vol. 74, No. 249 / Wednesday, December 30, 2009 / Notices

review and discussion by the Task Force on the Prevention of Suicide by Member of the Armed Forces.

Special Accommodations

If special accommodations are required to attend (sign language, wheelchair accessibility) please contact Ms. Severine Bennett at (202) 374-5755 or bennett_severine@bah.com by January 1, 2010.

Dated: December 24, 2009.

Mitchell S. Bryman,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. E9-30946 Filed 12-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Army

[Docket ID USA-2009-0028]

Submission for OMB Review; Comment Request

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Department of Defense has submitted to OMB for clearance, the following proposal for collection of information under the provisions of the Paperwork Reduction Act (44 U.S.C. Chapter 35).

DATES: Consideration will be given to all comments received by January 29, 2010.

Title, Form, and OMB Number: Corps of Engineers Civil Works

Questionnaire—Generic Clearance;

OMB Control Number 0710-0001.

Type of Request: Revision.

Number of Respondents: 185,500.

Responses Per Respondent: 1.

Annual Responses: 185,500.

Average Burden Per Response: 7 minutes.

Annual Burden Hours: 21,642 hours.

Needs and Uses: The U.S. Army Corps of Engineer utilizes the data collected from the questionnaire items for planning data to formulate and evaluate alternative water resources development plans, to determine the effectiveness and evaluate the impacts of Corps projects, and in the case of the flood damage mitigation, to obtain information on flood damage incurred, whether or not a project is being considered or exists. All survey questionnaires are administered either by face-to-face, mail, or telephone methods. Public surveys are used to gather data for planning and operating Corps projects and facilities and to determine public preferences and satisfaction.

Affected Public: Individuals or households; business or other for-profit;

not-for-profit institutions; farms; State, local or tribal government.

Frequency: On occasion.

Respondent's Obligation: Voluntary.

OMB Desk Officer: Mr. James Laity.

Written comments and

recommendations on the proposed information collection should be sent to Mr. Laity at the Office of Management and Budget, Desk Officer for DoD, Room 10236, New Executive Office Building, Washington, DC 20503.

You may also submit comments, identified by docket number and title, by the following method:

• **Federal eRulemaking Portal:** <http://www.regulations.gov>. Follow the instructions for submitting comments.

Instructions: All submissions received must include the agency name, docket number and title for this Federal Register document. The general policy for comments and other submissions from members of the public is to make these submissions available for public viewing on the Internet at <http://www.regulations.gov> as they are received without change, including any personal identifiers or contact information.

DOD Clearance Officer: Ms. Patricia Toppings.

Written requests for copies of the information collection proposal should be sent to Ms. Toppings at WHS/ESD/Information Management Division, 1777 North Kent Street, RPN, Suite 11000, Arlington, VA 22209-2133.

Dated: December 24, 2009.

Mitchell S. Bryman,

Alternate OSD Federal Register Liaison Officer, Department of Defense.

[FR Doc. E9-30929 Filed 12-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-06-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Navy

Notice of Availability of Government-Owned Inventions; Available for Licensing

AGENCY: Department of the Navy, DoD.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The invention listed below is assigned to the United States Government as represented by the Secretary of the Navy. U.S. Patent No. 7,233,284: Handheld GPS jammer locator, Navy Case No. 97678.

ADDRESSES: Requests for copies of the inventions cited should be directed to Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 4L4000D, 1900 N. Knox Road Stop 6312, China Lake, CA 93555-6106 and must include the Navy Case number.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Michael D. Seltzer, Ph.D., Head, Technology Transfer Office, Naval Air Warfare Center Weapons Division, Code 4L4000D, 1900 N. Knox Road Stop 6312, China Lake, CA 93555-6106, telephone 760-939-1074, FAX 760-939-1210, E-mail: michael.seltzer@navy.mil.

Authority: 35 U.S.C. 207, 37 CFR Part 404.7.

Dated: December 18, 2009.

A. M. Vallandingham,

Lieutenant Commander, Judge Advocate General's Corps, U.S. Navy, Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. E9-30898 Filed 12-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3810-FF-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

Department of the Air Force

Notice of Intent To Prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin AFB, Florida and Hurlburt Field, Florida

AGENCY: United States Air Force, Air Force Materiel Command, Air Force Special Operations Command.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA, 42 United States Code [USC] 4321-4347), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) NEPA Regulations (40 Code of Federal Regulations [CFR] Parts 1500-1508), and the United States Air Force's (Air Force) Environmental Impact Analysis Process (EIAP, 32 CFR Part 989), the Air Force is issuing this notice to advise the public of its intent to prepare a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin AFB, Florida and Hurlburt Field, Florida.

This NOI describes the Air Force's proposed alternatives, scoping process, and identifies the Air Force's point of contact. As part of the SEIS, the Air Force will analyze potential environmental impacts associated with the alternatives for the MHPI, including a No Action Alternative. This is the fourth revision to the SEIS, which will describe the changes in the alternative development process used to identify potential parcels of land for the MHPI, consider F-35 aircraft noise profiles, identify new alternatives resulting from this process, and identify the potential impacts to the affected environment from MHPI.

Purpose: The purpose of this action is for the Air Force to implement the MHPI by leveraging private sector funds, expertise, and efficiency with Air Force resources (land and residences). The Air Force would "privatize" its military family housing assets (those currently owned and operated by the government as opposed to leased housing) to accelerate the improvement and availability of housing for military families.

Proposed Action: To obtain 1,477 military family housing units through some mixture of parcels from the five alternatives listed below plus the Hurlburt Field parcels. To implement the MHPI, the Air Force's proposed action includes the conveyance of all 1,413 existing military family housing units and infrastructure distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to a private developer.

Of the existing units, the private developer would demolish 1,404, renovate units in place, and accept the Air Force's conveyance of nine existing historic units "as is." The private developer would construct 1,477 new units (548 units for Hurlburt Field and 929 units for Eglin AFB) in phases and return nine historic units (five historic units located at Georgia Avenue on Eglin AFB and four historic units at Camp Pinchot) to the Air Force for adaptive reuse for purposes other than residential housing (e.g., offices, meeting places, etc.) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate 1,477 military family housing units (548 units for Hurlburt Field and 929 units for Eglin AFB) on behalf of the Air Force.

All construction and demolition activities would occur on Air Force-owned property at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the current units to the private developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete or once replacement units are built (in the case of the historic units), at which time the property would be returned to the Air Force. For areas designated for rebuilding, renovation, or conveyance as is, the real property would be leased to the private developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction. In addition, the existing Hurlburt Field FAMCAMP area would relocate as part of this proposed action.

Alternatives: Activities described under the Proposed Action, including construction of housing on Hurlburt Field, would be common across all

alternatives, except the No Action Alternative. The alternatives for MHPI differ in the distribution of the housing. The following locations are being considered:

Alternative 1. Crestview Park/Duke Field Area consists of two parcels totaling 567 acres. The area is located approximately one mile northwest of Duke Field, just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation.

Alternative 2. Eglin Northeast Area comprises four parcels totaling 2,458 acres. The area is located approximately one mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, right inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border.

Alternative 3. White Point Area comprises seven parcels totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, and adjacent to SR-20.

Alternative 4. Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area comprises eight parcels totaling 695 acres. The largest parcel (620 acres) is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. The remaining parcels are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.

Alternative 5. North Fort Walton Beach Area comprises five parcels totaling 457 acres with a 50 acre buffer area. Three parcels were previously identified in MHPI NEPA documentation as the "Camp Pinchot Expansion Area" (located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and bordered on the west by SR-189 and the east by Gamier Bayou) and parts of the "Poquito Bayou Expansion Area" (located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area). The remaining two parcels are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this alternative.

No Action Alternative. The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.

Background: This document constitutes the fourth revision of an EIS that started with a Notice of Intent in January 2004 (*Federal Register*/Vol. 69, No. 116, pg. 3570/January 26, 2004). The first iteration of the Draft EIS was published and released to the public in April 2005 (*Federal Register*/Vol. 70,

No. 67, pg. 17994/April 8, 2005). After consideration of concerns raised during the public comment period, the Air Force issued the second iteration, the Revised Draft EIS in March 2006 (*Federal Register*/Vol. 71, No. 62, pg. 16302/March 31, 2006), which received public and agency comments. Before the EIS was finalized, circumstances arose causing the Air Force to halt the completion of the EIS and reevaluate the Proposed Action.

The 2005 Base Closure and Realignment (BRAC) decisions resulted in the direction to beddown the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (*i.e.*, the F-35 aircraft) and the Army's 7th Special Forces Group. This BRAC directed action resulted in a planned net gain of approximately 4,000 additional military, civilian, and contractor personnel (not including family members) at Eglin AFB. As a result, the Air Force conducted a new housing requirements analysis and issued its third EIS iteration, the Supplemental Draft EIS in Aug 2008 (*Federal Register*/Vol. 73, No. 154, pg. 46269/August 8, 2008). The third iteration analyzed the potential consequences from housing alternatives limited exclusively to the main base areas of Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field due to a shortfall in project financials associated with hurricane-related increases in construction/insurance costs.

Scoping: In order to effectively define the full range of issues to be evaluated in the EIS, the Air Force will determine the scope of the EIS (*i.e.*, what will be covered and in what detail) by soliciting scoping comments from interested state and federal agencies and interested members of the public through the *Federal Register* and various media in the local areas of concern. Scoping comments should be submitted to the address below by the date indicated. The Air Force will also hold a series of scoping meetings to further solicit input regarding the scope of the proposed action and alternatives.

DATES: Three scoping meetings will be held in the potentially impacted communities. The scheduled dates, times, locations and addresses for the meetings will be published in local media a minimum of 15 days prior to the scoping meetings. The Air Force intends to hold scoping meetings in the following communities: Crestview, FL; Ft Walton Beach, FL; and Niceville, FL.

In addition to comments received at the scoping meetings, any written comments on the scope of the proposed EIS should be provided to the address below by Friday, February 1, 2010.

69080

Federal Register/Vol. 74, No. 249/Wednesday, December 30, 2009/Notices

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION PLEASE

CONTACT: Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499, phone (850) 882-2836, e-mail: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil or check the Web site, http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Bao-Anh Trinh,

YA-3, DAF, Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.

[FR Doc. E9-30980 Filed 12-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Air Force****Notice of Intent to Prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for Basing F-35A Operational Aircraft**

AGENCY: United States Air Force, Air Combat Command and Air National Guard.

ACTION: Notice of Intent.

SUMMARY: Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, as amended (42 U.S.C. 4321, *et seq.*), the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA (40 CFR Parts 1500–1508), and Air Force policy and procedures (32 CFR Part 989), the Air Force is issuing this notice to advise the public of its intent to prepare an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) to assess the potential environmental impacts of establishing operational F-35 Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) aircraft at one or more existing Air Force installations within the continental United States.

The proposed basing alternatives include: Mt. Home AFB, Idaho; Hill AFB, Utah; Burlington Air Guard Station (AGS), Vermont; Shaw AFB/McEntire Joint National Guard Base (JNGB), South Carolina (SC); and Jacksonville AGS, Florida.

Each candidate base is an alternative. For Mt. Home AFB, Hill AFB, and Shaw AFB/McEntire JNGB, the potential environmental impacts will be analyzed for no action and in increments of 24 primary assigned aircraft (PAA). For Burlington AGS and Jacksonville AGS, the potential environmental impacts will be analyzed for no action and in increments of 18 and 24 primary assigned aircraft.

The Air Force version of the F-35 JSF, designated F-35A, is a conventional take-off, multiple-role fighter with an emphasis on air-to-ground missions. The aircraft was designed to supplement and eventually replace legacy aircraft as

well as complement the air-to-air mission of the F-22A Raptor. At any of the alternative locations, the beddown action would involve personnel changes, facility construction and modifications, and aircraft operations.

Scoping: In order to effectively define the full range of issues to be evaluated in the EIS, the Air Force will determine the scope of the EIS (i.e., what will be covered and in what detail) by soliciting scoping comments from interested state and federal agencies and interested members of the public through the **Federal Register** and various media in the local areas of concern. Scoping comments should be submitted to the address below by the date indicated. The Air Force will also hold a series of scoping meetings to further solicit input regarding the scope of the proposed action and alternatives.

DATES: The Air Force intends to hold scoping meetings in the following communities: January 11–14, 2010 Grand View, Twin Falls, Boise, and Mt. Home Idaho; January 19–22, 2010 Ogden, Layton, Callao Utah; Wendover Nevada; January 25–28, 2010 Winooski, Vermont; Littleton, New Hampshire; Watertown, New York; February 1–4, 2010 Sumter, Eastover, and Kingstree, South Carolina; Augusta and Brunswick Georgia; February 8–12 2010 Jacksonville, Avon Park, Lake Wales and Palatka Florida. The scheduled dates, times, locations and addresses for the meetings will be published in local media a minimum of 15 days prior to the scoping meetings. All meetings will be held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.

Comments will be accepted at any time during the environmental impact analysis process. However, to ensure the Air Force has sufficient time to consider public input in the preparation of the Draft EIS, comments should be submitted to the address below by March 1, 2010.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Ms. Sheryl Parker, HQ ACC/A7PS, 129 Andrews Street, Suite 337, Langley AFB, VA 23665-2769, telephone 757/764-9334.

Bao-Anh Trinh, YA-3, DAF,
Air Force Federal Register Liaison Officer.
[FR Doc. E9-30671 Filed 12-29-09; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 5001-05-P

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE**Department of the Air Force****U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board Notice of Meeting**

AGENCY: U.S. Air Force Scientific Advisory Board, Department of the Air Force, Defense.

ACTION: Meeting Notice.

SUMMARY: Under the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act of 1972 (5 U.S.C., Appendix, as amended), the Government in the Sunshine Act of 1976 (5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended), and 41 CFR 102-3.150, the Department of Defense announces that the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board meeting will take place on Tuesday, January 12th, 2010, at the SAF/AQ Conference and Innovation Center, 1550 Crystal Dr., Arlington, VA, 22202. The meeting will be from 8 a.m.—5 p.m. The purpose of the meeting is to hold the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board quarterly meeting to discuss the FY10 Scientific Advisory Board study topics tasked by the Secretary of the Air Force and the results of the Air Force Research Laboratory Assessment.

Pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552b, as amended, and 41 CFR 102-3.155, the Administrative Assistant of the Air Force, in consultation with the Office of the Air Force General Counsel, has determined in writing that the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board meeting will be closed to the public because they will be concerned with classified information and matters covered by sections 5 U.S.C. 552b(c) (1) and (4).


Any member of the public wishing to provide input to the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board should submit a written statement in accordance with 41 CFR 102-3.140(c) and section 10(a)(3) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act and the procedures described in this paragraph. Written statements can be submitted to the Designated Federal Officer at the address detailed below at any time. Statements being submitted in response to the agenda mentioned in this notice must be received by the Designated Federal Officer at the address listed below at least five calendar days prior to the meeting which is the subject of this notice. Written statements received after this date may not be provided to or considered by the United States Air Force Scientific Advisory Board until its next meeting. The Designated Federal Officer will review all timely submissions with the United States Air

PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION

Public Scoping meetings were held January 12 through 14, 2010, at the Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center, City of Crestview Community Center, and Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium, respectively. Newspaper advertisements publicizing the meetings were posted in the local and regional sections of the Northwest Florida Daily News on Saturday, December 26, 2009, and Saturday, January 2, 2010, and in the Navarre Press on Thursday, December 24 and Thursday, December 31, 2009. Eglin AFB Public Affairs distributed press releases and flyers shortly thereafter. Copies of these public notices are set forth below.

Public Notices

NEWSPAPER DISPLAY AD



U.S. AIR FORCE

The United States Air Force is hosting Public Scoping Meetings for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative Environmental Impact Statement.

The Air Force is proposing to “privatize” its housing assets to accelerate base housing improvements at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. This proposal involves the conveyance of up to 1,413 housing units (including infrastructure and utility connections) to a private developer, and subsequent demolition and construction of housing at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB in the Crestview Park/Duke Field/Eglin North, Eglin Northeast, White Point, Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso, and/or North Fort Walton Beach Air Force properties. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate up to 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Air Force will analyze potential environmental consequences associated with the potential effects of implementing the MHPI at the different locations. Anticipated impacts will be considered in an Environmental Impact Statement.

Scoping Meetings: 6 – 9 p.m.

Tuesday, January 12	Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center 100 College Blvd. Niceville, Florida
Wednesday, January 13	City of Crestview Community Center 1446 Commerce Drive Crestview, Florida
Thursday, January 14	Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium 107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W. Fort Walton Beach, Florida

Scoping meetings are scheduled to provide interested individuals and organizations an opportunity to learn more about this proposal and the EIS process. You are encouraged to attend and provide input.

For more information or to submit written comments, please visit the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp or contact:
 Mike Spaits, Eglin Public Affairs Office
 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
 Eglin AFB FL 32542-5499
 phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

Please submit written comments by Monday, January 25, 2010!



Media Release

96th Air Base Wing
Office of Public Affairs
Air Force Materiel Command

101 W. D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5498
(850) 882-3931 Fax (850) 882-4894

Jan. 3, 2010
Rel. No. 01-10

Eglin hosting Housing EIS Scoping Meetings

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. – The United States Air Force issues notice of public meeting on a supplemental environmental impact statement for Proposed Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

The USAF is holding public meetings to solicit comments on the proposed implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative. To implement the MHPI, the Air Force's proposed action includes the conveyance of all existing housing units (up to 1,413) distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, including infrastructure and utility connections, to a private real estate development and property management company. Of the existing units, the private developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings and accept the Air Force's conveyance of as few as nine existing historic units "as is." The private developer would construct 548 units for Hurlburt Field and 929 units for Eglin AFB and return 9 historic units (5 historic units located at Georgia Avenue on Eglin AFB and 4 historic units at Camp Pinchot Historic District) to the Air Force. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate up to 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. As part of the Proposed Action, the Air Force would relocate the existing Hurlburt Field Family Camping facilities. All construction and demolition activities would occur on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Air Force-owned) property. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the units proposed for demolition to the private developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the property would be returned to the Air Force. For areas designated for rebuilding, the real property would be leased to the private developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction.

The Air Force is looking at several different locations in addition to Hurlburt Field for the newly constructed housing, including:

- **Alternative 1.** Crestview Park/Duke Field or Eglin North Area (two parcels totaling 567 acres), located approximately 3 miles north of Duke Field, just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation.
- **Alternative 2.** Eglin Northeast Area comprises four parcels totaling 2,458 acres. The area is located approximately 1 mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, right inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border.

- **Alternative 3.** White Point Area consists of seven parcels totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, and adjacent to SR-20.
- **Alternative 4.** Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area comprises eight parcels totaling 694 acres. The largest parcel (620 acres) is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. The remaining parcels are located in along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.
- **Alternative 5.** North Fort Walton Beach Area comprises five parcels totaling 457 acres. Three parcels were previously identified in MHPI NEPA documentation as the “Camp Pinchot Expansion Area” (located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and bordered on the west by SR-189 and the east by Garnier Bayou) and parts of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion Area” (located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area). The remaining two parcels are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this alternative.
- **Alternative 6.** Mixture of parcels from any of the areas listed in Alternatives 1 through **No Action Alternative** – The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade Military Family Housing in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Air Force will analyze potential environmental consequences associated with the potential effects of implementing the MHPI. Anticipated impacts will be considered in a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement. The Air Force will hold scoping meetings to provide the public an opportunity to learn about the proposal and provide input to help define the Proposed Action and alternatives. During the scoping meetings, the Air Force will describe NEPA, and outline opportunities for public involvement throughout the process. All members of the public are invited. For the regions possibly impacted by the potential initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, scoping meeting locations, dates, and times are provided below:

Tuesday, Jan. 12, 2010

6–9 p.m.

Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus

Mattie Kelly Arts Center

100 College Blvd.

Niceville, Florida

Wednesday, Jan. 13, 2010

6–9 p.m.

Crestview Community Center

1446 Commerce Drive

Crestview, Florida

Thursday, Jan. 14, 2010

6–9 p.m.

Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium

107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W.


Fort Walton Beach, Florida

The first half-hour of the scoping meeting will be an open house format. The open house is an opportunity for community members to learn more about the Military Housing Privatization Initiative and SEIS process and speak with Air Force personnel one-on-one. The Air Force will begin a formal presentation approximately 30 minutes after the start time. The presentation will provide information on the initiative alternatives, the need for the initiative, and the NEPA process.

The Air Force will then open up the meeting for public comments. Comments may be submitted verbally or in writing. A court reporter will be available to record all verbal comments. To ensure inclusion in the draft SEIS, comments must be received by Monday, February 1, 2010. People wishing to mail comments or obtain further information should send them to:

Mike Spaits, Eglin Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin AFB, Florida 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

FLYER (includes minor text change from version sent with IICEP letters)

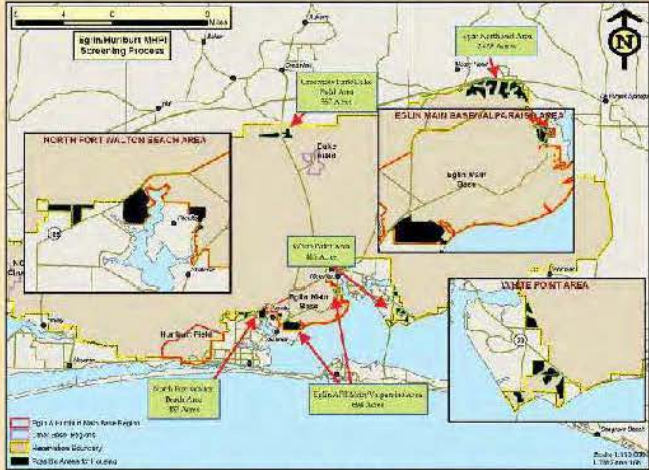


Eglin/Hurlburt MHPI

Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Please Attend!


The Air Force is hosting Public Scoping Meetings for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS). The Air Force is proposing to “privatize” its housing assets to accelerate base housing improvements at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. This proposal involves the conveyance of housing to a private developer, and subsequent demolition and construction of housing at Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB in the Crestview Park/Duke Field/Eglin North, Eglin Northeast, White Point, Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso, and/or North Fort Walton Beach Air Force properties.



Potential Housing Locations at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field

Scoping is an important part of the environmental process. There are numerous opportunities to be involved in the MHPI SEIS.

- ☒ Attend a public meeting
- ☒ Identify community-specific impacts
- ☒ Add your name and address to the mailing list
- ☒ Review and comment on the Draft and Final SEIS



Public Scoping Meetings

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Wednesday, January 13, 6-9 p.m.
City of Crestview Community Center, 1448 Commerce Drive, Crestview, Florida

Thursday, January 14, 6-9 p.m.
Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium, 107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW, Fort Walton Beach, Florida

For further information or to comment please contact:

Mike Spaits
Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5499
(850) 882-2836
mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

For additional information please visit our website at:

www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp

Public Scoping Letter

Within the same week as NOI publication, the Air Force distributed public scoping letters or Interagency and Intergovernmental Coordination for Environmental Planning (IICEP) letters to potentially interested federal, state, and local agencies. The Air Force distributed postcards shortly thereafter to entities on the project mailing list that were not included in the IICEP mailing.



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

(GENERAL LETTER)

MEMORANDUM FOR «Name»
«Name2»
«Organization»
«Address1»
«Address2»
«CityStZip»

FROM: 96 ABW/CC
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

SUBJECT: Military Housing Privatization Initiative Environmental Impact Statement

1. The United States Air Force (Air Force) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, Florida. The need for the Proposed Action is to provide adequate housing to Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field military families. In evaluating its current stock of housing units, the Department of Defense (DoD) has determined that the current condition of DoD-owned housing is poor. About 60 percent of DoD units need to be renovated or replaced. At Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, approximately 88 percent of housing units are more than 30 years old and do not meet current Air Force military family housing (MFH) standards. Under MHPI, the Air Force would “privatize” its military family housing assets (those currently owned and operated by the government as opposed to leased housing) to accelerate the improvement and availability of housing for military families.

2. Proposed Action. To implement the MHPI, the Air Force’s Proposed Action includes the conveyance of existing military family housing units and infrastructure distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to a private developer. Of the existing units, the developer would demolish some, renovate some in place, and accept the Air Force’s conveyance of some existing units “as is.” The private developer would construct new units in phases and return some units to the Air Force for adaptive reuse for purposes other than residential housing (e.g., offices, meeting places, etc.) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate all 1,477 military family housing units for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field on behalf of the Air Force.

All construction and demolition activities would occur on Air Force-owned property at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the current units to the private developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the property would be returned to the Air

Force. For areas designated for rebuilding, renovation, or conveyance “as is,” the real property would be leased to the private developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction. In addition, the existing Hurlburt Field family camping area would relocate as part of this proposed action.

3. **Alternatives.** Activities described under the Proposed Action would be common across all alternatives, except the No Action Alternative. The alternatives for MHPI differ in the distribution of the housing. The following locations are being considered:

- **Alternative 1. Crestview Park/Duke Field Area** consists of two parcels totaling 567 acres. The area is located approximately 3 miles north of Duke Field, just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation.
- **Alternative 2. Eglin Northeast Area** comprises four parcels totaling 2,458 acres. The area is located approximately 1 mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, right inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border.
- **Alternative 3. White Point Area** comprises seven parcels totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida and adjacent to SR-20.
- **Alternative 4. Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area** comprises eight parcels totaling 694 acres. The largest parcel (620 acres) is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. The remaining parcels are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.
- **Alternative 5. North Fort Walton Beach Area** comprises five parcels totaling 457 acres with a 50-acre buffer area. Three parcels were previously identified in MHPI NEPA documentation as the “Camp Pinchot Expansion Area” (located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and bordered on the west by SR-189 and the east by Garnier Bayou) and parts of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion Area” (located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area). The remaining two parcels are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this alternative.
- **No Action Alternative.** The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.

4. This EIS examines the potential environmental impacts resulting from the Proposed Action and alternatives. It identifies any required environmental permits relevant to the implementation of the Proposed Action and alternatives (to include the No Action Alternative), as well as any applicable management actions and permit/regulation-required mitigation measures and best management practices that would avoid or minimize environmental impacts.

5. In an effort to analyze the potential effects of this proposed initiative, the Air Force or its contractor, SAIC, may be contacting you in their data collection efforts. Please provide your comments or information no later than January 25, 2010, in order to be incorporated in the preparation of the Draft EIS.
6. The Air Force will be holding scoping meetings in areas potentially impacted by this proposal. Please refer to the attached flyer (Attachment 2) for a list of those meeting locations and dates. Please post this flyer in a location that may be viewed by the public. The Air Force's notice of intent to produce an EIS and hold scoping meetings will be published in the *Federal Register* in late February 2010/early January 2010 and will also be published in local newspapers prior to the scoping meetings.
7. If you have any specific questions about the proposal, we would like to hear from you. Please visit the project website (http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp) or feel free to contact Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin AFB FL 32542-5499, phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil. Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

2 Attachments:

1. Map of Potential Housing Locations
2. Scoping Meeting Flyer



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

(ESA LETTER)

MEMORANDUM FOR «Name»
«Name2»
«Organization»
«Address1»
«Address2»
«CityStZip»

FROM: 96 ABW/CC
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

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5. Pursuant to analysis of the proposed initiative and to support compliance with the Endangered Species Act, we would like to request information regarding federally listed threatened,

endangered, candidate and proposed to be listed species that occur or may occur in the potentially affected area. Please send this information to our representative at: SAIC, Attn: Stephanie Hiers, 1140 Eglin Parkway North, Shalimar, FL 32579. We would appreciate your identifying a point of contact for any follow-up questions we may have. Please provide your agency comments or information regarding the proposed initiative no later than January 25, 2010, in order to be incorporated in the preparation of the Draft EIS.

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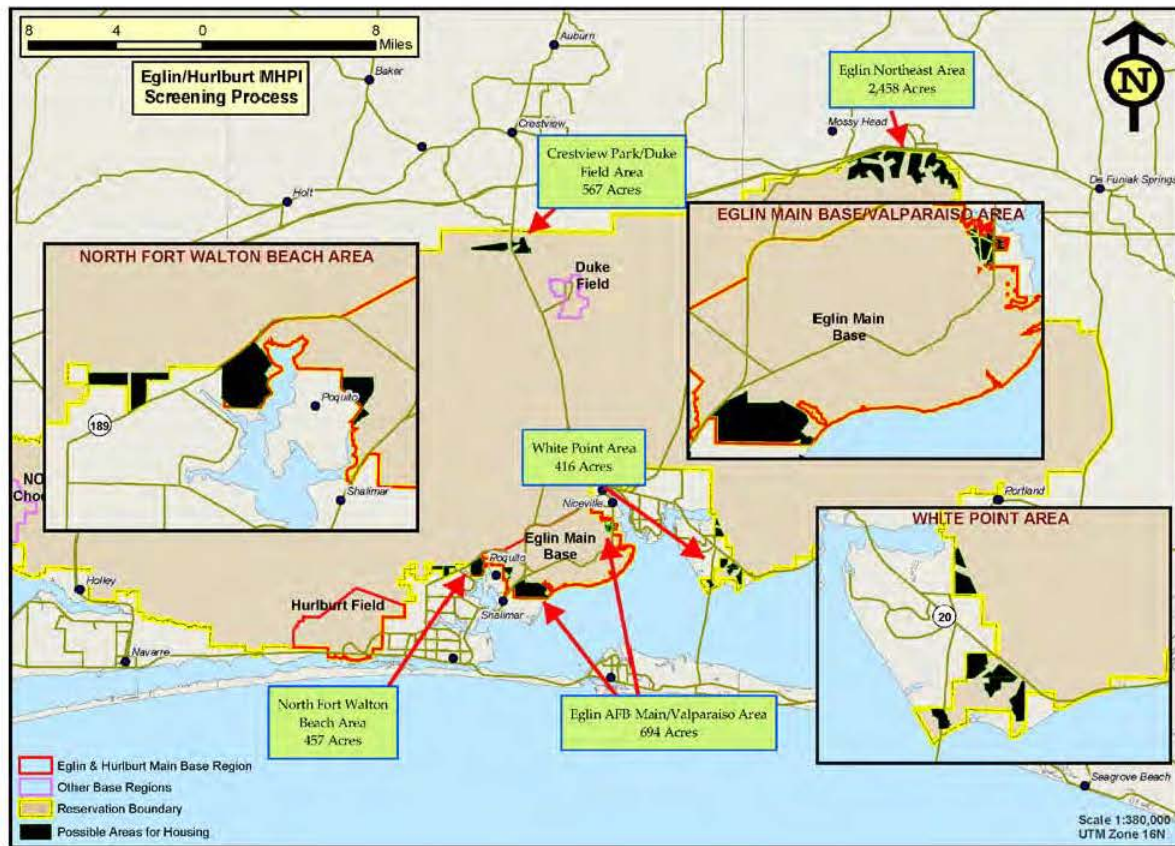
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Commander, 96th Air Base Wing


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**ATTACHMENT (1) TO HCEP LETTERS:
MAP OF POTENTIAL HOUSING LOCATIONS**



ATTACHMENT (2) TO IICEP LETTERS: FLYER

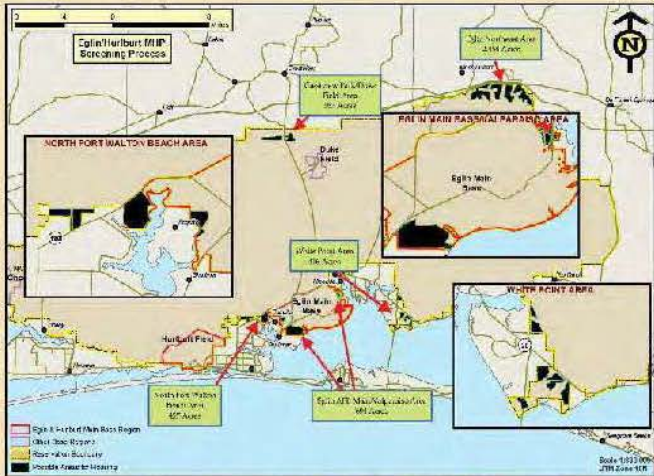


Eglin/Hurlburt MHPI

Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Please Attend!


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(850) 882-2836
mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

For additional information please visit our website at:
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GENERAL IICEP MAILING LIST

Okaloosa County Planning Commission
c/o Planning and Zoning Division
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. Dan Doucet
City Clerk
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

The Honorable David Cadle
Mayor
City of Crestview
P.O. Box 1209
Crestview, FL 32536

Ms. Kim Kirby
City Manager
City of Defuniak Springs
PO Box 685
71 US Hwy 90 West
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Mr. Mark A Weeks
City Marshal
City of Defuniak Springs
355 US Highway 90 East
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

The Honorable Harold Carpenter
Mayor
City of Defuniak Springs
298 Van Buren Avenue
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Mr. Greg Scoville
Planning Director
City of Defuniak Springs
35 US Hwy 90 West
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Mr. Greg Kisela
City Manager
City of Destin
4200 Indian Bayou Trail
Destin, FL 32541

Mr. Robert Mearns
City Manager
City of Fort Walton Beach
107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Mr. Michael Beedie
Director of Public Works
City of Fort Walton Beach
107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Land Use Code and Enforcement
City of Fort Walton Beach
107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

The Honorable Mike Anderson
Mayor
City of Fort Walton Beach
107 Miracle Strip Parkway SW
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Ms. Lynne Oler
City Manager
City of Mary Esther
195 Christobal Road North
Mary Esther, FL 32569

The Honorable Chuck Bolton
Mayor
City of Mary Esther
195 Christobal Road North
Mary Esther, FL 32569

Mr. Ron McArtor
Chief
City of Mary Esther Fire Department
195 Christobal Road North
Mary Esther, FL 32569

Mr. Lannie Corbin
City Manager
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Ms. Wanda Cruttenden
City Planner
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Director of Community Development
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. James Campbell
Director of Emergency Management
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. Bruce Price
Director of Public Works
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. Jerry Regans
Utilities Director
City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. Douglas R. Murphy
Southern Region Regional Administrator
Federal Aviation Administration Southern
Region
P.O. Box 20636
Atlanta, GA 30320

Major Philip May
Regional Administrator
Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341

Dr. William Straw
Federal Emergency Management Agency,
Region IV
3003 Chamblee Tucker Road
Atlanta, GA 30341

Mr. Christopher L. Holley
Executive Director
Florida Association of Counties
PO Box 549
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Mr. Charles H. Bronson
Commissioner
Florida Department of Agriculture and
Consumer Services
The Capitol
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0800

Mr. Thomas G. Pelham
Secretary
Florida Department of Community Affairs
2555 Shumard Oak Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Mr. Michael Sole
Secretary
Florida Department of Environmental
Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard
M.S. 49
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Ms. Julie L. Jones
Executive Director
Florida Department of Highway Safety and
Motor Vehicles
Neil Kirkman Building
2900 Apalachee Parkway
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0500

Virgie M. Bowen
District 3 Planning Department
Florida Department of Transportation
PO Box 607
Highway 90 East
Chipley, FL 32428

Mr. Jimmy Rodgers
District 3 Secretary
Florida Department of Transportation
PO Box 607
Highway 90 East
Chipley, FL 32428

Ms. Stephanie C. Kopelousos
Secretary of Transportation
Florida Department of Transportation
605 Suwannee Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0450

The Honorable Greg Evers
Representative
Florida House District 1
212 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

The Honorable Ray Sansom
Representative
Florida House District 4
319 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

The Honorable Brad Drake
Representative
Florida House District 5
313 House Office Building
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

The Honorable Marti Coley
Representative
Florida House District 7
319 The Capitol
402 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1300

The Honorable Durell Peaden, Jr.
Senator
Florida Senate District 2
406 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

The Honorable Don Gaetz
Senator
Florida Senate District 4
320 Senate Office Building
404 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1100

Ms. Lauren Milligan
Environmental Manager
Florida State Clearinghouse
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard MS-47
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Mr. Michael W. Dutton
Fire Chief
Fort Walton Beach Fire Department
5 Hollywood Boulevard, NE
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Mr. James Robbins
Fort Walton Beach Housing Authority
27 Robinwood Drive SW
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548-5347

Mr. Ted Litschauer
Chief of Police
Fort Walton Beach Police Department
7 Hollywood Boulevard, NE
PO Box 4009
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549

Mr. Walter Mayville
Fire Chief
Niceville Fire Department
216 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Chief Brian Cruttenden
Chief of Police
Niceville Police Department
212 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Ms. Sheila Bishop
Director
Niceville Public Library
206 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. Michael Wright
Fire Chief
Niceville Volunteer Fire Department
102 Armstrong Avenue
Niceville, FL 32578

Mr. Billy Lord
Ocean City-Wright Fire Department
2 Racetrack Road NE
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. James D. Curry
Okaloosa County Administrator
Okaloosa County
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 400
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Emergency Management Planner
Okaloosa County Department of Emergency
Services
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. Jeff Littrell
Okaloosa County Department of Water and
Sewer
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 300
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. John Jannazo
Okaloosa County Commissioner
Okaloosa County District 2
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 100
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. Bill Roberts
Okaloosa County Commissioner
Okaloosa County District 3
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 100
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. Don Amunds
Okaloosa County Commissioner
Okaloosa County District 4
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 100
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Mr. James Campbell
Okaloosa County Commissioner
Okaloosa County District 5
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard, Suite 100
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Ms. Danielle Slaterpryce
Director
Okaloosa County Public Works
1759 South Ferdon Boulevard
Crestview, FL 32536

Dr. Alexis Tibbetts
Superintendent
Okaloosa County School District
120 Lowry Place SE
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548

Sheriff Ed Spooner
Okaloosa County Sheriff's Office
1250 Eglin Parkway
Shalimar, FL 32579

Mr. A. Stanley Meiburg
Acting Regional Administrator, US EPA
Region IV
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Mr. Heinz Mueller
Regional NEPA Coordinator, US EPA
Region IV
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street SW
Atlanta, GA 30303

Chief John Cash
Chief of Police
Shalimar Police Department
Shalimar Town Hall
2 Cherokee Road
Shalimar, FL 32579

The Honorable Charlie Crist
Governor of Florida
State of Florida
The Capitol
400 South Monroe Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0001

The Honorable Gary Combs
Mayor
Town of Shalimar
Shalimar Town Hall
2 Cherokee Road
Shalimar, FL 32579

Ms. Elizabeth Agpaoa
Regional Forester
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest
Service Southern Region
1720 Peachtree Road NW
Atlanta, GA 30309

The Honorable Jeff Miller
Representative
U.S. House of Representatives
Florida 1st Congressional District
2439 Rayburn House Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable Allen Boyd
Representative
U.S. House of Representatives
Florida 2nd Congressional District
1227 Longworth Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20515

The Honorable George LeMieux
Senator
U.S. Senate
356 Russell Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

The Honorable Bill Nelson
Senator
U.S. Senate

716 Senate Hart Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Mr. Willie R. Taylor
Director, Office of Environmental Policy &
Compliance
US Department of the Interior
MS 2462
1849 C Street NW
Washington, DC 20240

Mr. Carlos Suarez
State Conservationist
USDA, NRCS Florida State Office
2614 NW 43rd Street
Gainesville, FL 32606-6611

Board of County Commissioners
Walton County
PO Box 689
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435

Mr. Scott Brannon
District 1 Commissioner
Walton County
415 Highway 20 East
Freeport, FL 32439

Mr. Kenneth Pridgen
District 2 Commissioner
Walton County
17400 State Highway 83 North
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Mr. Larry Jones
District 3 Commissioner
Walton County
1483 County Highway 1087
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433

Ms. Sara Comander
District 4 Commissioner
Walton County
417 Highway 20 West
Freeport, FL 32439

Ms. Cecilia Jones
District 5 Commissioner
Walton County
70 Logan Lane
Santa Rosa Beach, FL 32459

Ms. Terry Joseph
Executive Director
West Florida Regional Planning Council
PO Box 11399
Pensacola, FL 32524-1399

Mr. Joseph Hart
Chief of Police
Valparaiso City Hall
465 Valparaiso Parkway
Valparaiso, FL 32580

The Honorable Randall Wise
Mayor, City of Niceville
208 North Partin Drive
Niceville, FL 32578

The Honorable John B. Arnold Jr.
Mayor, City of Valparaiso
Valparaiso City Hall
465 Valparaiso Parkway
Valparaiso, FL 32580

Okaloosa County Utilities Department
1804 Lewis Turner Boulevard
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547

Okaloosa Gas District
20 NE Hughes Street
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548

Mr. Tom Burns
Shalimar Town Manager
Shalimar Town Hall
#2 Cherokee Road
Shalimar, FL 32579

Mr. Wayne Harris
Okaloosa County Commissioner
Okaloosa County District 1
302 N. Wilson St. Suite 302
Crestview, FL 32536

Ms. Carlene Anderson
Walton County School Superintendent
145 Park St. Suite 2
DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435

Mr. Bill Smith
Okaloosa County School District
202A North Highway 85
Niceville, FL 32578

ESA IICEP MAILING LIST

Mr. Ken Haddad
Executive Director
Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission
Farris Bryant Building
620 South Meridian Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1600

Mr. David Bernhart
Assistant Regional Administrator, Protected Resources Division
National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), Southeast Regional Office
263 13th Avenue S
St. Petersburg, FL 33701

Ms. Gail Carmody
Project Leader
US Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, FL 32405

Mr. Sam Hamilton
Regional Director
US Fish and Wildlife Service, SE Region
1875 Century Blvd, Suite 400
Atlanta, GA 30345



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

(SECTION 106 CONSULTATION LETTERS)

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. Reid Nelson
Director, Office of Federal Agency Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Mr. Nelson

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation. The consulting parties are the Florida SHPO, the National Trust for Historic Preservation, the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation, the U.S. Forest Service, as well as five federally recognized tribes: the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma (the tribes) and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek (Muskogee) *Tribe*. Please inform me whether or not the Council will be participating in the consultation process for this undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

Eglin AFB intends to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking by entering into a Programmatic Agreement with the consulting parties and the Council, if it decides to be a signatory, once identification of historic properties within the project alternatives is completed and a preferred alternative has been selected.

Mr. Reid Nelson
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Ms. Malinda J. Horton
Interim Executive Director
Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 11206
Tallahassee, FL 32302

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Ms. Horton

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

Eglin AFB intends to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking by entering into a Programmatic Agreement with all consulting parties once identification of historic properties within the project alternatives is completed and a preferred alternative has been selected. Please confirm that your organization will be a consulting party to this undertaking and will participate in developing the agreement document.

At this stage, Eglin AFB is gathering information on previous archaeological and historical studies for the areas under consideration. We would appreciate any assistance you could provide in identifying and retrieving this information.

Ms. Malinda J. Horton
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Ms. Susan Matthews
National Forests in Florida
325 John Knox Road, Suite F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Ms. Matthews

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with your organization regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

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At this stage, Eglin AFB is gathering information on previous archaeological and historical studies for the areas under consideration. We would appreciate any assistance you could provide in identifying and retrieving this information.

Ms. Susan Matthews
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. Billy Cypress
Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Chairman Cypress

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

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Mr. Billy Cypress
Page 2
24 Dec 09

At this stage, Eglin AFB is gathering information on previous archaeological and historical studies for the areas under consideration. We would appreciate any assistance you can provide in identifying places of religious and cultural significance to the tribe that may be affected by the undertaking.

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, please visit the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map

cc: Mr. Steve Terry
NAGPRA and Section 106 Representative
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. A.D. Ellis
Principal Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Chief Ellis

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Muscogee (Creek) Nation regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

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Mr. A.D. Ellis
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, please visit the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map

cc: Ms. Joyce A. Bear
Historic Preservation Officer
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Ms. Karen Nickless
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southern Regional Office
456 King Street
Charleston, South Carolina 29403

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Ms. Nickless

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the National Trust for Historic Preservation regarding the undertaking.

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Ms. Karen Nickless

Page 2

24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. Buford L. Rolin
Chairman
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Chairman Rolin

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Poarch Band of Creek Indians regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

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At this stage, Eglin AFB is gathering information on previous archaeological and historical studies for the areas under consideration. We would appreciate any assistance you can provide in identifying places of religious and cultural significance to the tribe that may be affected by the undertaking.

Mr. Buford L. Rolin
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map

cc: Mr. Robert G. Thrower
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. Mitchell Cypress
Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, FL 33024

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Chairman Cypress

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Seminole Tribe of Florida regarding the undertaking.

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Mr. Mitchell Cypress
Page 2
24 Dec 09

If you have any questions or concerns about the undertaking at this time, please contact Mr. Mark Stanley, Eglin AFB Cultural Resources Manager, at (850) 882-8459 or via email at mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil. For additional information on the undertaking, go to the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map

cc: Mr. Willard Steele
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
AH-TAH-THI-KI Museum
HC-61, Box 21-A
Clewiston, FL 33440
Attn: Ann Mullins



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Bldg
500 South Bronough St
Tallahassee FL 32399-0250

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Mr. Stroh:

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with your office regarding the undertaking.

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Eglin AFB intends to resolve the adverse effects of the undertaking by entering into a Programmatic Agreement with your office and other consulting parties once identification of historic properties within the project alternatives is completed and a preferred alternative has been selected. At this stage, Eglin AFB is gathering information on previous archaeological and historical studies for the areas under consideration. We would appreciate any assistance you could provide in identifying and retrieving this information.

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III

Page 2

24 Dec 09

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BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA

24 Dec 09

Colonel Bruce H. McClintock
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing
401 W. Van Matre Ave, Suite 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

Mekko Vernon Yarholar
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859-0188

RE: Initiation of Section 106 Consultation for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Mekko Yarholar

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is in the early stages of planning for a base-wide development project that is subject to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f). Pursuant to these regulations, Eglin AFB is initiating consultation with the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town regarding the undertaking.

The undertaking, known as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), will privatize the development and management of Air Force lands, buildings and facilities at Eglin AFB, resulting in potential adverse effects to historic properties. The properties include National Register eligible pre-contact archaeological sites and historic buildings. The MHPI undertaking, currently in the NEPA scoping stage, is described in the attachment.

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Mekko Vernon Yarholar
Page 2
24 Dec 09

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BRUCE H. MCCLINTOCK, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Attachment:
Project Description and Map

cc: Mr. Charles Coleman
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859-0188

ENCLOSURE TO SHPO/TRIBES LETTER

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)

PROJECT DESCRIPTION AND MAP

The United States Air Force (Air Force) is preparing an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) to assess the potential environmental impacts associated with the proposed implementation of the MHPI by conveying all existing Military Family Housing (MFH) units (1,413) distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, including infrastructure and utility connections, to a private real estate development and property management company. Of the existing units, the successful offeror, referred to as the “developer,” would renovate units in place, demolish 1,404 dwellings, and accept the conveyance of nine historic units “as is.” The private developer would then construct up to 1,477 new units in phases. The developer would also return units and associated structures within two Historic Districts (five historic units located at Georgia Avenue on Eglin AFB and four historic units at Camp Pinchot) to the Air Force for adaptive reuse for purposes other than residential housing (offices, meeting places, etc.) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. As part of the Proposed Action, the Air Force would relocate the existing Family Camping facility at Hurlburt Field. Activities described under the Proposed Action would be common across all alternatives. The alternatives for MHPI differ in the distribution of MFH at Eglin AFB.

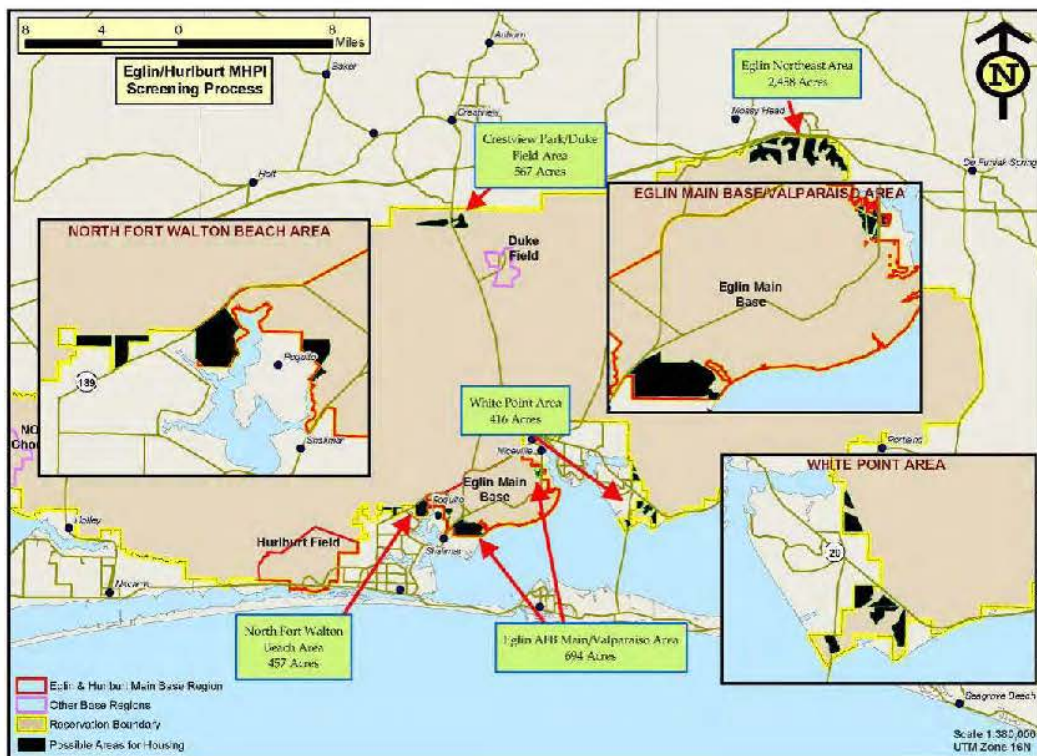
All construction and demolition activities would occur on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Air Force-owned) property. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the units proposed for demolition to the developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the property would be returned to the Air Force. For areas designated for rebuilding, renovation, or conveyance as is, the real property would be leased to the developed for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction.

Alternatives

Activities described under the Proposed Action would be common across all alternatives (except the No Action Alternative). The alternatives for the MHPI differ in the distribution of the housing (see attached map). The following alternatives are being considered:

- **Alternative 1.** Crestview Park/Duke Field Area consists of two parcels totaling 567 acres. The area is located approximately 3 miles north of Duke Field, just south of the Yellow River along the northern border of the Eglin Reservation.
- **Alternative 2.** Eglin Northeast Area comprises four parcels totaling 2,458 acres. The area is located approximately one mile southeast of Mossy Head, Florida, right inside the northeastern Eglin Reservation border.
- **Alternative 3.** White Point Area comprises seven parcels totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville, Florida, and adjacent to SR-20.

- **Alternative 4.** Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area comprises eight parcels totaling 694 acres. The largest parcel (620 acres) is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the New Plew housing area. The remaining parcels are located along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.
- **Alternative 5.** North Fort Walton Beach Area comprises five parcels totaling 457 acres. Three parcels were previously identified in the MHPI NEPA documentation as the “Camp Pinchot Expansion Area” (located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and bordered on the west by SR-189 and the east by Garnier Bayou) and parts of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion Area” (located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area). The remaining two parcels are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this alternative.
- **Alternative 6.** Mixture of parcels from any of the areas listed in Alternatives 1 through 5.
- **No Action Alternative** - The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.



SHPO AND TRIBES IICEP MAILING LIST

Mr. Reid Nelson
Director, Office of Federal Agency
Programs
Advisory Council on Historic Preservation
Old Post Office Building
1100 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Suite 803
Washington, DC 20004

Ms. Malinda J. Horton
Interim Executive Director
Florida Trust for Historic Preservation
P.O. Box 11206
Tallahassee, FL 32302

Mr. Steve Terry
NAGPRA and Section 106 Representative
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

Ms. Joyce A. Bear
Historic Preservation Officer
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Ms. Karen Nickless
National Trust for Historic Preservation
Southern Regional Office
456 King Street
Charleston, SC 29403

Mr. Robert Thrower
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502

Mr. Willard Steele (Attn: Ann Mullins)
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida
AH-TAH-THI-KI Museum
HC 61 Box 21-A
Clewiston, FL 33440

Ms. Susan Matthews
National Forests in Florida
325 John Knox Road, Suite F-100
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Mr. Scott M. Stroh III
State Historic Preservation Officer
Florida Division of Historical Resources
R.A. Gray Bldg
500 South Bronough Street
Tallahassee FL 32399-0250

Mr. Charles Coleman
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859-0188

Mekko Vernon Yarholar
Thlopthlocco Tribal Town
P.O. Box 188
Okemah, OK 74859-0188

Mr. Mitchell Cypress
Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, FL 33024

Mr. Buford L. Rolin
Chairman
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, AL 36502

Mr. Billy Cypress
Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Tamiami Station
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, FL 33144

Mr. A.D. Ellis
Principal Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, OK 74447

Government Correspondence

Correspondence from governmental entities submitted separate from the scoping comments is included below.



IN REPLY REFER TO:

United States Department of the Interior**FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE**

Field Office
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City, FL 32405-3721

Tel: (850) 769-0552
Fax: (850) 763-2177

January 21, 2010

Ms. Stephanie Heirs
1140 Eglin Parkway North
Shalimar, Florida 32579

Re: Military Housing Privatization
Initiative
Environmental Impact Statement

Dear Ms. Heirs:

Thank you for your letter of 24 December 2009 requesting a response to your inquiries regarding the MHPI at Eglin AFB.

Harold Mitchell is the federal lands liaison for this office and is available for any follow up questions or discussions regarding the MHPI. Mr. Mitchell can be reached at (850) 769-0552 ext 246) 1601 Balboa Avenue, Panama City, FL 32405.

To assist in your efforts please visit the following link to the USFWS Panama City Field Office website for the species lists (by county) of where the alternatives occur for this project area.
<http://www.fws.gov/panamacity/resources/specieslist.html>

The project as described does not identify a preferred alternative of the 5 alternatives described in the Dec. 24th letter. The service will be better able to provide input into the project once a preferred alternative is chosen according to the following information.

Section 7(a)(2) of the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (as amended) requires Federal agencies to ensure that their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of listed species, or destroy or adversely modify critical habitat. The Federal agency (or its designee) responsible for authorizing, funding, or implementing an action is required to determine whether listed species, proposed species, critical habitat, or proposed critical habitat may be present in the area that would be influenced by that action. If such species or habitat may be present, the Federal agency is required to determine whether the action may directly, indirectly, and/or cumulatively affect such species or habitat.

To make such a determination, the following information should be considered and summarized in a biological information report:

Ms Stephanie Heirs

2

1. The results of an on-site inspection of the areas affected by the action.
2. The views of recognized experts on the species at issue.
3. A review of the literature and other information.
4. An analysis of the effects of the action on the species and habitat, including consideration for the cumulative effects, and the results of any related studies.
5. An analysis of alternative actions considered by the Federal agency for the proposed action.

If the proposed action potentially involves listed species or critical habitat, the Federal agency must consult with the Service. Consultation can be informal or formal. It may be concluded informally if an action can be implemented in a way that is not likely to adversely affect listed species or critical habitat. Coordination with the Service to explore this possibility is encouraged.

If a determination is made that listed species or critical habitat may be adversely affected, the Federal agency must request, in writing, formal consultation with the Service. If the proposed action is likely to jeopardize the continued existence of proposed species or result in the destruction or adverse modification of proposed critical habitat, the Federal agency must confer with the Service.

If the Federal agency determines that no listed species, proposed species, critical habitats or proposed critical habitats occur in the area of project influence, the project is not likely to adversely affect such species or habitats, or there would be no effect on such species or habitats, this office requests the opportunity to review the information on which such a determination is based, and to concur with that determination.

Section 7(d) of the Act underscores the requirement that the Federal agency and permit or license applicant shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources during the consultation period which, in effect, would deny the formulation or implementation of reasonable alternatives regarding their actions on listed species.

We wish to point out that in general, certain work occurring within rights-of-way may have some potential to affect listed species. For example, a listed plant may occur in a right-of-way or in roadside ditches, because mowing has maintained suitable conditions. Gopher tortoise burrows, known to occur within rural rights-of-way on upland sites, may contain eastern indigo snakes. When rights-of-way occur within the boundary of red-cockaded woodpecker clusters, or in close proximity to bald eagle nests activities causing prolonged disturbance beyond what is normally experienced, may have the potential for disturbing the birds during nesting season. Disturbance within rights-of-way occurring within wetlands has the potential for impacting any nearby Flatwoods salamander breeding ponds. In order to determine the impacts of this project on

Ms Stephanie Heirs

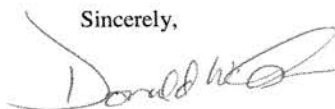
3

federally listed species, an analysis of the effects of work occurring with rights-of-ways should be completed, as well as construction work in other areas.

Similarly, streams near construction zones within the project may or may not be inhabited by Okaloosa darter.

We hope you find this information helpful in moving forward with the MHPI. Please contact Harold Mitchell at ext. 246 in this office for further discussion or assistance.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Don Imm", with a stylized flourish extending from the end.

Don Imm, PhD
Assistant Project Leader



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. Stephen M. Seiber
Chief, Natural Resources Section
96 CEG/CEVSN
501 De Leon Street, Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5133

MAR 15 2010

Mr. Donald W. Imm, Ph.D
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City FL 32405

Dear Mr. Imm:

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) Natural Resources Section (NRS) is reinitiating Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) due to a change in the Proposed Action at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida (FWS Log No. 2008-I-0221). Eglin NRS still maintains a No Effect determination based on the following: 1) no federally-listed threatened or endangered species are present, and 2) no known essential habitat is present.

Eglin is currently preparing a Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Proposed Action is for the Air Force, through privatization, to initially convey 1,413 housing units (including infrastructure and utilities) located on Eglin and Hurlburt (854 at Eglin Main Base, 4 at Camp Pinchot, 150 at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field) to a private real estate development and property management company (Figure 1 and Table 1). Of the 1,413 units, the Air Force proposes that the contractor would demolish a minimum of 1,404 existing dwellings through a phased approach (25 at Camp Rudder; 849 at Eglin Main Base; 150 at Poquito Bayou; and 380 at Hurlburt Field).

Using the same phased approach, the Air Force proposes that the private developer would construct 1,477 new units (35 units at Camp Rudder, 484 units at Hurlburt Field, 958 units at Eglin AFB on Parcel 1), which would be owned and operated by the private developer on behalf of Eglin and Hurlburt Field (Figure 1 and Table 1). While for Parcel 1 a total of 673 acres may actually be leased, only approximately 603 acres are available for development at this parcel. Once suitable replacement housing has been developed, 9 historic units (4 at Camp Pinchot and 5 at Georgia Avenue) and associated facilities within the Historic Districts would be returned to the Air Force for adaptive reuse. The Recreation Center Family Camp (FAMCAMP) would be relocated to the eastern portion of Hurlburt Field (Figure 2).

The majority of the parcels proposed for demolition and construction at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are already urban or landscaped. The undeveloped portion of the Main Base Parcel is mostly poor quality, fire-suppressed longleaf pine sandhills. The Camp Rudder parcel

is already developed, although it is surrounded by high quality sandhills habitat. At Hurlburt Field, the undeveloped portions of the Pine Shadows and FAMCAMP parcels are flatwoods and hammock habitats, and the relocation sites for the FAMCAMP are flatwoods.

Confirmed flatwoods salamander habitat exists west of the Pine Shadows and Live Oak Terrace parcels at Hurlburt Field (Figure 2). Gulf sturgeon critical habitat is present off-shore of Soundside Manor, the Capehart and Wherry parcels slated for demolition, and Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 (Figures 2 and 3). The Eastern indigo snake has been sighted near the Camp Rudder parcel and red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) foraging habitat is located approximately 0.25 miles to the east of the Camp Rudder parcel (Figure 3). Two inactive RCW cavity trees exist along the western boundary of the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, and recent surveys documented one inactive gopher tortoise burrow on this parcel (Figure 3). Black bears have been sighted at or near each of the proposed sites. No sensitive animal species were documented within the boundaries of the proposed areas during surveys conducted during October and November, 2009 (Entrix, 2010).

Eastern Indigo Snake and Gopher Tortoise

The gopher tortoise and indigo snake may be found anywhere on Eglin. While these species prefer frequently burned pine forests, they may traverse lower quality habitats, and may also use open areas such as road right-of-ways and sandy spots within developed areas. Land clearing, demolition, and construction activities must abide by certain restrictions per the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB* (USFWS, 2009). One month prior to any demolition, land clearing or construction, a gopher tortoise/indigo snake survey must be completed. If any tortoises or indigo snakes are found in the path of construction/demolition, Eglin NRS personnel will relocate the animals in accordance with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) guidelines.

Before any clearing or construction activities begin, personnel must view a brief on Eglin threatened and endangered species, including the indigo snake. Informational brochures containing the following information must be distributed to contractors, and signs with this same information must be posted at land clearing, demolition, and construction sites:

- A description of the indigo snake, its habits, and protection under Federal Law;
- Instructions not to injure, harm, harass, or kill this species;
- Directions to stop clearing activities and allow the indigo snake sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming clearing;
- Telephone number to call if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered.

Although unlikely, there is the possibility that one of these species may traverse a demolition or construction area; thus, vehicle and equipment operators will be directed to cease any activities should an indigo snake or gopher tortoise be sighted, and allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming activities. Personnel must immediately report any sightings of an indigo snake or gopher tortoise to the Eglin NRS. If a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction, all

activities will be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources staff have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species, if necessary.

Given the poor habitat quality of most of the proposed Military Family Housing (MFH) sites, and implementation of requirements from the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion*, impacts to the gopher tortoise and indigo snake will not be significant, and there will be no effect on the indigo snake.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Two inactive RCW cavity trees are located along the northwestern boundary of Eglin Main Base Parcel 1. No good foraging habitat is available near the trees, with most of the surrounding habitat consisting of sand pine. Additionally, the closest active clusters are over five miles away, and RCWs do not fly this great a distance, particularly with no foraging habitat available. These areas are not significant or of importance in future RCW management or as an emphasis area as designated by the *Eglin Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2006). Furthermore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred with the Eglin NRS that any future developments impacting inactive RCW trees on Eglin Main Base were not likely to adversely affect the RCW (USFWS, 1997). Thus, there will be no effect on the RCW at Parcel 1.

The Camp Rudder parcel is bordered on three sides by high quality sandhills habitat, much of which serves as foraging habitat for the federally endangered RCW. The housing area is approximately 0.25 mile from RCW foraging habitat and 0.75 mile from the nearest active RCW cavity tree (Figure 3). No direct impacts to RCW foraging habitat or cavity trees will occur, but noise impacts from demolition, construction, and daily housing activities may occur. Only 25 units will be demolished and 35 built at the Camp Rudder site, so demolition/construction noise impacts will be short-term. If the nearby RCW cluster was disturbed by demolition/construction activities, the birds will likely just utilize other portions of their foraging habitat during that short time period. Over the long-term, daily housing operations will not constitute a significant impact to RCWs in the Camp Rudder area because these birds are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from the existing development and roads. There will be no effect on the RCW at the Camp Rudder Parcel.

Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander

Buffer habitat for confirmed reticulated flatwoods salamander ponds is about 0.25 miles to the west of Pine Shadows at Hurlburt Field. Stormwater runoff may increase the amount of sediment, pollutants, and volume of water (thus altering hydrology) entering wetlands. However, the 1,500-foot vegetated buffer around the pond will serve to treat pollutants, uptake excess nutrients, control erosion, slow the flow of water, and decrease the volume of water reaching the wetland. Thus, there will be no effect on the reticulated flatwoods salamander at the Hurlburt parcels.

On the southeast portion of the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, there is a small area of overgrown flatwoods surrounding a shallow depression that is considered potential habitat for the federally endangered reticulated flatwoods salamander (120 acres) (Figure 3); however, Eglin NRS

biologists stated that this pond has very low potential to support the flatwoods salamander as it is more of a sand pit than a natural pond (Gault, 2010). No land clearing or construction will occur within at least 50 feet of the wetland, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion. Permits will mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures, which will provide additional pollutant treatment. Given the low likelihood of occurrence and the implementation of buffer and stormwater and erosion control requirements, there will be no effect to the reticulated flatwoods salamander at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1.

Gulf Sturgeon

Demolition at Capehart and Wherry on Eglin Main Base, and demolition and construction at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 and Hurlburt's Soundside Manor will occur in close proximity to bay shoreline, and may result in increased polluted runoff and turbidity in nearby Choctawhatchee Bay where Gulf sturgeon critical habitat is designated. Potential adverse effects to Gulf sturgeon and Gulf sturgeon critical habitat from this polluted runoff could include species avoidance of the impact area, minor physiological effects (such as interference with respiratory functions), and indirect effects related to the reduction of light and degradation of bottom substrates where prey items reside. However, less than one mile of shoreline will be temporarily affected, and will not result in significant or long-term effects to water quality or the quality of bottom sediments.

The developer must implement stormwater management and erosion control measures as mandated by permits. These controls would help to slow the velocity of the water, allow infiltration, allow sediments to settle out, and treat pollutants in the runoff. Additionally, a minimum vegetated buffer width of 50 feet will be maintained along the bay shoreline at the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, and no new vegetated areas along the shoreline at Soundside Manor will be cleared.

Once construction is complete, establishment of only a limited number of access points to the water will help maintain the vegetated buffer such that it will filter most runoff from the MFH areas. Any access point that begins to become an erosion problem will be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the bay and sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents may disturb bottom sediments and degrade or destroy area of submerged vegetation. Measures that will minimize these impacts include roping off designated swimming areas and providing educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Required stormwater management and erosion controls, maintenance of a vegetated buffer, and designation of access points and swimming areas will serve to minimize impacts to nearby waters from runoff and sedimentation. Thus, there will be no effect on the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.

Sea Turtles

Several species of sea turtles utilize Santa Rosa Island (SRI) for nesting. Urban glow associated with street and house lighting can disorient nesting turtles and hatchlings. The use of "turtle friendly" lighting for new street or dock lights at the Soundside Manor location will

minimize the effect of urban glow to sea turtles and hatchlings on SRI. There will be no effect on sea turtles.

Migratory Birds

Noise and human presence associated with demolition, construction, and daily activities may affect migratory birds using nearby habitats. However, neither Hurlburt Field nor Eglin AFB is considered an important stopover area or concentration site for neotropical migratory birds. Migratory birds that do use the area may avoid habitats along the border with the development, but will still have many acres of suitable habitat in the nearby area. Thus, although MFH noise may affect migratory birds, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB will still maintain a sizeable area of habitat to support migratory birds during spring and fall migrations; thus, impacts to migratory bird populations will not be significant.

Management Requirements

The developer (through lease agreement) will implement all permitting requirements and management actions developed through coordination with regulatory agencies, such as utilization of stormwater management techniques. Additionally, the following management actions will occur to minimize impacts to biological resources.

- Maintain at least a 50-foot vegetated buffer around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 feet.
- Do not clear any new areas along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels.
- Avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer.
- Temporarily close and rehabilitate any access point that begins to become an erosion problem.
- Designate swimming areas to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation.
- One month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities, conduct a gopher tortoise/indigo snake survey, and relocate any animals in accordance with FWC guidelines.
- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law. Instruct personnel not to injure, harm, or kill this species.

- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise is sighted, and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of indigo snakes or gopher tortoises to the Eglin NRS.
- Direct personnel to contact Eglin NRS staff if a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction. All activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until NRS personnel have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.
- Use “turtle friendly” lighting (low-pressure sodium vapor street lighting) at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and FAMCAMP.

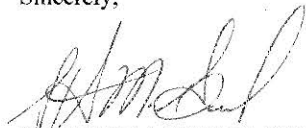
Additional potential mitigations not directly related to federally-listed species that are under consideration include:

- Educate workers and residents on the need to contain their household wastes in a manner so as to not attract bears.
- Educate vehicle/equipment operators and residents on the need to stop the vehicle or equipment if a bear is sighted and to allow the bear to move away from the site before resuming activities.
- Direct personnel and residents to report any sightings of black bears to the Eglin NRS.
- Require off-site equipment to be cleaned for invasive non-native species prior to first-time use on Eglin.
- Coordinate with Eglin NRS to monitor the MFH areas during demolition, construction, and post-construction for early detection and treatment of any invasive non-native species that are discovered.
- Require the developer to remove any invasive non-native species within the MFH areas.

Eglin NRS biologists indicate there is no potential for direct or indirect effects from the proposed action on protected species. Eglin NRS has made a No Effect determination concerning the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Eglin AFB will notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service immediately if it modifies any of the actions considered in this No Effect determination or if additional information on listed species becomes available, as the USFWS may require a reinitiation of consultation. If impacts to listed species occur beyond what Eglin has considered in this assessment, all operations will cease and Eglin will notify the USFWS. Prior to commencement of activities, Eglin will implement any modifications or conditions resulting from consultation with the USFWS. Eglin NRS believes this fulfills all requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and no further action is necessary. If you have any questions regarding this letter or require a copy of the EIS, please feel free to contact Bob Miller (850-883-1153) or myself (882-8391).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'S. M. Seiber', is written over the printed name.

STEPHEN M. SEIBER, YF-02
Chief, Natural Resources Section

Attachments:
Table 1
Figures 1-3

References

Entrix, 2010. Eglin Air Force Base Military Housing Privatization Initiative Habitat Assessment and Biological Survey. Prepared by Russell Burdge and Andy Barth. January, 2010.

Gault, 2010. Personal communication between Kathy Gault, Eglin Endangered Species Biologist and Stephanie Hiers, SAIC Environmental Scientist, regarding potential flatwoods salamander ponds at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1. February 2010.

U.S. Air Force, 2006. Threatened and Endangered Species Component Plan, Eglin AFB, FL. 96 CEG/CEVSN.

USFWS, 1997. Concurrence signature on Section 7 Consultation letter regarding development on Eglin Main Base and inactive RCW trees. June 10, 1997.

USFWS, 2009. Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB, FL. February 18, 2009.

Table 1. Proposed MHPI Activities

Parcel		Current Number of Units	Year Built	Commonalities			Max # Units Potentially Constructed*
Name	Acres			Action for Current Units	# Units Demolished (minimum)	# Units Renovated	
Eglin AFB							
Wherry Capehart	306	479	1951-58	Demolition	479	0	
Georgia Avenue	3	5	1943	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Hidden Oaks	651	126	2001	Demolition	126		
Old Plew		58	1966-68	Demolition	58		
New Plew		186	1968	Demolition	186		
Poquito Bayou	91	150	1976	Demolition	150		
Camp Pinchot	15	4	1912-1940	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Camp Rudder	10	25	1975	Demolition	25		
Total	1,076	1,033	N/A		1,024	35	
Eglin Main Base Parcel 1		0	N/A				958
Hurlburt Field							
Live Oak Terrace	35	110	1957 & 1976	Demolition	110	0	484
Pine Shadows	85	196	1957		196		
Soundside Manor	31	74	1957 & 1997		74		
FAMCAMP	19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total	158	380	N/A		380	0	484
Overall Totals	N/A	1,413			1,404	0	1,477
Total End State (current units (1,413) – adaptive reuse (9) – demolition (1,404) + new construction (1,477))							1,477 Units

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2009

*Numbers represent the optimal development scenario at each location based on desired features in the privatization RFQ and are for planning purposes only; actual numbers of units and distribution may vary depending on proposals offered by developers. Existing FAMCAMP would be relocated near Commando Village on Hurlburt Field as part of the Proposed Action.



Figure 1. Overview of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Areas

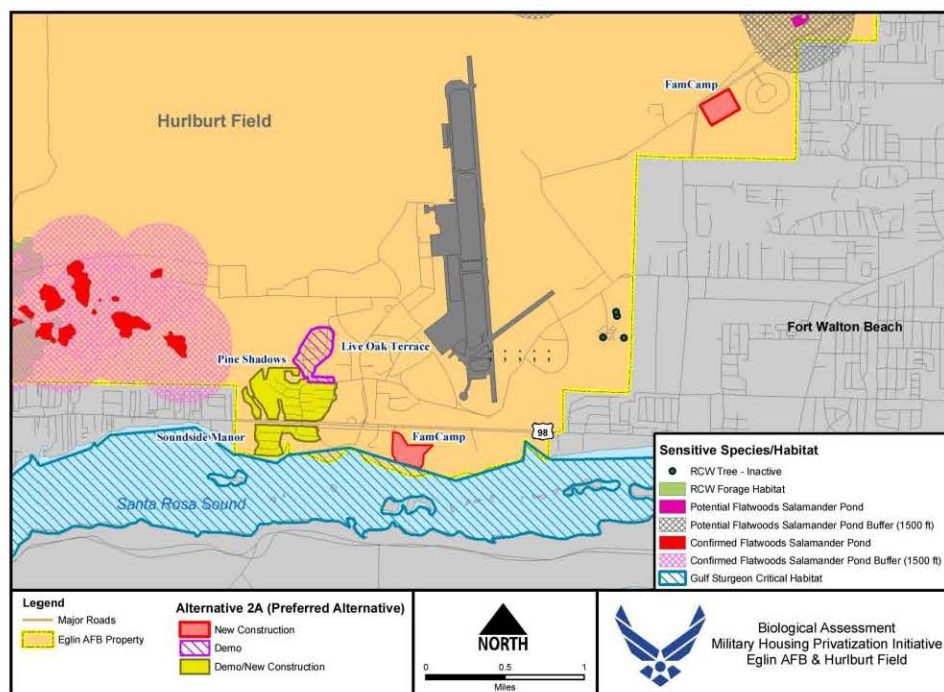


Figure 2. Sensitive Species at Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Areas

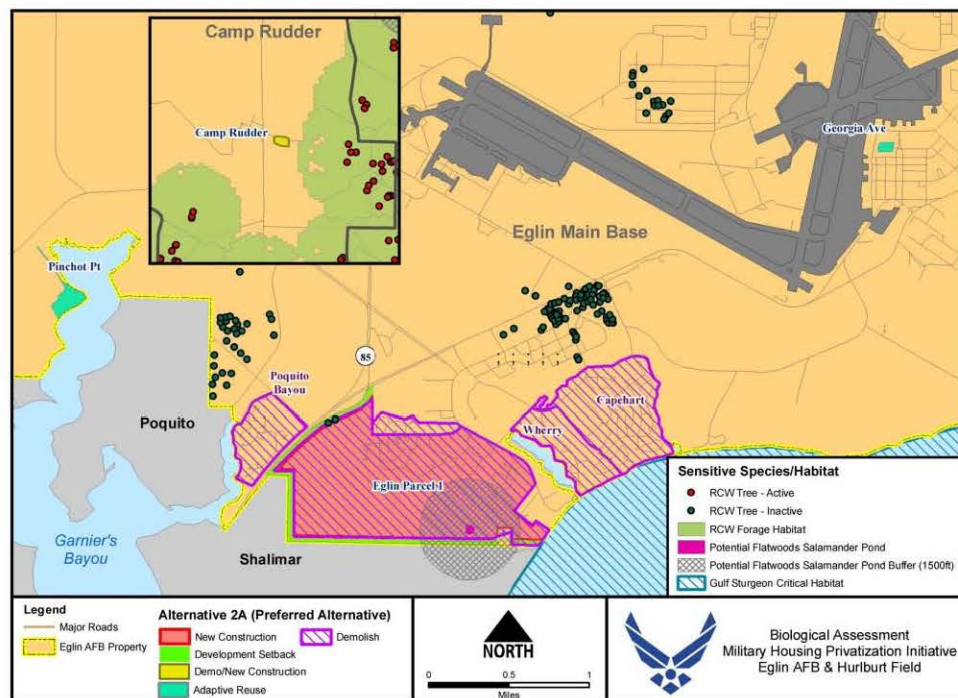


Figure 3. Sensitive Species at Eglin AFB Military Family Housing Areas

SIGNATURES

CONSULTATION REGARDING

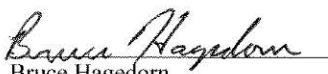
IMPACTS TO FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES
RESULTING FROM MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE
AT EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

Reviewed by:



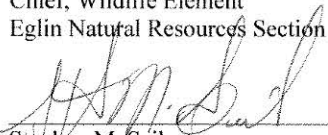
Bob Miller
Endangered Species Biologist
Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/10/10
Date



Bruce Hagedorn
Chief, Wildlife Element
Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/10/10
Date



Stephen M. Seiber
Chief, Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/11/10
Date

USFWS CONCURRENCE:



Project Leader
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Panama City, FL

3/26/10
Date

FWS Log No.

4410-2010-J-0175

Addendum per April 14 email from USFWS: All exterior (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) within the areas known as Soundside Manor and FamCamp-south shall be wildlife lighting
(http://myfwc.com/CONSERVATION/Conservation_LivingWith_WildlifeLighting_index.htm). In addition, At Pine Shadows full cut-off low pressure sodium street lighting only is needed. Replaces language regarding sea turtle friendly lighting in original March 2010 consultation and March 17 email from USFWS.

-----Original Message-----

From: Hiers, Stephanie D CTR USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW
[mailto:Stephanie.Hiers.ctr@Eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Thursday, April 15, 2010 8:35 AM
To: Akstulewicz, Kevin D.; Utsey, Tara D.
Cc: Koralewski, Jason M.
Subject: FW: MFHP Eglin

This email is an addendum to the original USFWS, 2010 concurrence. The wording in the EIS will need to be updated to match Lorna's wording.

Ref: USFWS, 2010. Addendum to March 26, 2010, USFWS Concurrence letter regarding Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation for Eglin MHPI EIS.
April 14, 2010.

Jason/Tara: Please add this email to the folder containing government coordination.

-----Original Message-----

From: Lorna_Patrick@fws.gov [mailto:Lorna_Patrick@fws.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2010 3:40 PM
To: Miller, Bob CIV USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW
Cc: Harold_Mitchell@fws.gov
Subject: Re: MFHP Eglin

Bob,
Thank you for the clarification of the location of the residential areas and their distance to Santa Rosa Island where sea turtles nest. Based on telephone discussions and email correspondence the Service concurs with Eglin AFB determination of effects resulting from the Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida based on the following:

All exterior (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) within the areas known as Soundside Manor and FamCamp-south shall be wildlife lighting (http://myfwc.com/CONSERVATION/Conservation_LivingWith_WildlifeLighting_index.htm). In addition, At Pine Shadows full cut-off low pressure sodium street lighting only is needed.

Lorna

Lorna Patrick
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Ave
Panama City, FL 32405
(850) 769-0552 x229

1

Fax (850) 763-2177

lorna_patrick@fws.gov

"Miller, Bob CIV USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW"

<bob.miller@eglin.af.mil>

04/14/2010 10:05 AM

To

<Lorna.Patrick@fws.gov>

Subject

MFHP Eglin

Lorna

Here is some better verbiage for the No Effects statement, we did state in the No Effects Letter the last bullet under management requirements that only the Sounside Manor, Pine Shadow, and FamCamp housing would require sea turtle friendly lighting. I hope this helps if you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

At Hurlburt Field, construction of new housing will occur only at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and FamCamp. Units at Live Oak Terrace will be demolished and no new units will be built.

The northern FamCamp area will be the new camping area with 50 recreational vehicle spaces and a new bath house; there will be few lights and the area is surrounded by forested habitat, thus no glow should reach SRI.

Eglin agrees to the requirements that exterior lighting at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and the new housing units at the old FamCamp site must be fully shielded and downward directed, and all street lights must use full cut-off fixtures and 35-watt or less low pressure sodium or amber LED lamps.

The parcels at Eglin Main Base are almost five miles from the nearest sea turtle nesting beach, thus it is unlikely sufficient amounts of light would reach SRI to disorient turtles. Eglin does not feel that sea turtle friendly lighting requirements would be necessary at the Eglin Main Base parcels.

Bob Miller

Endangered Species Biologist
Eglin Natural Resources
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, Florida 32542

Phone: 850-883-1153

Fax: 850-882-5321

e-mail: bob.miller@eglin.af.mil



FLORIDA DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Dawn K. Roberts
Interim Secretary of State
DIVISION OF HISTORICAL RESOURCES

Mr. Mark E. Stanley
Cultural Resources Manager
96 CEG/CEVH
501 DeLeon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5105

September 21, 2010

Re: DHR Project File No.: 2010-03719 / Received by DHR: August 9, 2010
Cultural Resources Work in Support of the Environmental Impact Analysis Process for the Military Family Housing Project at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida, Okaloosa and Walton Counties

Dear Mr. Stanley:

Our office received and reviewed the above referenced survey report in accordance with Sections 106 and 110 of the *National Historic Preservation Act of 1966* (Public Law 89-665), as amended in 1992; 36 *C.F.R., Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties*; and Chapter 267, *Florida Statutes*, for assessment of possible adverse impact to cultural resources (any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure, or object) listed, or eligible for listing, in the *National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)*.

Between October 2009 and March 2010, Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc. (PTA) conducted an archaeological and historical cultural resources survey of seven tracts (X-1049, X-1050, X-1051, X-1052, X-1053, X-1054, and X-1058) and revisited four other previously recorded archaeological sites (8OK192, 8OK325, 8OK464, and 8OK993) that may be impacted by the proposed military family housing project. The survey was conducted on behalf of Science Applications International Corporation and the U.S. Air Force. PTA identified sixteen previously unrecorded archaeological sites, seven previously recorded archaeological sites, and seven archaeological occurrences within the project area during the investigation. One previously recorded archaeological site, 8WL160, was not relocated.

PTA determined that Site 8WL347, a possible Weeden Island station camp with a hide processing area, has a diverse and deeply deposited lithic assemblage and may be eligible for listing in the NRHP for its research potential. PTA recommends preservation and additional investigation to make an unequivocal eligibility determination.

PTA found that Site 8WL2451 is likely the remains of the historic Holley homestead and contains intra-site patterning and an assemblage of domestic artifacts that may yield potential for research on homestead layout and lifeways of an average rural couple. PTA recommends preservation and Phase II investigation, including interviews with descendants if possible, to confirm the NRHP-eligibility of the site.

500 S. Bronough Street • Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250 • <http://www.flheritage.com>

☐ Director's Office
850.245.6300 • FAX: 245.6436

☐ Archaeological Research
850.245.6414 • FAX: 245.6452

☒ Historic Preservation
850.245.6333 • FAX: 245.6437

Mr. Stanley
September 21, 2010
Page 2

PTA identified Site 8WL2452, a historic site with in situ artifact concentrations that may represent the remains of the Willis Howell homestead. PTA recommends preservation until further research can be conducted to determine if Site 8WL2452 contains sufficient research potential to warrant listing in the NRHP.

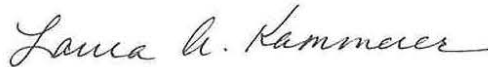
PTA determined that Sites 8OK2453 and 8OK2754 may both be related to buildings or activity areas on the historic Humphrey homestead. PTA recommends preservation of both sites until further testing can be conducted to determine an unequivocal NRIIP-eligibility status.

PTA investigated thirteen prehistoric archaeological sites (8OK325, 8OK464, 8OK993, 8WL137, 8WL192, 8WL346, 8WL2449, 8WL2450, 8WL2453, 8WL2454, 8WL2455, 8WL2456, 8WL2458), three historic artifact scatters (8WL2451, 8WL2469, 8WL2471), and two multi-component sites (8WL2457, 8WL2470,) that are low density and lack sufficient research potential to warrant listing in the NRHP. PTA recommends no further investigation of these sites.

Based on the information provided, our office concurs with the determinations of the U.S. Air Force and finds the submitted report complete and sufficient in accordance with Chapter 1A-46, *Florida Administrative Code*.

If you have any questions concerning our comments, please contact Rudy Westerman, Historic Preservationist, by phone at 850.245.6333, or by electronic mail at rjwesterman@dos.state.fl.us. Your continued interest in protecting Florida's historic properties is appreciated.

Sincerely,



Laura A. Kammerer
Deputy State Historic Preservation Officer
For Review and Compliance

Xc: Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.

2010 (4th DRAFT EIS) PUBLIC SCOPING COMMENTS

Comments Received During Scoping Period (30 December 2009 – 1 February 2010)

As part of the public scoping process, Eglin Air Force Base received and made note of each of the comments that follow. It is Eglin's intent to have addressed many of the responses to these questions in the appropriate sections of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (2010).

Summary of Scoping Comments

The following is a summary of scoping comments organized by issue area. The comments in this table are not necessarily exact copies from the comment letters and forms; they are summaries of comments. Copies of the original comment letters and forms can be found following this table. Because of applicability across issue areas, some comments are listed under multiple issue areas.

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL POLICY ACT

There were seven comments related to the NEPA and public outreach processes. The comments submitted were concerned with the adequacy of public notice, the clarity of public information (i.e., fact sheets and presentations), the adequate involvement of affected communities, and the availability of documents. Comments regarding the NEPA process included:

- Concern that actions would affect Walton County and therefore suggest that a public hearing also be held in Walton County.
- Note that the meeting on January, 14, 2010 in Fort Walton Beach was well conducted.
- Request that instead of best management practices (BMPs) that "suggest" actions taken by the Air Force, that the EIS specifically identify management practices that the Air Force "will do."
- Questions whether the request for qualifications would be released in the sequence of the EIS timeline.
- Support to ensure priority is given to environmental concerns before a final decision is made.
- Request that concerns and question be addressed and published in the EIS along with proposed specific action for eliminating or mitigating impacts.
- Concern that the MHPI violates NEPA, 42 U.S. Code (USC) 4331, Sec 101.

PURPOSE AND NEED

There were 18 comments related to the project's purpose and need. Approximately 8 people stated support for private sector leasing and building new homes while approximately 6 people stated they did not support the concept of privatization. Additional comments regarding the purpose and need for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative included:

- Support for private sector leasing and building new homes.
- Support for building new homes but not private sector leasing.
- Concern that retirees and civilians will live on base and ruin the military style of living.
- Concern that if privatization is necessary, then why limit it to demolition and new construction (i.e., why not consider renovation).
- Concern that housing will be handled poorly.
- Suggestion that the MHPI is not designed to benefit military as much as corporate developers.
- Suggestion that the proposed area for development is from the National Park Service and therefore should be returned to the Park Service.
- Suggestion to build stacked houses in the form of a minimal-footprint/less expensive condominium style housing.
- Suggestion that privatization be incorporated into the housing plan.
- Suggestion that, if the land is surplus, then to auction it off to the private sector to the highest bidder to utilize as the market dictates.
- Concern that if there is a need to demolish homes that are 30 years old, then the same units being built today would need to be rebuilt in another 30 years.
- Suggestion that instead of MHPI, the government should offer a 10 percent increase in off-base living allowance.
- Suggestion that the government can do a better job of renting houses than private developer.
- Suggestion that most taxpayers don't want government property leased and turned over to developers in fifty years.
- Suggestion to only rebuild current housing units as they come down to standards.
- Concern about taxes associated with the federal government turning over property to a private developer.

PROPOSED ALTERNATIVES

The Air Force included the Proposed Alternatives as a comment topic area because the EIS will contain an in-depth analysis of each Proposed Alternative, including a discussion of the formulation of alternatives, the definition of alternatives, and the presentation of a Preferred Alternative. There were 31 comments that were related to Proposed Alternatives. Each of the alternatives presented received a comment in some form; however, a large number of comments rejected any alternative involving the Garnier's Bayou, Poquito Bayou, and White Point areas. Many individuals expressed support for on-base development or in areas where adequate infrastructure already exists. Additional comments regarding the proposed alternatives presented in the MHPI EIS included:

- Concern that alternative areas are misleading and inaccurately named; request for more specific descriptive names (i.e., North Fort Walton Beach Area should be renamed).
- Support for building in Crestview.
- Concern for parcel 1 of Alternative 3 (White Point).
- Concern that additional service buildings, recreation, etc. be expected in the design of the MHPI.
- Does not support Alternative 1: Crestview Park/Duke Field.
- Does not support Alternatives 2, 3, 6, and the No Action Alternative.
- Does not support Eglin northeast area.
- Does not support Alternative 3: White Point.
- Suggestion to not relocate Hurlburt Field Family Camp (FAMCAMP) because the area is a high risk area during hurricanes.
- Suggestion that if true privatization is desired, then units should not be constructed on base (Eglin or Hurlburt).
- Concern about insurance costs for units near coast; therefore, support Alternative 1 and 2 because alternatives are furthest north off the coast.
- Suggestion that entire initiative is premature since noise contours on F-35 have not been conducted.
- Concern for building in Garnier's Bayou.
- Suggestion to build in Valparaiso.
- Concern for building in Camp Pinchot.
- Suggestion that units not all be constructed in one location.
- Suggestion that if building between Range Road 211 and the Shoal River, to build on the east side of Highway 85 instead of to the west to protect woodpeckers (i.e., choose parcel 2 instead of 1).

- Suggestion to build housing north of Duke Field.
- Support but concern about White Point area.
- Concern that the MHPI alternatives do not serve the needs of service persons.
- Concern that if the Joint Land Use Study (JLUS) finds the area within Valparaiso non-usable for residents, how can the Air Force justify building in the same area or nearby.
- Request for copies of the applicable shape files used to map areas in order to overlay the Military Influence Planning Areas, as codified in the JLUS, over the alternatives to more clearly identify incompatibilities in land use and density of MHPI areas.
- Suggestion that throughout the process, the JLUS is used as part of the due diligence, particularly Alternatives 1, 2, and 4.
- Suggestion that housing alternatives be chosen by the current users of military housing (i.e., perform survey and publish results in EIS)
- Support housing area in dumping ground near woodlands at Bluewater Bay but request that 500-year-old oak tree by 607 Greenwood Cove E, Niceville, Florida be spared.
- Does not support Alternative 5: North Fort Walton Beach Area
- Concern about impacts to Lake Pippin shoreline from any alternative located in that area.
- Request for more thorough reasoning for the various locations choices.
- Suggestion that Mossy Head is the best spot due to lack of congestion and attract development.
- Concern for building in Mossy Head.
- Suggestion to build homes on base or on land that is already developed.

LAND USE

The EIS Land Use section will include an analysis of the impacts of the proposed alternatives on specific land use types throughout the project area, as well as an overview of the overall impact of the proposed alternatives on land use planning efforts. Land use and planning issues raised include buffer zones, land use suitability and compatibility, developer standards, user group conflicts, and open space retention. There were 4 comments related to land use and planning, all of which appear in Appendix E. Comments regarding land use included:

- Concern about increases in recreational users at Garnier's Bayou.
- Concern that forest will be replaced with houses at Gunter Recreation Area.

- Suggest that there are compatible land uses between MHPI and existing adjacent communities.
- Request confirmation that Okaloosa Island is not for sale and would be preserved as part of the national seashore.

TRANSPORTATION

The EIS Transportation section will include an analysis of the existing road network, transit opportunities, pedestrian and bicycle networks, and future transportation operations and opportunities. Impacts to transportation will be assessed in relation to each proposed alternative. There were 16 comments related to transportation. Comments regarding transportation issues included:

- Concern about congestion at White Point Recreation Area.
- Request that transportation impacts to schools and children be addressed.
- Suggest to build bicycle paths in planned community for short commute to Eglin Main Base.
- Concern about transportation impacts from Alternative 5: North Fort Walton Beach.
- Support for Alternative 1: Crestview, because it would place housing south of I-10 and would avoid congestion at I-10 interchange.
- Suggest on-base housing where roads/infrastructure are already in place.
- Suggest placing housing in Mossy Head because it would alleviate traffic in Crestview and at I-10.
- Concern that the Mossy Head alternative would increase traffic and cause safety issues on two-lane Highway 285 and would require rebuilding of the Willy B. Parker and Bob Sikes roads, which would be expensive.
- Suggest analyzing the impact on Walton County if the Villa Passo Road is used for access to some of the White Point areas.
- Concern that housing in Poquito Bayou will create traffic issues on Lewis Turner Boulevard and would require a traffic light at the corner of Poquito and Lewis Turner.
- Concern that housing in the White Point area would increase traffic volume for residents of North Lakeshore Drive and especially for those on Laura Lane, and specific concerns about traffic congestion from Highway 85 in Niceville to the toll bridge at White Point.
- Concern about commute drive, traffic congestion, fuel and maintenance costs if units are built off-base.
- Concern about gate wait times.

- Concern that quality of life will be affected for families living off base due to more time spent driving.
- Suggest building in Valparaiso which is close to base and saves on energy and time for commuting, and doesn't add to surrounding traffic issues.
- Suggest reopening the gate for a.m. traffic by the Matador Club to alleviate traffic off of Highway 20.

SOCIOECONOMICS

The EIS Socioeconomics section will include an overview of the current economic activity of the region where proposed housing is located. Socioeconomic factors include population, income, employment, and schools. In addition, environmental justice and special risks to children are considered in this section. There were 24 comments related to socioeconomics. Comments regarding socioeconomic resources included:

- Concern about insurance costs in Florida and units being built near the coast.
- Request for specific mitigation measures for adverse impacts to minority and low income individuals.
- Concern that demolition and construction are not cost effective during current economic conditions.
- Concern about impacts to local school enrollment and classroom capacity (particularly schools in White Point and Bluewater Elementary School which are near enrollment capacity).
- Suggestion that renovating homes is more cost effective than construction and will provide similar jobs as construction.
- Concern that low-income or minority will be impacted by living remote from the main base with regard to access to recreational, medical, and shopping facilities.
- Concern that there are no economic studies indicating affect to private property values from MHPI.
- Concern that tearing down Poquito noncommissioned officer housing unit built in 1976 is economically wasteful.
- Concern that homes would compete with private residential development.
- Suggest housing in Valparaiso because city has protective property zoning that offers protection to property values for private owners.
- Suggest housing in/near Valparaiso because schools in Valparaiso have high scores and capacity for additional students.
- Concern about increase in taxes.
- Concern about the disposition of the housing, if Eglin closes or realigns.

- Concern about current lack of housing demand and huge supply of suitable homes available that are not occupied.
- Concern about "waterfall" effect (i.e., if not 100 percent occupied by military, start leasing to civilians, retirees, etc.).
- Concern about how local city and county governments will pay for fire protection, emergency medical, police, school, utility services.
- Suggestion that on base housing will be better environment because teachers are familiar with students coming/going; enrollment capacity).
- Concern about taxes for existing schools if off base housing.
- Concern that MHPI does not meet any test of the market.
- Concern that the action will result in \$150 million in revenues that the county will not realize if the county foots the bill for new infrastructure.
- Suggest building on base to reduce costs given infrastructure, land, and amenities are already available.
- Concern that only few contractors can bid on projects and therefore, only contractors outside Okaloosa County will be able to bid on projects.
- Suggestion to build stacked houses in the form of minimal-footprint/less expensive condominium style housing.
- Support action to create new jobs and opportunities.

UTILITIES

The EIS Utilities Infrastructure section will include an analysis of impacts to potable water, wastewater management, electricity networks, and natural gas usage. There were 8 comments related to utilities infrastructure. Comments regarding utilities included:

- Concern about burden on local utilities and infrastructure (i.e., provider, capacity, and rates).
- Concern that the action will result in \$150 million in revenues that the county will not realize if the county foots the bill for new infrastructure.
- Concern that young families will not have established enough credit to pay large utility deposits charged by private developer.
- Request developer pays all water/sewer tap fees from income received by "renters."
- Concern about exceeding electrical capacity (provide example of recent electrical outage in Navarre due to record usage and question how this could affect nearby alternative areas).

- Suggestion to build in Valparaiso where utilities and communication systems are available and can accommodate additional housing.
- Concern that four years ago, military said housing was too expensive in Pinchot area due to cost of more utilities/infrastructure; now still concerned about who is going to pay for new utilities/infrastructure and how.
- Suggest to maintain utilities/infrastructure on base and replacing homes on base because utilities/infrastructure are currently in place.

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The EIS Cultural Resources section will include an overall historical setting for each proposed project area, an analysis of the impact of each proposed alternative on existing cultural resources, and an overview of Native American consultation and coordination. There were 3 comments related to cultural resources. Comments regarding cultural resources included:

- Suggest the EIS consider the impacts on historic areas and archaeological sites.
- Suggest that the dunes at the Hurlburt FAMCAMP need to be surveyed.
- Concerned about building in areas near the head of Garnier's Bayou, which is the location of the old Davis Cemetery and century-old artifacts.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

The EIS Biological Resources section will include an analysis of impacts to existing sensitive habitats and species and an overview and assessment of impacts to ecological associations within each proposed project area. There were 30 comments related to biological resources. Comments regarding cultural resources included:

- Concern that no one has the right to construct private housing tracts in National Forest.
- Concern that the flora and fauna and sensitive species in parcel D-1 will be removed.
- Concern for biological species and recreational areas at White Point.
- Concern for biological resources at Camp Pinchot (i.e., Florida black bear, state-listed gopher tortoise, eastern indigo snake, bald eagles, Gulf sturgeon, ospreys).
- Applaud and suggest the Air Force uphold environmental stewardship recognition.
- Concern for endangered species in Garnier's Bayou (particularly ospreys, Gulf sturgeon).
- Concern that biological surveys do not capture all potential biological species present in Garnier's Bayou (i.e., butterfly).

- Concern that endangered species in Garnier's Bayou were not adequately considered in previous iteration.
- In order to make a determination regarding Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA of 1973 a biological information report should include: (1) results of an on-site inspection of the areas affected by the action; (2) views of recognized experts on the species at issue; (3) review of the literature and other information; (4) an analysis of the effects of the action on the species and habitat, including consideration for the cumulative effects, and the results of any related studies; and (5) analysis of alternative actions considered by the federal agency for the proposed action.
- U.S. Department of the Interior (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service [USFWS] requires if a proposed action potentially involves listed species or critical habitat, the federal agency must consult with the FWS.
- USFWS requires if a determination is made that lists species or critical habitat that may be adversely affected, the federal agency must request, in writing, formal consultation with the FWS.
- USFWS requires that if the federal agency determines the project is not likely to adversely affect listed species, proposed species, critical habitats, or proposed critical habitats, then the USDOF FWS office will be allowed the opportunity to review the information on which such a determination is based, and to concur with that determination.
- USFWS notes Section 7(d) of the Act underscores the requirement that the federal agency and permit or license applicant shall not make any irreversible or irretrievable commitment of resources during the consultation period which, in effect, would deny the formulation or implementation of reasonable alternatives regarding their actions on listed species.
- USFWS notes that certain work occurring within rights-of-way may have some potential to affect listed species. Therefore, in order to determine impacts of the MHPI project on federally listed species, an analysis of the effects of work occurring with rights-of-ways should be completed, as well as construction work in other areas.
- USFWS notes that streams near construction zones within the project may or may not be inhabited by Okaloosa darter.
- Concern that all threatened and endangered (T&E) species will not be determined and therefore will not be protected.
- Concern about impacts to pitcher plants in Poquito and Pinchot sites and request methods to mitigate potential damages.
- Question whether biological experts (other than Air Force) will be required to survey areas for T&E species.
- Concern that determining "no effect" on endangered species violates the ESA.

- Concern about impacts to Choctawhatchee National Forest from Garnier's Bayou alternative.
- Concern for ivory-billed woodpeckers along the south of Yellow and Shoal Rivers.
- Question whether the EIS will develop an index of terrestrial and aquatic wildlife present in proposed areas and adverse impacts.
- Question whether an Ecological Risk Assessment will be developed for action levels for different possible contaminants entering "Garnier's Bayou."
- Question whether a monitoring system will be developed to determine the level of impact to biological resources over time.
- Concern that MHPI violates NEPA, 42 USC 4331, Sec 101.
- Suggest leaving as many trees as possible.
- Concern that the wooded area behind Parkwood Estates will be removed; request that it remain wooded.
- Concern that biological information on the watershed in Garnier's Bayou is misreported or not recorded in reports, books, or databases.
- Support housing area in dumping ground near woodlands at Bluewater Bay but request that 500-year-old oak tree by 607 Greenwood Cove E, Niceville, Florida be spared.
- Concern for biological species in Lake Pippin.

WATER RESOURCES

The Water Resources section will provide a description and analysis for surface water, groundwater, stormwater, wetlands, and floodplain conditions at each site. There were 15 comments related to water resources. The majority of comments expressed concern about the possible negative impacts to water quality and stormwater runoff into nearby water resources. Comments regarding water resources included:

- Concern about potential runoff and other impacts to water quality at Garnier's Bayou.
- Request that sediment sampling be conducted in delta of Lighterknot and Garnier Creek to determine contamination levels.
- Request clearly defined BMPs for stormwater control and adverse impacts to surface water and siltation of the bayou during/after construction.
- Suggestion that storm water detention basin(s) be designed to hold the first 3 inches of rainfall instead of 1 on developed areas.
- Concern about using Floridan aquifer for irrigation of lawns.

- Concern about saltwater intrusion into the surficial aquifer from increased withdrawal.
- Concern about mosquitoes from improperly designed or maintained stormwater retention/detention ponds.
- Request that Longwood Subdivision's restrictive covenants be upheld (i.e., no boathouses are constructed along Garnier's Bayou if homes are to be built there).
- Concern about runoff into Bens Lake and Choctawhatchee Bay.
- Concern about Whitepoint Area in the event of major storms (i.e., concerned there is not adequate planning for evacuation of military personnel in the event of a major storm or for when military returns to flooded homes).
- Concern that proposed sites adequately address areas that will likely be flooded out when a 15-foot storm surge takes place.
- Concern that Garnier Creek and Lightwood Knot Creek Branch are impaired and ecological restoration programs should be expanded to include steephead and stream and riparian and transitional zone forests.
- Concern that the EIS does not have the exact phrase, "Protect Water Quality" as a priority; suggest adding specific wording.
- Concern that FAMCAMP area is highly susceptible to hurricanes and flooding damage.
- Concern about impacts to water quality from actions proposed at Camp Pinchot.

SOILS

The Soils section will include a description and analysis of soil types found within each proposed project area and a site wide analysis of drainage and topography associated impacts from each proposed alternative. There were seven comments related to soils. Comments regarding soils included:

- Concern about erosion and siltation of bayous.
- Concern about sandy soils present in proposed areas that are prone to severe erosion (i.e., as referenced in NRCS, 1995).
- Concern about methods to control and transport sediment during construction activities; soil erosion; and storm water retention basins.
- Concern about large quantities of fresh water entering into the saltwater/brackish water community of Garnier's Bayou.
- Request the EIS clearly define BMP to prevent erosion and who will implement and monitor BMPs.
- Request the EIS clearly define impact and cumulative impacts from run-off sediment created by increased foot traffic, recreation, fishing, and sediment load associated with more people.

AIR QUALITY

The EIS Air Quality section will include an analysis of regional air quality and emission sources and the impacts to air quality from each proposed alternative. There were five comments related to air quality. Air quality comments focused on increases in air pollutants due to future traffic and potential open burning and construction, particularly for off-base housing. Comments regarding air quality included:

- Concern about pollution levels from an increase in the number of vehicles.
- Support Eglin Main Base alternative because less vehicular emissions.
- Concern about air quality as a result of open burning techniques.
- Question whether a plan will be developed and implemented to minimize fugitive dust emissions from construction traffic/operations and who will monitor/enforce plan.
- Concern about greenhouse gas emissions and using energy efficient materials and techniques.

HAZARDOUS MATERIALS/WASTE

The EIS Hazardous Materials/Waste section will include an overview of environmental restoration program sites, possible sources and/or increases in asbestos, lead-based paint and polychlorinated biphenyls, an overview of underground storage tanks and an analysis of hazardous materials management for each proposed alternative. There were five comments related to hazardous materials/waste. Comments regarding hazardous materials and waste included:

- Concern about petrochemical hazards from fuel used for construction.
- Request that construction fuel be stored in "double-wall" tanks or enclosed by impermeable dikes for the full capacity.
- Concern about methods to prevent hazardous materials/waste from occurring on sites during/after construction.
- Question whether survey of undiscovered IRP eligible sites will be conducted.
- Concern that hazardous material waste is addressed and remedied so military are not living in conditions detrimental to their health.

SOLID WASTE

The EIS Solid Waste section will include an analysis of and management plans for base wide solid waste plans and local government solid waste disposal plans. There were six comments related to solid waste. Comments regarding solid waste included:

- Concern that a figure presented at the hearing indicated there would be more waste associated with the "Do Nothing" alternative than from the total demolition of existing housing.

- Concern about where domestic sewage will be pumped.
- Concern about untreated sewage entering Garnier's Bayou.
- Concern about the implication that additional waste can be accommodated by increasing existing landfills.
- Concern about burden/capacity on local infrastructures.
- Concern that extra people Eglin will be adding to the watershed of Garnier's Bayou, will create insufficient sewage and septic systems.

NOISE

The EIS Noise section will include an overview of existing noise conditions in the proposed project areas and possible sources of new noise conditions. There were eight comments related to noise. Noise comments focused on concerns about increased noise from traffic and neighbors and loss of noise buffers, such as trees, that would increase noise from aircrafts, roadways, etc. Comments regarding noise issues included:

- Concern about the noise issues and noise footprint from the F-35.
- Request specific responsible persons, methods of design, and implementation for noise mitigation be provided in EIS.
- Concern about noise associated with construction.
- Concern about noise increase from recreational users.
- Concern about increases in traffic, aircraft, military noise from removing natural vegetation buffer of NFWBA sites.
- Request clarification for why new construction is the most cost effective and the least destructive to biological resources and therefore the preferred method of noise abatement.
- Suggest entire initiative is premature since noise contours on F-35 have not been conducted.
- Concern about noise from mid-bay bridge.

SAFETY

There were seven comments during the scoping process that related to safety. The EIS Safety section will include an analysis of possible safety threats to military and nonmilitary persons. Comments regarding safety issues included:

- Concern about the cost of security measures if the decision is made to build housing off base.
- Concern about what types of maintenance, enforcement, and other safety services that will be provided and who the provider will be.
- Suggest Eglin Main Base is more secure than off base.

- Concern about pedestrian, bicyclist, children safety traveling to/from base.
- Concern about who will be responsible for building code enforcement.
- Concern about construction activities associated with fire hazards and burning activities.
- Concern for actions taken to preserve access to private property enclosed within the White Point area.

OTHER

Several comments were received by the Air Force that would not necessarily be covered in the scope of NEPA and therefore would not be covered under the EIS, instead these comments would be addressed by the developer or be put for consideration by the Air Force during the bidding process. These comments are included, however, to ensure all public comments were noted. Additional comments included:

- Concern that other areas where MHPI was established resulted in high monthly pet fees forcing people out of military housing areas.
- Suggest the public get more involved.
- Suggest the Air Force set aside a percentage or dollar amount where local builders have a fair and equal opportunity when they award the prime contracts.
- Concern that only the most environmentally sound materials be used during construction.
- Concern that the contractor will have political ties.
- Concern that contractors adequately maintain the housing.
- Concern about the date when the contractual requirement for possible bidding process will be determined.
- Suggest not choosing lowest bidder.

4th DRAFT EIS PUBLIC COMMENT PROCESS (2010)

The public hearing and public comment process for the MHPI 4th DEIS took place from December 23, 2010, to February 7, 2011. The process began with the publication of the Notice of Availability (NOA) of the DEIS in the Federal Register on December 23, 2010. Public distribution of the 4th DEIS began on December 17, 2010, coinciding with Congressional drops on the same day, and continued until December 23, 2010. The Air Force mailed hard copies to individuals who requested a copy and to agencies and library repositories that were required to have a copy. Appendix A contains a list of persons and libraries that received the DEIS before the public hearings. The Air Force also posted the DEIS on the Internet at the Eglin website (<http://www.eglin.af.mil/eglindocuments.asp>) and directed interested parties to additional information regarding the housing privatization process at (http://www.jllpress.com/Continental_Group/continental_group.html).

In late December 2010 and early January 2011, the Air Force published newspaper advertisements and issued public service announcements (PSAs) and press releases to local news media advertising the availability of the DEIS and the public hearings. On Tuesday and Wednesday, January 11 and 12, 2011, the Air Force held two public hearings. The first public hearing was held at the Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center. The second public hearing was held at the Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium. During the public hearings, the Air Force stood by to answer questions and encouraged citizens to provide verbal or written comments or to mail written comments on or before February 7, 2011, the close of the formal public comment period. Additionally, the Air Force presented information regarding the proposal and the public involvement process.

FEDERAL REGISTER NOTICE OF AVAILABILITY



Federal Register / Vol. 75, No. 246 / Thursday, December 23, 2010 / Notices

80807

Description: Northwest Pipeline GP submits tariff filing per 154.203: NWP-RP11–59 Compliance Filing to be effective N/A.

Filed Date: 12/10/2010.

Accession Number: 20101210–5215.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Wednesday, December 22, 2010.

Any person desiring to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211). Protests to this filing will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Such protests must be filed on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Anyone filing a protest must serve a copy of that document on all the parties to the proceeding.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an "eSubscription" link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive e-mail notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please e-mail FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010–32101 Filed 12–22–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717–01-P

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Federal Energy Regulatory Commission

Combined Notice of Filings No 2

December 9, 2010.

Take notice that the Commission has received the following Natural Gas Pipeline Rate and Refund Report filings:
Docket Numbers: RP04–274–024, RP00–157–023.

Applicants: Kern River Gas Transmission Company.

Description: Provisional Rate Refund of Kern River Gas Transmission Company.

Filed Date: 04/27/2010.

Accession Number: 20100427–5162.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday, December 14, 2010.

Docket Numbers: RP10–663–002.

Applicants: Wyoming Interstate Company, L.L.C.

Description: Wyoming Interstate Company, L.L.C. submits tariff filing per 154.203: Baseline Compliance to be effective 1/10/2011.

Filed Date: 12/08/2010.

Accession Number: 20101208–5164.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Monday, December 20, 2010.

Docket Numbers: RP11–1592–001.

Applicants: Gulf Crossing Pipeline Company LLC.

Description: Gulf Crossing Pipeline Company LLC submits tariff filing per 154.205(b): Devon—Amendment to filing in RP11–1592–000 to be effective 12/2/2010.

Filed Date: 12/09/2010.

Accession Number: 20101209–5019.

Comment Date: 5 p.m. Eastern Time on Tuesday, December 21, 2010.

Any person desiring to protest this filing must file in accordance with Rule 211 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (18 CFR 385.211). Protests to this filing will be considered by the Commission in determining the appropriate action to be taken, but will not serve to make protestants parties to the proceeding. Such protests must be filed on or before 5 p.m. Eastern time on the specified comment date. Anyone filing a protest must serve a copy of that document on all the parties to the proceeding.

The Commission encourages electronic submission of protests in lieu of paper using the "eFiling" link at <http://www.ferc.gov>. Persons unable to file electronically should submit an original and 14 copies of the protest to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, 888 First Street, NE., Washington, DC 20426.

This filing is accessible on-line at <http://www.ferc.gov>, using the "eLibrary" link and is available for review in the Commission's Public Reference Room in Washington, DC. There is an "eSubscription" link on the Web site that enables subscribers to receive e-mail notification when a document is added to a subscribed docket(s). For assistance with any FERC Online service, please e-mail FERCOnlineSupport@ferc.gov, or call (866) 208–3676 (toll free). For TTY, call (202) 502–8659.

Nathaniel J. Davis, Sr.,

Deputy Secretary.

[FR Doc. 2010–32199 Filed 12–22–10; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6717–01-P

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

[EPA–FRL–9994–3]

Environmental Impact Statements; Notice of Availability

Responsible Agency: Office of Federal Activities, General Information (202) 564–1399 or <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/>.

Weekly receipt of Environmental Impact Statements filed 12/13/2010 through 12/17/2010 pursuant to 40 CFR 1506.9.

Notice

In accordance with Section 309(a) of the Clean Air Act, EPA is required to make its comments on EISs issued by other Federal agencies public. Historically, EPA met this mandate by publishing weekly notices of availability of EPA comments, which includes a brief summary of EPA's comment letters, in the **Federal Register**. Since February 2008, EPA has included its comment letters on EISs on its Web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/compliance/nepa/eisdata.html>. Including the entire EIS comment letters on the Web site satisfies the Section 309(a) requirement to make EPA's comments on EISs available to the public. Accordingly, on March 31, 2010, EPA discontinued the publication of the notice of availability of EPA comments in the **Federal Register**.

EIS No. 20100472, Third Draft Supplement, USAF, FL, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, Proposes to Implement the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), FL, Comment Period Ends: 02/07/2011, Contact: Mike Spaitis 850–882–2836.

EIS No. 20100473, Draft EIS, USACE, TX, Freeport Harbor Channel Improvement Project, Proposes to Deepen and Widen the Freeport Harbor Channel and Associated Turning Basins, Brazoria County, TX, Comment Period Ends: 02/07/2011, Contact: Janelle Stokes 409–766–3039.

EIS No. 20100474, Draft EIS, BLM, CA, East County Substation/Tule Wind/Energia Sierra Juarez Gen-Tie Projects, Construction and Operation, Right-of-Way Grants, San Diego County, CA, Comment Period Ends: 02/07/2011, Contact: Greg Thomsen, 951–697–5237.

EIS No. 20100475, Final EIS, APHIS, 00, Glyphosate-Tolerant Alfalfa Events [101 and 163: Request for Nonregulated Status, Implementation, United States, Wait Period Ends: 01/24/2011, Contact: Rebecca Stankiewicz Gabel 301–851–2300.

4TH DRAFT EIS COVER LETTER



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

DEC 20 2010

Mr. Thomas L. Chavers
96 CEG/CEVSP
501 DeLeon Street, Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5133

RE: Public Review of the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida

To Whom It May Concern

The Air Force, through the Environmental Protection Agency, published a Notice of Availability (NOA) in the *Federal Register* in December 2010 announcing the availability of the *Draft Environmental Impact Statement for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida*. The publication of the NOA begins a 45-day public comment period.

For your reference, enclosed is a copy of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement. The document is also available online at <http://www.eglin.af.mil/>.

If you have questions, please contact Mr. Michael Spaits, Public Affairs Officer, 96 ABW/PA, at (850) 882-2836. Thank you for your assistance and support.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Thomas L. Chavers", is positioned above the printed name.

THOMAS L. CHAVERS
Chief, Environmental Analysis Section

Attachment:
EIS

MEDIA RELEASE



Media Release

96th Air Base Wing
Office of Public Affairs
Air Force Materiel Command

101 W. D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5498
(850) 882-3931 Fax (850) 882-4894

December 23, 2010
Rel. No. 01-10

Eglin Hosting Housing Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Public Hearings

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, Fla. —The United States Air Force is holding public hearings to solicit comments on the Draft EIS for the proposed implementation of the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). To implement the MHPI at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, the Air Force proposes to convey all 1,413 existing military family housing units, including the related infrastructure and utility connections. The Air Force also proposes to lease, for up to 50 years, the land underlying these units and several additional parcels of land for development planned for the near future. Of the existing units, the developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings, renovate units in place, and accept the Air Force's conveyance of nine existing historic units "as is." The developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings and then construct up to 1,477 new units; up to 35 units for Camp Rudder (for all alternatives except Subalternative 2a), up to 548 units for Hurlburt Field (484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field for all alternatives), and up to 929 units for Eglin AFB (depending on the alternative selected). The developer would also return units and associated structures within two Historic Districts located at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot to the Air Force once replacement units are constructed; the Air Force would decide on the disposition of these units once returned to the Air Force. The Hurlburt Family Camping facility would also be relocated. The Air Force would lease the land areas supporting the housing to the developer for 50 years, and at completion of the project the developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The following locations for the Eglin AFB privatized housing are being considered:

- **Alternative 1 (White Point Area)**—Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 548 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 894 units on Eglin Main Base utilizing a combination of seven parcels within the White Point Area. This area is located at White Point along the coastline of Choctawhatchee Bay south of Niceville and adjacent to SR-20.
- **Alternative 2 (Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area)**—Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing one or a combination of 11 parcels located at Eglin Main Base and in Valparaiso. The largest parcel (673 acres) of this alternative is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base, adjacent to the New Plew housing area. The remaining parcels

are located adjacent to the largest parcel as well as along the northeast border of Eglin Main Base, near the East Gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.

- **Subalternative 2a (Eglin Main Base): Preferred Alternative**—Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field and 993 housing units on Eglin AFB utilizing Parcel 1 (673 acres, including development buffers/setbacks) on Eglin Main Base and no Valparaiso parcels. No units would be built at Camp Rudder. Parcel 1 is located in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base, adjacent to the New Plew housing area.
- **Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach Area)**—Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of five parcels (457 acres, including development buffers/setbacks) within the North Fort Walton Beach Area. The Camp Pinchot Historic District is not included in this alternative. Three parcels were previously identified in MHPI NEPA documentation as the Camp Pinchot Expansion Area” (located adjacent to the Camp Pinchot Historic District and bordered on the west by SR-189 and the east by Garnier’s Bayou and parts of the “Poquito Bayou Expansion Area” (located just north of the existing Poquito Bayou housing area). The remaining two parcels are located along the southern Eglin Reservation boundary in north Fort Walton Beach just north of SR-189 and adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds.
- **Alternative 4 (Mix Alternative)**—Construction of up to 1,477 housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1–3.
- **No Action Alternative**—The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade MFH in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.

While the land underlying the housing units at Eglin and Hurlburt is valuable as rental property, and military members are desirable tenants, many of the units at Eglin and Hurlburt are not up to standards, and the Air Force does not have sufficient military construction funds to bring them up to standards. Thus, the purpose of this proposal is for the Air Force to implement the MHPI by leveraging private sector funds, expertise, and efficiency with Air Force resources (land and residences). The Air Force would “privatize” its military family housing assets (those currently owned and operated by the government as opposed to leased housing) to accelerate the improvement and availability of housing for military families.

Pursuant to the National Environmental Policy Act, the Air Force has analyzed potential environmental consequences associated with the implementation of the MHPI in a Draft EIS. In order to complete the EIS and make a more informed decision regarding the MHPI, the Air Force is soliciting comments regarding the Draft EIS analysis from interested government representatives, citizens, and interest. The Draft EIS can be downloaded from the website http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp. Hard copies can also be viewed at the Mary Esther, Navarre Branch, Shalimar, Destin, Walton-DeFuniak, Niceville Public, Fort Walton Beach Public, and Valparaiso Community libraries. Public comments on the Draft EIS will become part of the official record and be included in the Final EIS. For the regions possibly impacted by the potential initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, public hearing locations, dates, and times are provided below:

Tuesday, January 11, 2011

6–9 PM

Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus

Mattie Kelly Arts Center

100 College Blvd.

Niceville, Florida

Wednesday, January 12, 2011

6–9 PM

Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium

107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W.

Fort Walton Beach, Florida

These public hearings will begin with an informal open house at 6:00 PM, followed by a presentation from the Air Force at 6:30 PM. Immediately following the presentation, attendees will be offered the opportunity to provide public comments or testimony. A court reporter will be available to record all verbal comments. Oral and written comments presented at the hearings, as well as written comments received by the Air Force, during public comment period and throughout the environmental impact analysis process, will be considered in the preparation of the Final EIS.

To ensure the Air Force has sufficient time to include public input in the preparation of the Final EIS, written comments from the public should be submitted to the address below by February 7, 2011.

Your feedback will ensure that the decision-makers benefit from your knowledge and are aware of your comments and concerns on the Proposed Action and alternatives. People wishing to mail comments or obtain further information should contact:

Mike Spaits, Eglin Public Affairs Office

101 West D Avenue, Suite 110

Eglin AFB, Florida 32542-5499

Phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

NEWSPAPER DISPLAY AD



U.S. AIR FORCE

The United States Air Force is hosting public hearings for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).

The Air Force is proposing to “privatize” its housing assets to accelerate base housing improvements at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. This proposal involves the conveyance of up to 1,413 housing units (including infrastructure and utility connections) to a developer, and subsequent demolition and construction of housing at Camp Rudder, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB in the White Point, Eglin Main Base, Valparaiso and/or North Fort Walton Beach Air Force area. At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate up to 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

You are invited to attend a public hearing and submit comments on the Draft EIS, which includes the results of the environmental analysis of the proposed privatization alternatives. During the public hearings, the Air Force will discuss the Draft EIS for the housing improvement program and a summary of potential environmental consequences. Hearings will be held from 6–9 PM with an Air Force information presentation starting at 6:30 PM and an opportunity for formal public testimony scheduled to start at approximately 7:15 PM.

Public Hearings: 6–9 PM

Tuesday, January 11, 2011	Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center 100 College Blvd. Niceville, Florida
Wednesday, January 12, 2011	Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium 107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W. Fort Walton Beach, Florida

Draft EIS and project comments will be accepted throughout the environmental review process; however, in order to include your comments in the Final EIS, please submit comments by February 7, 2011, either at the address below or at a public hearing. The Draft EIS is available at the website below or in hard copy from the Mary Esther, Navarre Branch, Shalimar, Niceville Public, Fort Walton Beach Public, or Valparaiso Community libraries.

For more information or to submit written comments, please visit the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp or contact:

Mike Spaits, Eglin Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5499
phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

2009080

PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT**PUBLIC SERVICE ANNOUNCEMENT**

FOR RELEASE AFTER DECEMBER 23, 2010

**AIR FORCE ISSUES NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING ON ITS PROPOSAL TO
IMPLEMENT THE MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE****EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

Eglin Air Force Base invites you to attend a public hearing to learn about a United States Air Force proposal to implement the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). To implement the MHPI, the Air Force is proposing to convey all existing Military Family Housing units (up to 1,413) distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to a private real estate development and property management company.

Available for review is an Environmental Impact Statement, addressing the potential effects of housing construction and demolition on Air Force property at Camp Rudder, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB in the White Point, Eglin Main Base, Valparaiso and/or North Fort Walton Beach Air Force properties

To learn more, please visit the project website at www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp or attend a hearing in the location nearest you:

Tuesday, January 11, 2011 6–9 PM	Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center 100 College Blvd. Niceville, Florida
Wednesday, January 12, 2011 6–9 PM	Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium 107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W. Fort Walton Beach, Florida

MEDIA OUTLETS RECEIVING MEDIA RELEASES

MHPI Draft EIS

Schedule of Press Releases and Public Service Announcements

TV Stations	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>WEAR TV-3 (ABC)</u> Po Box 12278 Pensacola Fl, 32581 <u>Michelle Nicholson</u> Cell Phone: (850) 723-9143 News: 862-3000 Pensacola: Assign Ed: Tom Wahl Phone: (850) 456-3333 x419 Fax: (850) 455-8972 mnicholson@wear.sbnnet.com	<p style="text-align: center;">PSA</p>
<u>WALA TV-10 (Fox)</u> 210 Government Street Mobile, AL 36602 <u>Chuck Bark</u> Phone: (251) 434-1010 (251) 434-1040 Fax: (251) 434-1023 clipscom@wala.emmis.com	<p style="text-align: center;">PSA</p>
<u>WKRG TV-5</u> 5401 Corporate Woods Dr., Ste. 500 Pensacola Fl 32504 <u>Glen Austin</u> Phone: (850)-484-0655 Fax: (850)-484-9468 <i>Charlotte Wheeler:</i> Mobile: (850) 206-4120 24hr Phone: (251) 479-5555 Fax: (251) 473-8130 <i>Kathy King:</i> 662-3017	<p style="text-align: center;">PSA</p>

TV Stations	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>WJHG TV-7</u> 8195 Front Beach Rd Panama City Beach Fl 32407 Desiree Landers Phone: (850) 234-2125 Fax: (850) 233-6647 Walton Co: Phone: (850) 231-3747 Fax: (850) 235-5771 <i>Mike Talbot</i> Cell: 830-9643 Pager: (850) 337-7243 #5523 wjhg@wjhg.com	PSA
<u>WMBB TV-13 (ABC)</u> PO Box 1340 Panama City Fl 32402 News Dir: <i>Larche Hardy</i> Phone: (850) 769-2313 Fax: (850) 872-0922 Fax: (850) 763-6000 Nancy Gay Ph: 850-534-0655 news@wmbb.com	PSA
<u>WPMI Ch. 15</u> 6485 Pensacola Blvd. Pensacola, FL 32505 PO Box 9038, Mobile, Al 36691 <u>Tony Spencer</u> Phone: (251) 680-0914 Fax: (251) 371-4829 Mobile: Assign Ed: <i>Phillip Pringle</i> Camera: Jason Robbins Phone: (251) 602-1500 Fax: (251) 602-1550	PSA
<u>WJTC TV-44 (United Paramount Network)</u> 661 Azalea Rd. Mobile, AL 36609 <u>Nona Simmons</u> Phone: (251) 602-1544 Fax: (251) 602-1547	PSA

TV Stations	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>W24AM Channel 24</u> <i>Jane Roberts</i> 1114 N. 1 st Street DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433 <u>Janet/Ron Walls</u> Phone: (850) 892-6202 Fax: (850) 892-6226	PSA
<u>COMCAST Cable, PSA</u> 1316 Harrison Avenue Panama City, FL 32401 Phone: (850) 769-2929 Fax: (850) 769-8074	PSA

Local Print Media	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>Northwest Florida Daily News</u> 200 NW Racetrack Road Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549 <i>Mladen Rudman</i> P.O. Box 5541 Navarre FL 32566 Phone: 936-8600 Fax: 936-5225 kimb@nwfdailynews.com News Room: Phone: 863-1111 then ext. 443 Fax: 863-7834	Press Release
<u>Pensacola News Journal</u> Military reporter position currently vacant 101 East Romana St. 32501 PO Box 12710 Pensacola FL 32574 Phone: (850) 435-8683 Fax: (850) 435-8633 Toll-Free: (800) 288-2021, EXT: 683 Pager: (850) 435-0362 Cell: 221-0762 Kimberly Blair: (850) 435-8533 E-mail: helpdesk@pensacolanewsjournal.com	Press Release

Local Print Media	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>Navarre Press</u> <i>Chris Drain</i> Navarre, FL 32540 Phone: (850) 939-8040 Fax: (850) 939-4575	Press Release
<u>The Destin Log</u> <i>Pam Griffin</i> PO Box 957 Destin, FL 32540 Phone: (850) 654-8445 Fax: (850) 654-5982 E-mail: newsroom@Destin.net	Press Release
<u>Bay Beacon</u> 1181 E. John Sims Parkway Niceville, FL 32578 <u>Del Lessard</u> Phone: (850) 678-1080 Fax: (850) 729-3225 <u>Mike Griffith</u> Cell: (850)-830-8772 E-mail: Baybeacon@aol.com	Press Release
<u>The New American Press</u> 1401 W. Garden Street Pensacola, FL 32501 <u>Ms. Bobbie Weaver</u> Phone: (850) 432-8410 Fax: (850) 434-5023	Press Release
<u>The Associated Press</u> c/o PNJ PO Box 12710 Pensacola, FL 32574 <u>Bill Kaczor</u> Phone: (850) 438-4951 Fax: (850) 438-0720 Miami Bureau Fax: (305) 594-9265 E-mail: bkaczor@ap.org	Press Release
<u>Walton Sun</u> 105 Truxton Ave. Santa Rosa Beach, FL 32459 <u>Rick Thomason</u> Phone: (850) 864-2364 Fax: (850) 864-0933 E-mail: Rick.thomason@link.freedom.com	Press Release

Local Print Media	Press Release/PSA To Issue December 2010
<u>Santa Rosa Press Gazette/Free Press</u> 531 SW Elva Street Milton, FL 32570 <u>Sandy Travers</u> Phone: (850) 623-3616 Fax: (850) 623-2007	Press Release
<u>Military Voice</u> 106 Doodle Avenue Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547 Phone: (850) 864-2364	Press Release
<u>The DeFuniak Herald</u> PO Box 1546 DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435 Phone: (850) 892-3232 Fax: (850) 892-2270	Press Release
<u>Crestview News Leader</u> 301 N. Main St. Crestview Fl 32539 <u>David Mills</u> Jim Whatley Phone: (850) 682-6524 Fax: (850) 682-2246	Press Release
<u>Independent Florida Sun</u> Stephen Mraz Phone: (850) 438-8115 Fax: (850) 438-0228	Press Release

Radio Stations	Press Release/PSA Issued December 2010
<u>99.5 Rock/Talk Radio 1260/Luv 100/Z 96/Country 105.5 (Radio People)</u> PO Box 817 or 225 NW Hollywood Blvd Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548 <u>Aimee Schaefer, News Director</u> <u>AM Talk: Steve Williams</u> Phone: (850) 243-2323 Phone: (850) 243-7676 Fax: (850) 664-0203 (On Air) Fax: (850) 243-6806	PSA

Radio Stations	Press Release/PSA Issued December 2010
<u>WDRK 103/WPFM</u> 107.9/95.9/105.1 6906 W. Hwy 98 Panama City Beach, FL 32407 Phone: (850) 234-8858 (850) 864-3103 Business:(850) 654-1031 Fax: (850) 234-6592	PSA
<u>WILN 106/97</u> 8317 Front Beach Road PO Box 1790 Panama City, FL 32402 Phone: (850) 233-6606 Phone: (850) 230-9456 (request line) Fax: (850) 233-1541	PSA
<u>WPAP 92.5/98/94.5/590/99.3</u> 1834 Lisenby Ave. Caller Box 2288 Panama City, FL 32404 Phone: (850) 769-1409 Fax: (850) 769-0659	PSA
<u>WKGC 90 (Gulf Coast Community College)</u> 5230 W. Hwy 98 Panama City, FL 32402 Phone: (850) 769-5241 Fax: (850) 913-3299	PSA
<u>WLTG 1430</u> 3216 W. Hwy 390 Suite B Panama City, FL 32405 Phone: (850) 784-9873 Fax: (850) 784-6908	PSA
<u>WUWF 88.1 FM</u> University of West Florida 11000 University Pkwy Pensacola, FL 32514 <u>Sandra Averhart – News Director</u> Phone: (850) 474-2980 (850) 473-7447 Fax: (850) 474-3283	PSA

Radio Stations	Press Release/PSA Issued December 2010
<u>WKGC 90.7 FM (1480 AM)</u> 5290 W. Hwy 98 Panama City, FL 32401 <u>Frank Sundram – General Manager</u> Phone: (850) 873-3500 Fax: (850) 913-3299	PSA
<u>WPSM 91.1 FM</u> 13 Kelly Ave Suite 1 Fort Walton Beach, FL 32548 <u>Mark Giles</u> Phone: (850) 244-7667 Fax: (850) 244-3254	PSA
<u>WMMK 92FM</u> PO Box 817 Destin, FL 32541 <u>Larry White</u> Fax: (850) 243-1471	PSA
<u>WWSM 98.1/WXBM 102.7</u> 1687 Quintet Road Pace, FL 32571 <u>John Teelin</u> Phone: (850) 994-5357 Fax: (850) 994-7191	PSA
<u>WTKX 101/WYCL/WTKX 101.5</u> 6485 Pensacola Blvd Pensacola, FL 32505 <u>Attention PSA Director</u> Phone: (850) 473-0400 (850) 471-2707 Hotline Fax: (850) 473-0907	PSA
<u>WWAV 102.1/WMXZ 103.1</u> 743 Hwy 98 East St. Destin, FL 32541 <u>Michelle Hunt – News Director</u> Phone: (850) 654-5102 Fax: (850) 654-6510	PSA
<u>WXBM 102.7</u> 1687 Quintet Pace, FL 32571 <u>Cheryl Adams</u> Phone: (850) 994-5357 Phone: (850) 473-0107 (request line) Fax: (850) 994-7191	PSA

Radio Stations	Press Release/PSA Issued December 2010
<u>WAAZ/WJSB</u> W. First Ave. Crestview, FL 32536 <u>Tommy Strickland</u> Phone: (850) 682-3040 Fax: (850) 682-5232 E-mail: wjsb@waax.gccox.mail.com (prefer emailed news releases)	PSA
<u>WYCL/WTXK 101.5</u> 6485 Pensacola Blvd. Pensacola, FL 32505 <u>Meaghan Towne</u> Phone: (850) 473-0400 Fax: (850) 473-0907	PSA
<u>WZEP 1460</u> PO Box 627 DeFuniak Springs, FL 32435 <u>Ron Kelley, News Director</u> Phone: (850) 892-5201/0900 Fax: (850) 892-9675	PSA
<u>WGTX</u> <u>Sara Commander</u> Fax: (850)-951-1282 <u>Ron Nelly, News Director</u> PO Box 90 DeFuniak Springs, Fl 32435 E-mail: Wgtx.com	PSA

PUBLIC HEARINGS

The Air Force held public hearings on January 11 and 12, 2011 from 6:00 to 9:00 PM at the Northwest Florida State College, Niceville Campus, and the Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium, respectively. The numbers of attendees at the hearings and numbers of comment forms and letters submitted during the public hearings are shown below.

Date and Times	Location/Phone Number	Public or Agency Attendees	Written Comment Forms or Letters Submitted at Hearings	Numbers of Testimonies
6 – 9 PM January 11, 2011	Northwest Florida State College Niceville Campus Mattie Kelly Arts Center 100 College Blvd. Niceville, Florida	<u>34</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9</u>
6 – 9 PM <u>January 12, 2011</u>	Fort Walton Beach Municipal Auditorium 107 Miracle Strip Parkway S.W. Fort Walton Beach, Florida	<u>33</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>7</u>

The public hearing objectives included providing the public and government entities a copy of the Draft EIS, a forum to learn more about the Draft EIS, and an ample opportunity to comment on the Draft EIS. Pursuant to the requirements of the CEQ regulations and 32 CFR 989, the hearings provided enough relevant information to affected individuals and groups to give them better informed perspectives on the Proposed Action.

Overall, 67 citizens signed-in for the hearings. Seven (7) attendees provided verbal testimony during the first public hearing (two attendees provided more than one verbal testimony). Seven (7) attendees provided verbal testimony during the second hearing. Public hearing attendees submitted zero (0) comment forms or letters during the first public hearing. Seven (7) comment forms or letters were submitted during the second public hearing but four of the forms were from one individual.

Newspaper media (*Northwest Florida Daily News*) covered the first public hearing. Following the first public hearing, a newspaper article appeared in the local paper describing the public's response to the Draft EIS.

The Air Force provided the public several opportunities and methods for commenting on the Draft EIS during the public hearing and public comment process:

1. By mail – Interested parties were invited to submit comments by mail to the Air Force in the NOA, the Draft EIS Announcement Letter, and in newspaper advertisements in local newspapers.
2. Via email – An email address was included on the Draft EIS Announcement Letter and in the NOA. Additionally, those who attended the public hearings were given an email contact to submit comments to.
3. Via fax – A fax number was included in the newspaper advertisements released by local newspapers and on the Draft EIS Announcement Letter.
4. At Public Hearings – Written comment forms were made available at both hearings, which could be handed in at the meeting or after. Additionally, meeting attendees were given the opportunity to submit comments verbally, which were officially captured by a court reporter.

As of March 2, 2011, the Air Force had received 41 comment forms or written letters via mail, email, and the public hearings. Fourteen (14) public hearing attendees provided testimonies during the public hearings. Members of the public presented 16 oral testimonials during the public hearings (two public hearing attendees spoke more than once). Similarly, several individuals submitted more than one written comment form or written letters via email, mail and the public hearings. An overview of the number of commenters and the number of comments received in each format is outlined in the table below.

Comment Letters, Forms, or Testimony Received

Comment Format	Number of Commenters	Number of Comments
Public hearing testimonials	14	16
Public hearing written comment forms or letters	4	7
Mailed or emailed comment forms or letters	33	34
Total	51	57

4TH DRAFT EIS PUBLIC/AGENCY COMMENTS

This section contains comments received from federal, state, and local agencies, the public, and Native Americans during the public comment period for the 4th Draft EIS. In accordance with the NEPA, the Air Force reviewed public and agency comments and incorporated new information, as appropriate, into the subsequent iterations of the EIS. The Air Force will take public and agency comments into consideration in its decision making process.

The Air Force encouraged public comment at each of the public hearings, in newspaper ads and press releases. The Air Force informed the public that they would publish comments in the Final EIS (and that providing personal information on comments was considered consent to publish it). The following presents the Air Force comment and response process.

Public/Agency Comment Identification Guide

The paragraphs below outline the organization of comments, how the Air Force reviewed comments, and how commenters can find responses to their comments.

Comment Receipt and Review

Comment Receipt: Comments on the 4th Draft EIS included both written correspondence and oral testimony received during the public comment period. The Air Force assigned each comment a Comment Identification Number. All comments are included under the section titled “Public/Agency Comments.” The comment letters are printed in numerical order and are organized into four sections:

- Written comments and submitted letters - public written comments begin with Comment Identification Number 0001.
- Public hearing transcripts and summaries - oral comments begin with Comment Identification Number 2000.
- Agency letters - agency written comments begin with Comment Identification Number 3000.
- Native American and Alaska Native letters – Tribal written comments begin with Comment Identification Number 4000.

Comment Review: In accordance with 40 CFR 1503.4, the Air Force assessed and considered comments as follows.

Project personnel read and reviewed each comment letter or oral testimony carefully, and then identified and bracketed substantive comments within each comment letter or

testimony. The reviewers utilized three guidelines for determining substantive comments:

- The comment questioned the proposed action, alternatives, or other components of the proposal.
- The comment questioned the methodology of the analysis or results.
- The comment questioned the use, adequacy, or accuracy of data.

Environmental resource specialists reviewed the bracketed comments and drafted responses. The resource specialists assigned a response number to each substantive comment within the transcript of the oral testimony and comment letter. Response numbers are printed next to the bracket in the right margin of the comments, located in the “Public/Agency Comments” section. A guide to the coding of the response numbers is below. Actual responses to comments appear in the section following the bracketed comments.

Response Code	Resource Area or Comment Topic	Response Code	Resource Area or Comment Topic
AQ	Air Quality	NO	Noise
BI	Biological Resources	NP	NEPA Process
CM	Cumulative Impacts	PA	Description of Proposed Action and Alternatives
CU	Cultural Resources	PN	Purpose and Need
EJ	Environmental Justice	SA	Safety
GE	General Comment	SE	Socioeconomics
HM/W	Hazardous Materials	TR	Transportation
LU	Land Use and Planning	UI	Utility Infrastructure
ML	Mailing List	WA	Water Resources

Locating Comments

A directory of commenters begins on the next page, presenting the names of all commenters alphabetically by last name. Each commenter can locate his/her name in this directory. As noted on the public displays, sign-in and comment sheets, providing names during the public comment process meant that each commenter understood that his/her name and comment would be made a part of the public record for this EIS. Each comment is assigned a Comment Identification Number in the sixth column. This is a number that was assigned to each comment form or oral testimony and is stamped on the letter or next to oral comments. All verbal and oral comments are organized numerically by Comment Identification Number in the next section, titled “Public/Agency Comments.” In many cases, certain people submitted multiple comments.

Alphabetical Directory of Commenters on the 4th Draft EIS

<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Comment Form</i>	<i>Date Comment Submitted</i>	<i>Comment ID Number</i>
Anonymous	NA	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0001
Carucci	Paulann	Private Citizen	Email	1/17/2011	0002
Chapman	Bill	Walton County Sheriff's Office	Email	1/12/2011	0003
Colton	George M.	Private Citizen	Email	1/12/2011	0004
Ferguson	Dick	Private Citizen	Email	1/19/2011	0005
Gallmeier	Phil	Private Citizen	Email	1/20/2011	0006
Hartinger	Jim and Ellen	Private Citizens	Email	1/17/2011	0007
Heflin	Linda	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	2/7/2011	0008
Hopek	Cy	Private Citizen	Email	1/25/2011	0009
Krajeck	Phil	Private Citizen	Email	1/12/2011	0010
Krost	Ken	Private Citizen	Email	1/16/2011	0011
Leunenberger	John E.	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0012
Mets	David	Private Citizen	Email	1/20/2011	0013
Perkins	Paul	Private Citizen	Email	1/17/2011	0014
Price	Paul	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0015
Price	Paul	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0016
Price	Paul	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0017
Price	Paul	Private Citizen	PH Written Form	1/12/2011	0018
Priddle	Steven	Private Citizen	Email	1/17/2011	0019
Rummel	Richard	Private Citizen	Email	2/7/2011	0020
Schultz	Norm	Private Citizen	Email	1/25/2011	0021
Seifke	Wanda	Private Citizen	Email	1/26/2011	0022

<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Comment Form</i>	<i>Date Comment Submitted</i>	<i>Comment ID Number</i>
Sipos	Thomas	Private Citizen	Email	1/25/2011	0023
Smith	Pam	Private Citizen	Email	1/26/2011	0024
Snyder	Eric	Private Citizen	Email	1/17/2011	0025
Stalnaker	Jerry	Private Citizen	Email	1/17/2011	0026
Thompson	William F.	Private Citizen	Email	1/21/2011	0027
Voss	John	Private Citizen	Email	1/26/2011	0028
Wagley	Christian	Private Citizen	Email	1/1/2011	0029
Watson	Glenda	Private Citizen	Email	1/3/2011	0030
Watts	Edwin	Private Citizen	Letter	12/28/2010	0031
Widman	Gerald	Private Citizen	Email	1/10/2011	0032
Williford	Jim	Private Citizen	Email	12/29/2010	0033
Miller	Commissioner Thomas	City of Valparaiso	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2001
Lundstrum	Gregory	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2002
Yancey	Hank	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2003
Byrd	Launa	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2004
Larson	Christina	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2005
Miller	Thomas K.	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2006
Darnell	Cloyce	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2007
Yancey	Hank	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2008
Miller	Thomas K.	Private Citizen	Niceville-oral	1/11/2011	2009
Parisot	Dave	Okaloosa County District 2	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2010
Windstron	Kent	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2011
Sipos	Tom	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2012

<i>Last Name</i>	<i>First Name</i>	<i>Organization</i>	<i>Comment Form</i>	<i>Date Comment Submitted</i>	<i>Comment ID Number</i>
Price	Paul	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2013
Larson	Robert	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2014
Babiak	Phil	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2015
Trimble	Rich	Private Citizen	FWB-oral	1/12/2011	2016
Arnold	John	City of Valparaiso	Letter	12/28/2010	3001
Arnold	John B.	City of Valparaiso	Letter	1/12/2011	3002
Branciforte	Kim	Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD)	Letter	1/5/2011	3003
Kammerer	Laura	Florida State Clearinghouse: Bureau of Historic Preservation	Letter	1/14/2011	3004
Kampert	Elliot	Okaloosa Growth Management	Email	12/28/2010	3005
Mann	Sally B.	Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP)	Letter	2/1/2011	3006
Mueller	Heinz	Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)	Letter	3/2/2011	3007
Walsh	Joseph	Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC)	Letter	1/20/2011	3008

Public/Agency Comments

0001

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: FORT WALTON BEACHDate: 12 JANUARY 2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

Comments were made of Military Family Housing being inadequate and built of Concrete Block (CMU) unit materials. Concrete block units in construction are a modern materials that is very resistive and strong against hurricanes. At today's materials and labor cost for installation of CMU would be prohibitive for house upgrade existing remaining CMU MFH units from a duplex to a single dwelling or add a second floor. Look at photos shown with of vinyl siding housings.

**** continue on back for more space ****

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Name:
organization:
address:
city/state/zip:

- ☐ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.
☐ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.cglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Please mail this form to:

Mike Spaits
 Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office
 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
 Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
 Phone (850) 882-2836
 Fax (850) 882-4894
 Email: mike.spaits@cglin.af.mil

0002

Carucci

-----Original Message-----

From: Paulann Carucci [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 5:23 PM
To: Spaitz, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: military housing

My comments on military housing on White Point Road.

The most simple of questions is "Why so far away from the base?"

The school is on the base.

Medical care is on the base.

Commissary and BX is on the base.

You have enough land on the base.

The base is secure.

PA-3

All of the above are things that most family look for when they are trying to find a place to live.

Page 1

0003

Chapman

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill Chapman [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2011 8:34 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
CC: [REDACTED]
Subject: Base Housing

Mr. Spaits,

I read the article about the base housing in today's Daily News. Could you advise if this discussion on housing has anything to do with housing for the army troops coming into the area? I had heard at one time, that an area on SR285 south of Mossy Head in Walton County was under consideration for the army housing. Any information you have on this will be greatly appreciated. If the army housing in Walton County is still on the table, let me know. I know of several individuals in the county that believe this would be a plus for our county.

GE-5

Thanks for your time.

W.N. Bill Chapman
Major
Director of Support Division
Walton County Sheriff's Office
752 Triple G Road
DeFuniak Springs, Florida 32433
[REDACTED]

Private and Confidential: The sender intends to communicate the contents of this transmission only to the person to whom it is addressed. This transmission may contain information that is privileged, confidential or otherwise exempt from disclosure under applicable law. If you have received this transmission in error, please notify us immediately and promptly destroy the original transmission. Please notify the sender of this error by replying to e-mail. Under Florida law, e-mail addresses are public records. If you do not want your e-mail address released in response to a public records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact this office by phone or in writing.

Under Florida law, e-mail addresses are public record. If you do not want your e-mail address released in response to a public records request, do not send electronic mail to this entity. Instead, contact the Walton County Sheriff's Office via telephone at 850-892-8186 or US Mail at 752 Triple G Rd., DeFuniak Springs, FL 32433.

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0004

colton

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2011 7:22 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing.

Mr. Spaits. Just a quick note to you to go on record that on base housing is the only logical option.

In the past I have written the Base Commander, Representative Miller and our two senators with these sentiments. I am glad to note that the base's preferred option is on base. There are just too many negatives to having the housing off base.

PA-3

George

George M. Colton
LtCol USAF, Retired

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Page 1

0005

Ferguson

-----Original Message-----

From: Dick Ferguson [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 19, 2011 9:53 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: White Point Housing

Sir,

My name is Dick Ferguson and I live in Raintree Estates next to White Point. It's my understanding that the government is considering building base housing at White Point near the Maxwell-Gunter recreation area. Being retired Air Force, I've noticed a lot of housing has been demolished from the base. I'm wondering why the government is wanting to build in a recreational area when there is so much open land and infrastructure on the base. Not to mention the increased traffic in this area, as well as the increased driving distance for the families.

PA-3

Having lived on base during my career, the convenience of being close to work and having all the base privileges close by was the reason I chose base housing. Plus I didn't have to deal with traffic or increased driving time to get home. I totally support housing for military families, but I feel they would be better served having their homes located on base, and not on White Point Road.

Thank you for your time and thank you for your service!

Sincerely,

Dick Ferguson, TSgt (Ret.)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1

0006

Gallmeier

-----Original Message-----

From: Phil Gallmeier [REDACTED]
Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 8:33 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Eglin Housing Comment

Mr. Spaits,

My input to the Eglin Housing Plan is to have as much housing built on Eglin Main Base as possible for the following reasons:

- 1) Reduced impact to already congested roads leading onto Eglin.
- 2) Having the Airmen on base will reduce their commute time and expenses.
- 3) Less impact at the entrances to Eglin which would most likely need to be enhanced for more traffic. In this era of tight budgets we need to look at every aspect of the operations.
- 4) Related to 1) if built off base I would think any adverse impact to traffic density may have to be rectified with a large expenditure of non-existent funds for road improvements.

TR-1

Please confirm that this comment is adequate for the record.

Philip Gallmeier

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Thank you.

Page 1

0007

Hartinger

-----Original Message-----

From: Jim and Ellen [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 5:14 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing

Mr Spaits - In my view Military housing at White Point is a non-starter because:

- It is a 25-30 minute drive to Eglin
- It is a 45 minute drive to Hurlburt
- It is in a high threat flood zone
- Logistics would force many military members to shop on the economy
- Construction would ruin one of the last great areas of Long Leaf Pines...an area that has been protected for years

PA-3

Thank you.

Jim and Ellen Hartinger

Page 1

0008

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: Ft Walton Beh. Municipal Auditorium Date: 1-12-2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

Comments on back ->

**** continue on back for more space ****

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Name:	<u>Linda L. HEFLIN</u>
organization:	
address:	
city/state/zip:	

- ☒ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.
☐ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Please mail this form to:

Mike Spatts
Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836
Fax (850) 882-4894
Email: mike.spatts@eglin.af.mil

0008

Continuation Page

Respectively submitted are my comments concerning the selection of site or sites for the proposed housing for Eglin military personnel. First, allow me to address the YEA! (YES, I AGREE) factors:

A. YES, I do support the concept that our service men and women deserve quality housing.

B. YES, I applaud the A.F. response to changing factors that now indicate there is no longer the need for the initially proposed addition of 2,500 units; instead, at present, no more than 993 units, at most, will be built --- (from 1-27-11 Daily News, Col. Hodyoman)

C. YES, I do agree with the A.F. 1st choice alternative which states that Eglin Main Base rebuilding is the preferred option. (1-27-11 Daily News, Col. Hodyoman)

Now I state the NAYS! (No, I don't agree)

A. NO to the Ft. Walton Beach North Area being considered a possible site for AF housing

1. HISTORICALLY this area is unsuitable --- this area surrounding Camp Pichot has a background of National Forest status and many believe this woodland exists for public preservation --- not public housing (this term could apply if the housing is not filled by AF personnel --- is correct?)

B. NO to N. Ft. Walton Beach area as an option because of the ecological threat building would bring to Sandler's Bayou. Unlike most local bayous, Sandler's Bay maintains a fairly healthy state of being. If the surrounding area is cleared, cut and concreted, the bayou, stripped of its protective ecosystem, can only suffer and water quality will ~~degrade~~ deteriorate.

C. NO to N. Ft. Walton Beach as a possible AF housing site based on the additional traffic it brings with it.

It is impractical to bring even more traffic to an area that for sure faces congestion --- and with no easy or inexpensive solution for our local

Please visit the project website at: http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

~~community~~ economy to use in solving it.

D. NO to building at the White Point option for the same reasons as stated in "C".

Thank you --- Lynda J. Dwyer

GE-1

PA-8

CU-1

WA-5

PA-3

TR-1

0009

Hopek

-----Original Message-----

From: Cy Hopek [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2011 12:11 PM
To: 96 ABW/PA Office Mail Account
Subject: Feedback: Upcoming Housing Problems

Years ago while stationed at NORAD in Colorado Springs, housing was very scarce. The housing office contracted with local home owners to rent houses to military personnel and the Airman (either Enlisted or Officer) would use his/her Housing Allowance to pay the rent and utilities. Base Housing would then be responsible for the maintenance and upkeep of the house and be responsible for the family renting it so they would not do any damage by having frequent inspections of the home.] PA-1
with all the houses For Sale and Foreclosers in the area of Ft. Walton, Niceville and even in Crestview and Defuniak Springs, something like this would avoid all the complaints about traffic congestion and costs to build a housing area on or near Eglin and relieve the housing difficulties in these areas. Some of the people involved in these sales and foreclosers are Military and needless to say this would also help them too.
Thank you for listening and maybe considering or suggesting this as a possibility for the area.

Page 1

Krajeck

0010

-----Original Message-----

From: Phil [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 12, 2011 5:23 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing at Eglin

Mr. Spaits,

I cannot believe the Air Force is still considering ANY off base locations for military housing. New housing on base could utilize existing infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, schools, day care etc) plus provide close proximity to duty station/work, shopping, recreation and medical care. Additionally, deployed military personnel would have peace of mind knowing their dependents would be well protected by in-place DOD security personnel.

PA-3

I also believe on base housing would be less costly than other proposals, which is important to you and I as taxpayers.

Philip A. Krajeck

FWB

Page 1

0011

Krost

-----Original Message-----

From: ken krost [REDACTED]
Sent: Sunday, January 16, 2011 10:02 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Housing

I believe it would be better to refurbish the units on base and forget about building units and having them managed by some firm. You are going to get stuck with the bldgs if your mission changes, you will, like it or not, be involved with the management company. Your mission is training not real estate. PA-10

There is an overabundance of rental property on the market now and for the foreseeable future. SE-2

Ken Krost [REDACTED]

Page 1

0012

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: FWB, FL Date: 1-12-11

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

ALL NEW HOUSING SHOULD BE CONSTRUCTED
ON EGLIN MAIN AND HURLBURT FIELD.
ON BASE HOUSING IS CLOSE TO WORK,
SUPPORT FACILITIES, SCHOOLS, AND IS A
SAFE ENVIRONMENT FOR YOUNG CHILDREN.
IT MAKES NO SENSE TO CREATE SPRAWL
OR BUILD OFF BASE IN PRISTINE ECOLOGICAL
AREAS.
BUILD ON THE EXISTING BASES

PA-3

**** continue on back for more space ****

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Name:	JOHN E LEVENBERGER IV
organization:	COL USAF (RET)
address:	[REDACTED]
city/state/zip:	[REDACTED]

☒ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.

☐ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Please mail this form to:

Mike Spaits
Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836
Fax (850) 882-4894
Email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

0013

Mets

-----Original Message-----

From: David Mets [REDACTED]
 Sent: Thursday, January 20, 2011 11:53 AM
 To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
 Subject: Military housing on white Point

Mr. Spaits:

I believe that I can speak to the issue based on personal experience. I am retired military with 30 years service. After retirement, I worked in the History Office on Eglin in Building One for six years. Subsequent to that I took a job at Maxwell in 1990 and worked in the Civil Service there until December 2009, generally commuting to White Point on weekends. It is true that many of my fellow property owners in Raintree are military, and many, if not the majority, are retired.

* It turned out that a five day commute to Eglin from Raintree in traffic congestion cost me about the same in time and money as the weekend commute to Maxwell

* One of the arguments against the building of the White Point Bridge was that it would entail huge expenditures to handle the increased traffic, especially during hurricanes. That was scoffed at by the members of the Bridge Authority, but it has turned out to be valid. Adding more traffic out of White Point (at least until the bypass is complete) will only make the problem worse. That Crestview has now become the largest city in Okaloosa County has made the hurricane threat only worse. The high deployment rates of Special Operations and the need for aircrew members to evacuate airplanes in the face of forecast storms, would leave dependents living on White Point to cope with hurricanes alone. The military retirees on White Point, meanwhile, are free to depart the area earlier and for lesser threats than is the case for active duty people.

* There are numerous properties for sale in Raintree that have been on the market for ages at reduced prices. With the influx of people from Army Special Operations and for F-35 training, one would have thought that they would turn over more rapidly. However, the incoming military apparently are recognizing the commuting and hurricane problems and moving in elsewhere. The continuing rise in gasoline prices will only make the problem worse. The costs of the commute will come out of the hides of the active duty people alone--and not just those living on White Point, but also the ones between there and Eglin already suffering from the congested morning and evening traffic (Niceville, Crestview, FWB, and Valpariso)--not to mention the Civil Service and contractors who live there. The coming of a new Walmart with its congestion and added stop light will only make the situation worse.

* Personal experience with my own home shows that the insurance rates at White Point have risen radically and are sure to get worse. The costs of the rising insurance will be passed on by the building contractors again to the active duty residents.

* Expense to Okaloosa County will be increased more than is necessary because White Point is hard by the eastern county line and about as far from schools as is possible within the county limits. As many spouses of the current military work outside the home, their commute to job markets will entail further costs--and bring about additional and unnecessary auto accidents. The route from Eglin's east gate and White Point has already been expanded about as much as possible without the condemnation of many more businesses for more enlargement. There are few, if any, alternative routes for commuting or hurricane evacuation.

* The missions of Eglin's many units will be hampered because the need for compassionate release of members in the face of emergencies will be greater at White Point than in housing built closer to the base and on higher

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TR-1

PA-3

SE-2

TR-2

SE-7

TR-1

SA-2

Mets

ground.

* Parts of White Point are used, especially in summer, for swimming and fishing by residents of Seminole and the area. That recreational facility will be lost to them were the housing built on White Point. The Maxwell-Gunter Recreation Area has been available to service members in Montgomery (and other places) ever since the 1930s. The Government has some investment there and it is likely to be lost as well. Certainly the remaining tranquility of the Recreation Area will be diminished.

* I am unsure whether White Point was a part of the National Forest when it was transferred to Army jurisdiction in the 1930s. If it was, I believe that the agreement mandates that if the military were to leave the place, then it was to return to the Department of the Interior as a part of the National Forest. I doubt that housing built, owned and managed by a private contractor would satisfy the requirement.

* The Bridge Authority might be opposed to the White Point site. I believe that the intent is to build a second span and to expand traffic as much as possible. If forced into a choice, I would prefer military housing over a second span, but I know from experience that the interests of the local residents do not carry much weight with the Authority.

* Doubtless, I have a self-interest involved. Even though I can usually pick the time to move on to the roads, the traffic will affect me as well--especially during a hurricane evacuation. I was originally attracted to Raintree because of the tranquility of Niceville and White Point. However, that has already been lost because of the Destin traffic coming over the Bridge and the build-up of Blue Water Bay. Thus, the whole idea is a greater concern to younger folks than me.

DAVID R. METS
Lt Col, USAF, (Ret.)

0013

SA-2

LU-1

LU-3

TR-1

Page 2

0014

Perkins

-----Original Message-----

From: Family719@aol.com [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 9:05 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Location of Privatized Housing

I am very knowledgeable of and totally supportive of the concept of privatized military housing. My home is in Raintree Estates on White Point Road. We have major traffic problems during the summer months without additional traffic being added. We are hoping it will improve with the opening of the new Midbay Bridge bypass. In any case, Eglin has plenty of space without adding to our traffic problems out here.

TR-1

Paul G. Perkins
[REDACTED]

Page 1

0015

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: FORT WAGON BEACH Date: 12 JANUARY 2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

What will happen to White Point
Recreational area where a Jackson
Guard permit is required for
access to the Beach on Choctawhatchee
Bay?

LU-1

**** continue on back for more space ****

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

Name:	PAUL PRICE
organization:	
address:	
city/state/zip:	

- ☐ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.
☒ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Please mail this form to:

Mike Spaits
Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office
101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836
Fax (850) 882-4894
Email: mikec.spaits@eglin.af.mil

0016

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: Fort Walton Beach Date: 12 January 2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

As part of this privatization initiative, will repairs, upgrades, modifications, renovations be required to comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for Rental and Lease-type units (Living and insurance requirements to provide Automatic Sprinkler Fire Suppression Systems?

SA-3

*** continue on back for more space ***

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

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organization:	
address:	
city/state/zip:	

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Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836
Fax (850) 882-4894
Email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

0017

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: FORT WATSON BEACH Date: 12 JANUARY 2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

It was noted that current existing Military Family Housing is 30-years old. Contract for Privatization is 60-years. After 30 years, with the contract requiring the contractor to replace, upgrade, improve, and construct newer Military Family Housing?

PN-3

It was stated that existing MFL is inadequate, what will these new units be like in thirty years?

**** continue on back for more space ****

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Name:	Paul PRICE
organization:	
address:	
city/state/zip:	

- ☐ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.
☒ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

Please mail this form to:

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 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110
 Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
 Phone (850) 882-2836
 Fax (850) 882-4894
 Email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

0018

Public Hearing Written Comment Form

MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE (MHPI)
ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS)Hearing Location: Fort Walton Beach Date: 12 January 2011

Thank you for your input.

PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY.

Based on Military Family Housing density
Hurlburt FamCamp should remain at
its current location and build any
new Military Family Housing units at
the proposed relocation site of Hurlburt
FamCamp.

PA-4

**** continue on back for more space ****

Individual respondents may request confidentiality. If you wish to withhold your name or address from public review or from disclosure under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), you must state this prominently at the beginning of your comments. Such requests will be honored to the extent allowed by law. All submissions from organizations or businesses, and from individuals or officials representing organizations or businesses, will be made available for public inspection in their entirety.

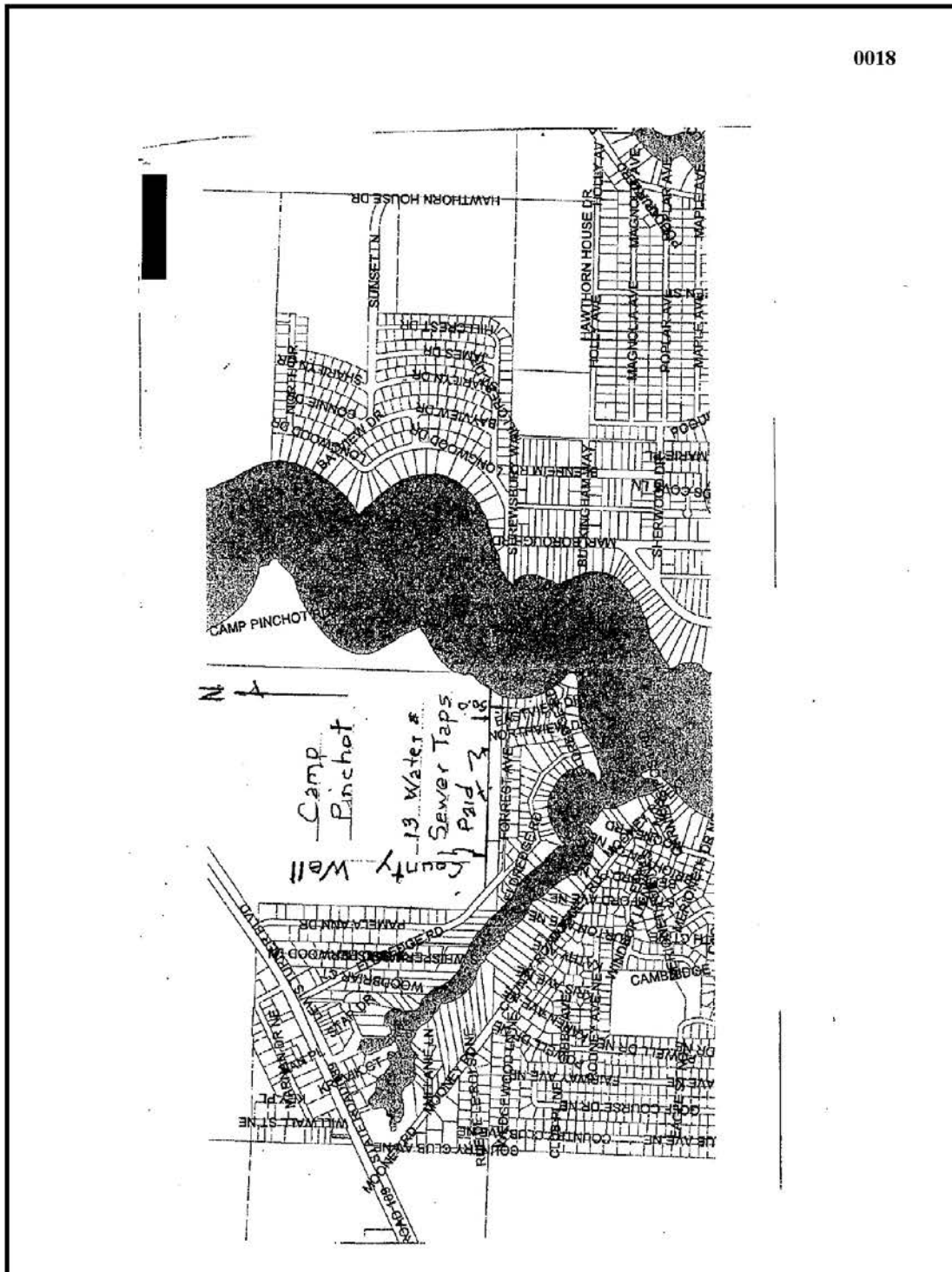
Name:	<u>Paul Price</u>
organization:	
address:	
city/state/zip:	

- ☐ Yes, include my name and address on the mailing list so I can receive information on the MHPI EIS.
☒ No, do not include my name and address on the mailing list. I will periodically check the project website at http://www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp.

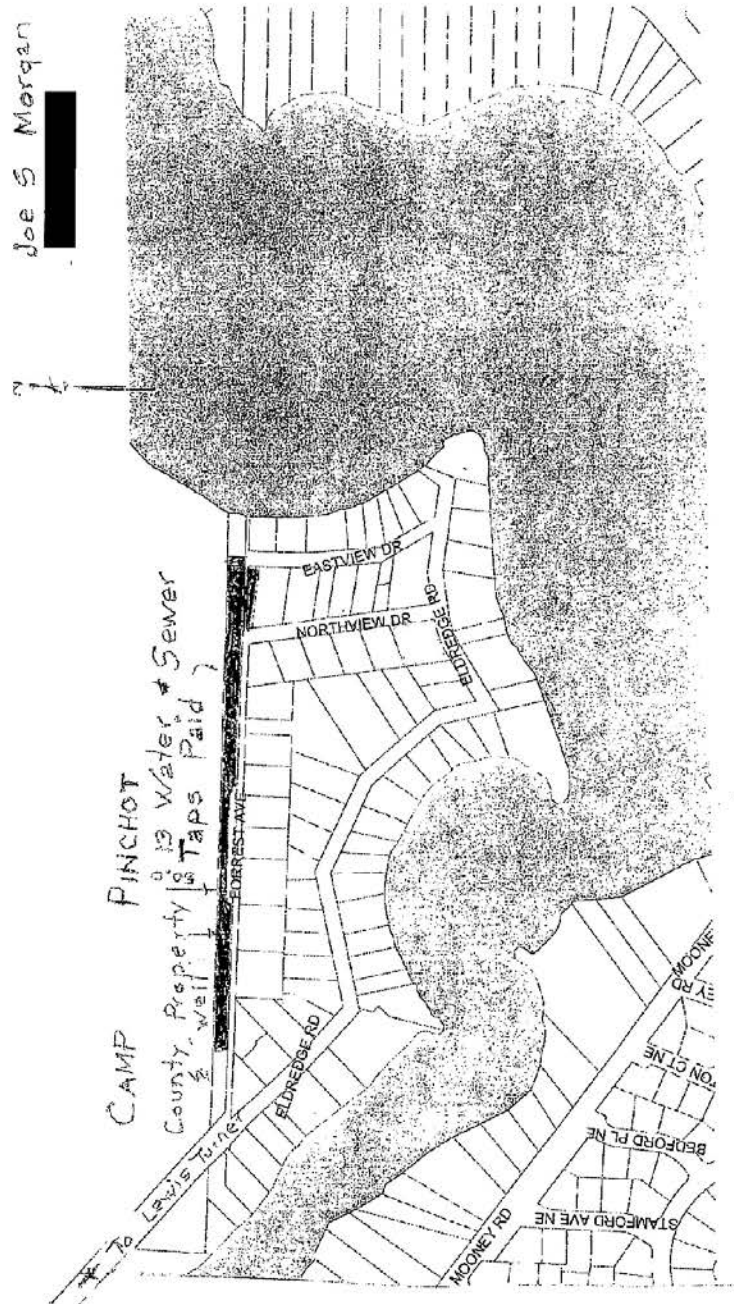
Please mail this form to:

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Eglin Air Force Base, FL 32542-5499
Phone (850) 882-2836
Fax (850) 882-4894
Email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

0018



0018



0019

Priddle

-----Original Message-----

From: Steve [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 9:26 AM
To: Spaitis, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing Proposals

I am writing to voice concern over the proposal to build military housing at White Point. I do not understand how this is a viable option.

PA-3

The housing would be built on the water and with the annual hurricane season it would lead to evacuations and possible damage due to the location on the bay. The same thing happens with the current mobile home lot on the base due to it being close to the water.

White Point is a recreation area and by building on it you would take away one of the many recreation options for the military in the local community.

LU-1

Why would you not re-build on the base where the old housing was located. The location gave the military members quick access to base facilities and work. It also provided walking distance to schools where White Point would mean long commutes for military members with limited budgets and high gas prices. White Point would also mean long drives to base facilities like the commissary and BX.

PA-3

I hope you reconsider White Point as not an option for new military housing. I don't see one positive for the military members in building so far from the base.

PA-3

Steven Priddle

Page 1

0020

Rummel

-----Original Message-----
From: Rich Rummel [mailto:[REDACTED]]
Sent: Monday, February 07, 2011 12:48 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Eglin Privatized Housing Debate Input

To:
Mike Spaits,
Eglin Public Affairs Office,
101 West D Ave., Suite 110
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5499
Phone: 882-2836
e-mail: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil

From:
Rich Rummel
[REDACTED]
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32547
Phone: [REDACTED]
e-mail: [REDACTED]

Subject:
Eglin Privatized Housing Debate Input

with the possibility of privatized housing around the Eglin AFB area. This would be a great opportunity to give back to the community and provide land for an Okaloosa County Sports Complex. The sports complex would be open to both Military and Civilians and could be done in numerous ways.

1. Donate the land to the county and have the county run the complex.
2. Rent the land to the County indefinitely as long as to have a Sports Complex.

PA-13

Every county around Okaloosa has a Sports Complex. Numerous teams, tournaments, venues, are play elsewhere. Okaloosa is losing revenue from out of state teams that look to partake in a great spring time location such as the county could provide.

Page 1

0020

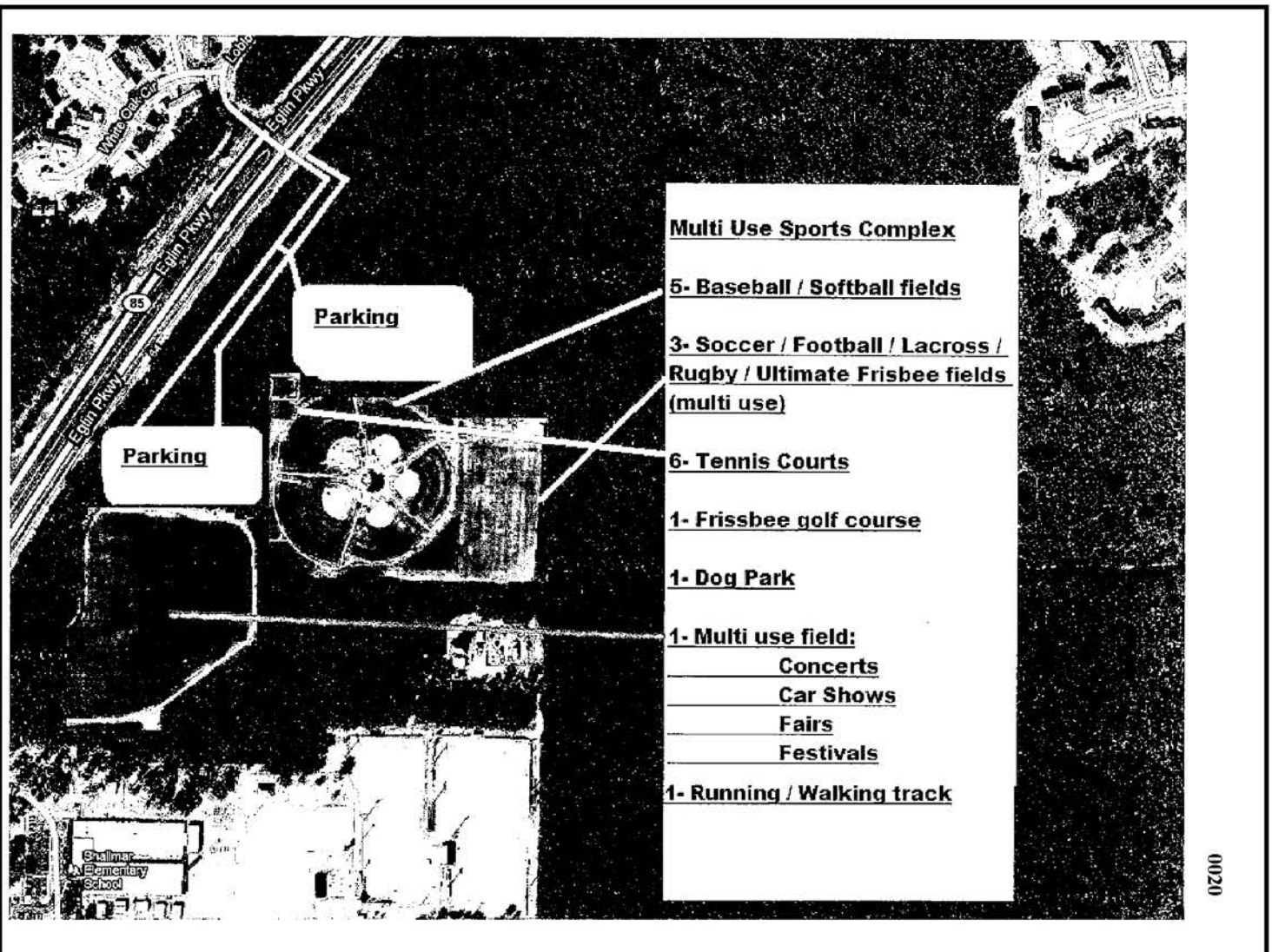
Rumme1

This opportunity would have the people of Okaloosa County embrace the privatized housing.

PA-13

Thanks,
Richard L Rumme1

Page 2



0021

Schultz

-----Original Message-----

From: Norm Schultz [REDACTED]
Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2011 11:13 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing Privatization Plans

Mike,

I am writing to express my opposition to the white Point Option for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative.

As a resident of Raintree Estates, just off White Point Road, I have seen my property value fall by more than 30 percent over the past four years. Reasons for the decline include the poor economy as well as the property being deemed less desirable due to the increased traffic on White Point road, which is the only access route to the North end of the Mid-Bay bridge.

PA-3

The recent changes planned for accessing the North end of the Mid-Bay bridge will reroute traffic off of White Point Road and will be a welcome relief for those of us who reside in adjacent communities.

New Military Housing added off White Point Road would put us back in the hole of being a less desirable area due to traffic.

TR-1

Your assessment of Eglin Main as the preferred choice makes good, common sense and I commend you for that opinion.

Thank you for your efforts and concern for all affected communities.

Norman E. Schultz
(Major USAFR Retired)

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

1

0022

Siefke

-----Original Message-----

From: Wanda Siefke [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2011 10:34 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Housing in Raintree

Mike,

I live in Raintree and was shocked by today's paper indicating that some residents here agree with allowing military housing in the area.

] PA-3

I just want you to know that I DO NOT support this initiative.

If the military wants to do some improving in their property, you need to repave the road from White Point to the Maxwell Gunter recreation park and the whole White Point bay area. That is a project worth doing. How those RV's get through there without serious damage, I don't know. Seems like it might have gotten worse after the Marine's landed.

Thanks for your consideration,

ws

Page 1

0023

Sipos

-----Original Message-----

From: Tom Sipos
 Sent: Tuesday, January 25, 2011 7:58 AM
 To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
 Subject: My MHPI Comments

Please note the following comments are intended to focus on the concerns and issues that I have after reviewing the Dec 2010 draft EIS and the Executive Summary.

1. Although only briefly referenced, the Hurlburt Commando Village program, I expect, is a fair sample of what/how the new 2010 MHPI will be developed. There should be significant "lessons learned" from this earlier MHPI that may be shared with the local community and that can provide a reality check for a lot of the 2010 EIS assumptions and speculation. GE-3

2. The basic real estate and housing developer responsibilities and liabilities must be clearly delineated in statement of needs and requirements documents. For example, the AF has apparently not planned for future privatization of the utilities and services (EIS pp30 and 31). Potential MHPI bidders could interpret this, as well as other EIS ambiguities (mitigations?), as their invitation to expensive contract mods over the next 50 years. GE-4

3. The terms of the "waterfall" policy need to be examined for each EIS alternative. If military or DoD civilian tenants are not available, the policy allows that the MHPI developer could rent to the general public. There may be some modification if the AF guarantees a percentage of occupancy or subsidizes for loss of rental income. The general public should not be permitted to live in the main base area (Alternative 2A?). SE-1

4. The term "housing unit" should be better clarified with respect to the density requirements. A cluster of four bedroom units would likely have more people per acre than two bedroom units. If the term could be interpreted as a housing building or structure, the developer would likely make the most profit from multi-family buildings (see the unit density of duplexes and four-plexes at the Commando Village). PA-14

5. Although there appear to be sufficient regulatory and statutory protections for the land/water areas that will be subject to development, contractors have been known to find loop-holes and get waivers. The AF must insist and clearly specify that the boundaries be enforced. Over the next 50 years, the natural contour and shoreline locations will likely change. The MHPI developer knows that the most valuable properties are in the waterfront areas. Suggest the alternative to re-located the Hurlburt FAMCAMP be further examined. It should be more practical to develop permanent type housing more inland from the wind/water/flood potential location. PA-16

The AF team that have worked this EIS and MHPI for the local area should be commended for their diligence and patience. We should all be protective of our limited resources and land in NW Florida. This is a unique area compared to the other DOD MPHIs located in wide open areas like California, North Dakota, and Colorado. A military presence is also critical to the preservation and stability of our area. I expect there is a well founded concern that if the Eglin/Hurlburt range areas can not be preserved, their mission can be re-located. This MHPI may be considered by some as a win/win solution to current needs. I feel that if the military property is not used to support the AF missions, including control of ownership/management/services for military housing, there is some risk that OSD (or the BLM) will consider this property as surplus. LU-4

Page 1

0023

Sipos
Thanks for the opportunity to comment,
Thomas Sipos

Page 2

0024

Smith

-----Original Message-----

From: Pam Smith [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2011 10:49 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Base Housing

Good morning, Mike. Please share the following comments with Kathleen Ferguson:

When I was a child, I lived in military housing on both Eglin and Patrick Air Force Bases. I had wonderful experiences with military friends, schools, and facilities.

Please build the new base housing in Valparaiso. The community has the spirit and infrastructure to provide a positive environment for military families. Also, the Valparaiso community, including its schools and churches, will benefit from the placement of military housing within its city limits.

I am not a resident of Valparaiso; however, I do want the best for our area and incoming military families. Please contact me if I may offer further commentary or assistance.

Pam Smith
[REDACTED]

PA-3

Page 1

0025

Snyder

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 12:31 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: New Base Housing

Sir :

The number one advantage to living in base/government housing is "Living on Base."

To build at White Point (and to use a contractor owner/manager) is not a good idea on many levels (gas, time, convenience, traffic, etc.).

I am opposed.

PA-3

Eric Snyder. USAF (retired)
[REDACTED]

Page 1

0026

Stalnaker

-----Original Message-----

From: Jerry Stalnaker [REDACTED]
Sent: Monday, January 17, 2011 1:33 PM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing

Dear Eglin AFB Public Affairs:

Please do not put military housing in the white Point area. Those of us who live out here in the Raintree Sub Division have endured the traffic associated with the mid bay bridge for the past several years. Oftentimes we can't get out of our own neighborhood.

It would seem that the Eglin Main Base area has more than enough real estate to put in military housing.

Thanks,

Jerry Stalnaker
Colonel, USAF-Ret.

TR-1

Page 1

0027

Thompson

-----Original Message-----

From: Bill & Priscilla Thompson [REDACTED]
Sent: Friday, January 21, 2011 9:07 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: military housing.

I think anyone that has had the pleasure of trying to get to Eglin AFB from White Point, or getting to White Point road from Eglin AFB during the "rush" hours would agree it is a very slow commute. And, this commute will only get worse when WalMart, and other businesses locate in Niceville.

Our military personnel have enough to worry about when they are sent on various deployments around the globe. Why should they have to be concerned about security for their families during these deployments? Is there anyplace more secure for military members and their families than inside the gates of Eglin AFB?

I live in Raintree Estates (off White Point road), and have no problem with military housing in the White Point area, but I feel that Eglin AFB is the best location to house our military families

V/R William F Thompson

USAF - SMSgt - retired

TR-1

SA-1

PA-3

Page 1

0028

Voss

-----Original Message-----

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, January 26, 2011 7:41 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Housing

Today the local newspaper had an article about off-base sites for base housing. Please avoid another Valapairso Eglin like confrontation. Please build the base housing on Eglin main. John Voss.] PA-3

Page 1

0029

Wagley

-----Original Message-----

From: Christian Wagley [REDACTED]
Sent: Saturday, January 01, 2011 10:26 AM
To: Spaits, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Military Housing Privatization Initiative

Dear Mr. Spaits:

I am writing to express my support for the Air Force's preferred alternative outlined in the draft EIS for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). Locating new housing close to existing base facilities will help to minimize suburban sprawl, loss of open space, and encroachment on the Eglin mission, as well as reduce energy use for transportation. The preferred alternative can also help to minimize traffic on local roadways and the resulting financial and environmental burdens on local governments, if progressive land development designs are implemented. I ask the Air Force to utilize designs from New Urbanism, or traditional neighborhood development (TND), in designing the proposed new neighborhoods. These designs will include a higher density of housing so that land is used efficiently, a mix of land uses to allow residents to meet some of their daily needs without the use of an automobile, and a highly connected street network that encourages safe travel by pedestrians and cyclists.

PA-8

PA-5

Thank you for considering my comments.

Christian Wagley
[REDACTED]

Page 1

0030

From: Glenda Watson [REDACTED] watson
Sent: Monday, January 03, 2011 12:17 PM
To: Spaitz, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Eglin/Hurlburt MHPI

I tried unsuccessfully to download a copy of the Draft EIS review from the
www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp site and couldn't. Could you
possibly send me a link. I kept getting a page unavailable message. Thanks....glenda

ML-1

Glenda Sablan Watson
[REDACTED]

Page 1

0031

(1)

Edwin Watts

12-28-2010

December 28, 2010

CERTIFIED MAIL SIGNED RECEIPT REQUESTED.

Mike Spaits

Eglin Public Affairs Office

101 West D Ave. Suite 110

Eglin AFB, FLA. 32542-5499

Dear MR. Spaits

I AM WRITING THIS LETTER AND REQUEST THAT MY LETTER BE ENTERED INTO THE RECORDS AND TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION IN REGARDS TO THE AIR FORCE HOUSING FOR OUR BRAVE AND GREAT MILITARY.

I BELIEVE THAT OUR MILITARY DESERVE THE VERY BEST HOUSING FOR ALL THE GREAT THINGS THEY DO FOR OUR COUNTRY AND OUR FREEDOM.

I AM OPPOSED TO BUILDING THE HOUSING IN THE POQUITO BAYOU AND CAMP PINCHOT AREAS FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. THE MAIN BASE AT EGLIN IS THE PERFECT SITE. YOU ALREADY HAVE ALL THE INFRASTRUCTURE IN PLACE WHICH WOULD SAVE THE TAXPAYERS AN ADDITIONAL FORTUNE.

GE-1

PA-3

0031

(2)

Edwin Watts

2. You ALREADY HAVE SECURITY, HOSPITALS, PX'S, CHILDCARE CENTERS, ENTERTAINMENT VENUES, AND MOST OTHER THINGS MILITARY FAMILIES NEED WITHIN A SHORT DISTANCE, THAT WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY FOR THESE FAMILIES.
3. THE LOCATION IS AS BEAUTIFUL IF NOT MORE THAN THE OTHER AREAS.
4. THE COST TO CONSTRUCT WOULD BE MUCH LESS.

PA-3

CONSIDERATIONS FOR THE IMPACT TO PROPERTY OWNERS IN POQUITO BAYOU AND CAMP PINCHOT

CONSIDERATION FOR THE HOME OWNERS HERE SHOULD BE CONSIDERED:

1. THESE AREAS ARE ZONED SINGLE FAMILY AND CONSTRUCTION OF MULTIFAMILY WOULD LOWER PROPERTY VALUES.
2. PRIVATE COMPANIES CONSTRUCTING THESE HOUSES ARE LARGE BRICKS AND WALL STREET COMPANIES THAT HAVE A HISTORY OF QUICK, INEXPENSIVE CONSTRUCTION WITH LOW MAINTENANCE COSTS. THEY HAVE NO STAKE IN OUR AREA OTHER THAN LARGE RETURNS. THIS STYLE MANAGEMENT LOWERS EVERYONE'S PROPERTY VALUES.

SE-3

0031

(5)

Edwin Watts

3. These multi-family units also can be rented to others outside of the military.

SE-1

4. The financial impact to current property owners many whom are retired military would be substantial in lower property values.

SE-3

OTHER CONCERNS PAST HISTORY

Many citizens are very concerned that the military or politicians, etc are giving away multimillions of dollars in tax payers owned land to private developers.

1. Recent large tract of ocean front/gulf front land on Okaloosa Island to hotel with a promise the military could rent at a discount.

PN-10

This property was worth a fortune and could have been sold and funds given to the military families.

2. Almost give away of large tract hundreds of acres to a shopping center developer in a promise to build a base

0031

(4)

Edwin Watts

PX OUTSIDE EGLINS SOUTH GATE ALONG
SHALIMARS SUNSET LANE AND LEWIS
TURNER BLVD.

Hopefully This Has Been Stopped Due
To The Economy.

3. THE ALMOST TRADE OUT OF PROPERTY
WHICH WOULD HAVE RESULTED IN MOST
OF EGLINE PROPERTY ON OKALOOSA
ISLAND TO DESTIN BEING TRADED AWAY.
THIS HAPPENED SEVERAL YEARS AGO AND
LANDED SEVERAL IN PRISON.

PN-10

THE TAXPAYERS WANT THE VERY BEST
FOR OUR MILITARY AND THEIR FAMILIES.

THE SOLUTION SHOULD BE WHAT IS BEST
FOR THE MILITARY AND THE PROPERTY OWNERS
AND THE TAXPAYERS.

I CAN ASSURE YOU THE SOLUTION
IS NOT TO GIVE AWAY VALUABLE
TAXPAYERS PROPERTY.

Sincerely

EDWIN WATTS



0032

January 10, 2011

Mr. Mike Spaits
Eglin Public Affairs Office
101 West D Ave., Suite 110
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5499

Dear Mr. Spaits,

Although I am retired, it's very visible that there is a dreadful shortage of military housing for families as well as dormitories for the single airman.

We know the Air Force had good intentions in privatizing housing; however, here at Eglin it has done nothing but create hardships for the active duty personnel, both married and single.

Single E-4's and above are forced to move off-base where few adequate and affordable facilities are available. A friend of mine, a single airman, an E-4, must leave her safe, secure, adequate dormitory at the end of January. She has been searching for an apartment. The one's she can afford are dumps in bad areas of town. The nice apartments in safe areas are too expensive, which leaves her an option of finding a roommate. Compatible roommates are difficult to find. Eglin definitely needs more dormitories for singles.

Many married couples moving into the area would appreciate the secure housing on-base, especially when first arriving in a new area. This used to be a great advantage for couples with children – safety and security. The cost of living in the areas near the base are expensive and to rent or buy outside the local area required expense for gas and time for travel. There are many families who wish to reside on-base.

From many of the single and married, you can hear them say, "we long for the good old days where the Air Force provided a low cost, secure housing on-base." Let's face facts – the privatization idea has not worked. Time to go back to what did work. The Air Force needs to take care of their greatest assets, the people; providing them safe and secure facilities so they can concentrate on their jobs.

When we lived on-base during my tour at Eglin, my family was taken care of, especially appreciated the security and all the facilities available near by, such as the Chapels, Commissary, BX, and the schools. This was a life saver for them during all my TDY's which now would help the families of deployed members – which are over 400 at Eglin alone.

My family still attend church services on-base and it is the contacts there that we hear all the complaints about the lack of dorm's and base housing. It really does create a hardship for a great number of our military personnel.

Just the idea of demolishing all those houses with no new replacements being phased in was a sickening experience for the people who experienced living on the base.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide a view of our current problems.

Sincerely,

Gerald Widman
[REDACTED]

SA-1

0033

Williford

-----Original Message-----

From: J. Williford [REDACTED]
Sent: Wednesday, December 29, 2010 8:17 AM
To: Spaitz, Mike CIV USAF AFMC 96 ABW/PA
Subject: Request for Draft Copy of MHPI on CD

Request a draft copy on a CD of the Housing Privatization Initiative be sent to me at the following address:

ML-1

J. Williford
[REDACTED]

Page 1

1

1 PUBLIC HEARING ON
2 ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT
3 FOR THE PROPOSED MILITARY HOUSING
4 PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE
5
6
7
8

9 LOCATION:
10 MATTIE KELLIE ARTS CENTER
11 100 College Boulevard
12 NICEVILLE, FLORIDA
13
14
15

16 DATE:
17
18 January 11th, 2011
19
20
21

22
23
24 GULF BAY REPORTING
1336 Grace Avenue
25 Panama City, Florida 32401

GULF BAY REPORTING

2

1 MR. SPAITS: Ladies and Gentlemen, at this point
2 we'd like to get started with the Air Force briefing,
3 so at this time I'd like to ask if anyone has cell
4 phones or blackberries, if you could please turn that
5 to the off or vibrate position. As you can see,
6 there are exits on each side and to the back for
7 safety. If a fire or any other type of emergency
8 comes out, you know where the exits are. So with
9 that --

10 COLONEL CUMBIE: Good evening and welcome to the
11 public hearing for the Proposed Military Housing
12 Privatization Initiative at Eglin Air Force Base and
13 Hurlburt Field.

14 My name is Colonel Tom Cumbie and I'm here
15 tonight to serve as the public hearing officer. I'm
16 a full-time Air Force military criminal trial judge
17 based at Eglin Air Force Base, but I'm not assigned
18 there nor am I assigned to any of the commands
19 associated with Eglin or Hurlburt. I have not been
20 involved in the development of the draft
21 Environmental Impact Statement and I'm not here to
22 act as a legal adviser to the Air Force
23 representatives of this proposal. My role as
24 presiding officer is simply to ensure that we have a
25 fair, orderly and impartial hearing and that all of

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1 you who wish to be heard will have the opportunity
2 to do so. In summary, it's important that you
3 understand that I will be serving as an impartial
4 moderator for this hearing.

5 I'm responsible for providing everyone an
6 opportunity to comment on the proposed action,
7 alternatives, and Associated Environmental Impact
8 Analysis. We're here because the Air Force is
9 analyzing the environmental impacts of the Proposed
10 Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin
11 and at Hurlburt Field.

12 Before we begin the presentation, I'd like to
13 introduce the officials representing Eglin Air Force
14 Base and Hurlburt Field. Representing Eglin Air
15 Force Base is Colonel Sal Nodjornian, Commander of
16 the 96th Air Base Wing and Colonel Dave Maharrey,
17 Commander of the 96th Civil Engineering Squad.
18 Representing Hurlburt Field is Colonel Curt Van De
19 Walle, 1st Special Operations Mission Support Group
20 Commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Shawn Moore, 1st
21 Special Operations Civil Squadron Commander.

22 This public hearing provides a formal
23 opportunity for comment on the draft Environmental
24 Impact Statement.

25 The Air Force will consider comments throughout

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1 the Environmental Impact Analysis process; however
2 to make sure that your comments are considered and
3 documented in the final EIS, the Air Force requests
4 that all comments be submitted by the 7th of
5 February of 2011.

6 Let me take this opportunity to notify everyone
7 that in order to ensure accuracy and full
8 documentation, we have a stenographer here with us
9 transcribing verbatim all of tonight's discussions.
10 We ask that you hold your comments until the end of
11 the Air Force presentation, at which time I will
12 invite commenters to use the microphone.

13 I'd like to now introduce our panel members for
14 tonight's meeting. Mr. Mike Spaits, Environmental
15 Public Affairs at Eglin Air Force Base and Mr. Larry
16 Chavers, Chief of Environmental Analysis at Eglin
17 Air Force Base. They're here tonight to present
18 information on the Environmental Impact Analysis
19 process and the proposed action, alternative and the
20 analysis of the potential environmental impacts
21 associated with the implementation of the Proposed
22 Military Housing Privatization Initiative as
23 presented in the draft EIS.

24 Let me first set the stage for the program this
25 evening. It will be in two parts: First we will

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1 present information on the Housing Privatization
2 Program at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field,
3 define the proposed action and discuss the
4 Environmental Impact Analysis process and what you
5 can expect over the next several months. The second
6 part of the program is your opportunity to comment
7 on the analysis presented in the draft EIS.

8 MR. SPAITS: Thank you, Colonel Cumbie. My name
9 is Mike Spaits and I am the environmental public
10 affairs representative at Eglin Air Force Base. I
11 will provide a brief synopsis of the National
12 Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, and the purpose
13 and need for the proposed action as it relates to our
14 draft EIS.

15 The Department of Defense has directed the Air
16 Force to upgrade its housing. To comply with
17 Congressional Direction, the Air Force launched an
18 aggressive program to revitalize all military
19 housing units through a combination of traditional
20 military construction and housing privatization.
21 Due to the tremendous cost of the revitalization
22 effort, traditional military construction funds are
23 not available to meet this goal. Privatization
24 allows for housing improvements and reduces waiting
25 times for adequate housing across the Air Force.

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1 Therefore, the Department of Defense determined the
2 best solution is to use privatization to leverage
3 private and public resources to enhance the
4 availability of quality housing for our military
5 families.

6 The Air Force is privatizing housing to improve
7 the quality of life for military families. The Air
8 Force estimates that about 60 percent of the entire
9 Air Force inventory requires upgrading. At Eglin
10 and Hurlburt, our entire inventory requires either
11 upgrade or replacement. Through privatization, the
12 Air Force can use private sector expertise and
13 financing to accelerate its housing program.

14 The photos you see before you illustrate the
15 typical on-base housing at Eglin and Hurlburt Field.
16 Most of our units are 30 to 60 years old and are
17 constructed out of cinder block. These units do not
18 meet D-O-D housing square footage requirements and
19 are not energy efficient.

20 Some units have aging infrastructure that will
21 have to be replaced. Additionally, the number of
22 units per acre is high and parking is insufficient.

23 Through privatization the developer would
24 construct, own and maintain the units for 50 years.
25 This (indicating) photo depicts multifamily housing

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1 constructed at McChord Air Force Base through
2 housing privatization.

3 The Air Force has solicited proposals from
4 private developers through a request for
5 qualifications, or R-F-Q, and is in the process of
6 choosing the developer that best fits with the
7 selection criteria within that R-F-Q.

8 In 2009 the Air Force prepared a housing
9 requirement and market analysis for Eglin Air Force
10 Base and Hurlburt Field. The analysis used military
11 manpower projections, on-base housing office market
12 information, local realtors, census data and other
13 sources to assess the ability of the local community
14 to house military families through 2014. As a
15 result of this analysis, the Air Force concluded
16 that 1,477 military family housing units are needed
17 for Eglin and Hurlburt Field.

18 As studied in the EIS, Eglin housing consists
19 of 849 active housing units on the main base, 150
20 housing units on Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder
21 and 9 at Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue Historic
22 Districts. The main base area includes Capehart and
23 Plew housing. The Air Force may use the units at
24 Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue for uses other than
25 housing in the future. The developer will not

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1 demolish these units.

2 Hurlburt housing consists of 380 Government
3 owned units, 306 units north of Highway 98 and 74
4 south of Highway 98. This does not include the 300
5 houses leased by the Air Force at Commando Village
6 just east of Hurlburt Field. These units are not
7 included in this project. The Air Force would
8 initially convey all Government-owned units to the
9 developer. The developer will return the nine
10 historic units back to the Air Force after
11 constructing replacement units. The Air Force would
12 own, operate and maintain -- excuse me. The
13 developer would own, operate and maintain a total of
14 1,477 units at the end stage of the project.
15 Hurlburt Field will relocate their family camping
16 facility for one of their privatized housing
17 parcels.

18 This (indicating) map shows the location of the
19 proposed activities at Eglin Air Force Base. Areas
20 shaded in red show the location of housing areas
21 that would be demolished, while bluish-green areas
22 identify historic district housing areas that would
23 be returned to the Air Force after replacement units
24 are constructed.

25 This (indicating) map shows the location of

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 proposed activities at Hurlburt Field. The
2 developer would demolish housing units at Southside
3 Manor and Pine Shadows. The Fancamp area at
4 Hurlburt Field may relocate to the southwest of
5 Commando Village along Martin Luther King Boulevard.
6 New housing units would be constructed at the
7 current Fancamp location as well as Southside Manor
8 and Pine Shadows.

9 I will now turn it over to Larry Chavers to
10 discuss the Environmental Impact Analysis process.

11 MR. CHAVERS: Thanks, Mike.

12 My name is Larry Chavers and I am the Chief of
13 the Environmental Analysis at Eglin Air Force Base.
14 I will now address the Air Force's environmental
15 impact analysis process. The National Environmental
16 Policy Act, more commonly referred to as NEPA,
17 requires Federal agencies to consider the potential
18 environmental impacts of their proposals before
19 implementing them. The analysis of the Military
20 Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin and
21 Hurlburt Field will result in a final Environmental
22 Impact Statement, after which the Secretary of the
23 Air Force will sign a Record of Decision
24 implementing the proposed action.

25 The National Environmental Policy Act requires

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1 us to consider the environmental consequences of
2 Federal actions and provide the decision-maker with
3 enough information regarding the environmental
4 consequences in order to make an informed decision.

5 Under NEPA the Air Force must assess the
6 potential environmental impacts of the proposed
7 action and reasonable alternatives, including the No
8 Action Alternative. The NEPA law, its implementing
9 regulations, and Air Force regulations set forth the
10 requirements for preparing environmental impact
11 statements. You can read these requirements in the
12 Code of Federal Regulations at Title 40 C-F-R 1500
13 to 1508 and Title 32 C-F-R, Part 989.

14 We began the EIS process in November of 2003
15 and released the first draft in April 2005. The
16 project scope has changed multiple times since then,
17 resulting in four versions of the housing
18 privatization draft EIS. The Air Force is
19 considering a wide range of alternatives for
20 implementing the Housing Privatization Initiative.

21 NEPA regulations require evaluation of a
22 proposed action's potential human health or
23 environmental impacts to determine whether those
24 impacts would be significant. NEPA regulations also
25 require the Air Force to analyze reasonable

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1 alternatives to accomplish the purpose of the
2 proposed action. The term "reasonable alternatives"
3 simply means alternatives that would meet the Air
4 Force's underlying purpose and need for the proposed
5 action. Consistent with the regulations, the Air
6 Force can limit the alternatives to cover a range of
7 reasonable options.

8 At scoping, Eglin presented five potential
9 development areas or alternatives: The Crestview
10 Park/Duke Field area, the Eglin northeast area, the
11 White Point area, the Eglin Main/Valparaiso area and
12 the north Fort Walton Beach area.

13 After scoping, additional screen criteria was
14 applied to the five potential development areas
15 resulting in the elimination of the Crestview
16 Park/Duke Field area and the Eglin northeast area as
17 candidate alternatives.

18 In the draft EIS, Eglin evaluates three
19 potential development areas as shown here: The
20 White Point area, this area comprises seven parcels
21 totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White
22 Point along the coastline of the Choctawhatchee Bay,
23 south of Niceville and adjacent to State Road 20.
24 The Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area, this area
25 comprises 11 parcels totaling 1,071 acres. Parcel 1

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1 is the largest and is located in the southwest
2 corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the existing
3 Main Base area. Parcels 2 through 8 are located
4 along the northeast corner of Eglin Main Base, near
5 the east gate and adjacent to Valparaiso. Parcel 9
6 and Parcel 10 are part of the existing Eglin Main
7 Base housing area. And Parcel 11 is a small,
8 undeveloped parcel near Parcel 1.

9 The north Fort Walton Beach area, this area
10 consists of five parcels totaling 457 acres with a
11 50-acre buffer. It includes parcels previously
12 identified as the Camp Pinchot Expansion area and
13 parts of the Poquito Bayou Expansion area. The
14 remaining two parcels are located in north Fort
15 Walton Beach, north of Martin Luther King Highway
16 adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The
17 Camp Pinchot Historic District was not included in
18 this alternative.

19 This is a summary of areas, parcels and acres
20 as we just described.

21 The Air Force has identified four potential
22 development alternatives. All alternatives include
23 initial conveyance of up to 1,413 units and the
24 return of nine historic units at Camp Pinchot and
25 Georgia Avenue to the Air Force once replacement

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1 units have been constructed.

2 The developer may construct up to 1,477 housing
3 units distributed between Hurlburt Field and Eglin
4 Air Force Base at locations determined by which
5 alternative is selected.

6 Alternative 1 involves all activities associated
7 with the proposed action as well as construction of up to
8 958 units utilizing a combination of parcels within the
9 White Point area.

10 Alternative 2 involves all activities associated
11 with the proposed action as well as construction of up to
12 958 housing units utilizing one or a combination of
13 several parcels within the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso
14 area.

15 Sub-Alternative 2A is similar to Alternative 2
16 except the total of 993 units would be constructed at
17 Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base. Sub-Alternative 2A is
18 currently the Air Force's preferred alternative.

19 Alternative 3 involves all activities associated
20 with the proposed action as well as construction up to
21 958 housing units utilizing one or a combination of
22 several parcels within the north Fort Walton Beach area.

23 Alternative 4 includes a mixture of parcels from
24 any of the development areas.

25 The Alternatives are listed on this (indicating)

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14

1 slide shown.

2 The EIS considered all aspects of the human
3 environment that could be significantly affected by the
4 proposed action and any reasonable alternatives
5 developed, including the No Action Alternative. The
6 environmental resources that were evaluated include: Air
7 quality, biological resources, cultural resources,
8 hazardous materials and waste, land use, noise, safety,
9 socioeconomics, soils and erosions, solid wastes,
10 transportation, utilities and infrastructure and water
11 resources.

12 I will now discuss some of the potential adverse
13 impacts associated with this initiative. The potential
14 impacts to water resources include impacts from
15 development at each of the alternatives.

16 The impacts to transportation include potential
17 for adverse impact in the White Point, north Fort Walton
18 Beach areas, and Parcel 8 in the Eglin Main
19 Base/Valparaiso Alternative.

20 Noise impacts are potentially adverse in the
21 Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area and the No Action
22 Alternative due to aircraft noise.

23 Land use impacts mirror the noise impacts just
24 described due to aircraft noise. There is a potential
25 for adverse impact in the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area

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15

1 and the No Action Alternative.

2 This (indicating) slide shows the potential for
3 impacts to other resources exists. While potential
4 adverse impacts have been identified, these impacts would
5 not be significant and would be minimized through
6 implementation of required mitigations such as
7 storm-water management techniques, avoidance of wetland
8 and floodplain areas, avoidance of sensitive species
9 habitat and cultural resources. More detailed
10 information on the impacts can be found in the draft EIS.

11 This (indicating) slide shows the EIS project
12 schedule. Currently we are in the public comment stage.
13 At the conclusion of the public comment period, we will
14 gather all public comments, analyze them, respond to the
15 comments, modify the EIS if needed and then publish the
16 final document. Thirty days after the final EIS is
17 released to the public, the Air Force expects to sign a
18 Record of Decision or ROD. The ROD will state whether
19 the proposed action will be implemented and which
20 alternative has been selected.

21 Colonel Cumbie will provide you with information
22 on the second and most important part of tonight's
23 comment period.

24 COLONEL CUMBIE: I would like to take a quick
25 ten-minute break before we begin the public comment

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16

1 portion of the evening where I hear your comments and
2 concerns. If you would like to speak and did not
3 already sign up to speak, please do so during the
4 break on one of the speaker sign-up sheets at the
5 sign-in table in the foyer. We will invite elected
6 officials to speak first, and then I will call on the
7 other speakers in the order in which your name appear
8 on the speaker sign-up sheet. Also, I encourage you
9 to take the opportunity during our break to look at
10 the display boards in the lobby.

11 So let's take a quick ten-minute break. And
12 again, anyone who has not signed up, please do so at
13 this time.

14 (Thereupon, a short break was taken.)

15 COLONEL CUMBIE: Okay. At this point, we'd like
16 to start the public hearing.

17 We have now reached the second part of the
18 hearing, which is your opportunity to provide the
19 Air Force with your comments on the draft Military
20 Housing Privatization Initiative, EIS, and to make
21 comments for the record. As I mentioned before, our
22 stenographer is recording everything that's said
23 during this portion of the proceedings. These
24 comments will become part of the official record and
25 will be included in the final EIS. This will ensure

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1 that Air Force decision-makers benefit from your
2 local knowledge and are aware of your concerns about
3 the environmental analysis for this EIS.

4 Throughout the comment process, I'd ask you to
5 keep in mind that this is not an arena for debate;
6 nor is the hearing designed as a question and answer
7 session. Rather, the hearing is the venue that the
8 Air Force uses to gather your concerns and any
9 additional data or recommended changes you may have,
10 whether they are through oral comment tonight or
11 written comments you may submit later on regarding
12 the environmental analysis and the environmental
13 impacts identified under the proposed action and
14 alternatives.

15 If you do have any questions, Air Force
16 representatives are available in the display area
17 later on this evening and may be able to answer the
18 questions following the hearing.

19 You can officially comment in two ways: You
20 may speak now and have your comments recorded by the
21 stenographer or you may provide comments in writing
22 by submitting them during the hearing or through the
23 mail.

24 If you wish to speak this evening and have not
25 already signed up to speak, please raise your hand

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18

1 and we will be sure to make that happen.

2 (No response)

3 Apparently everybody that wanted to speak has
4 had the opportunity to do so.

5 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Are you saying anyone who
6 wants to, speak up now?

7 COLONEL CUMBIE: No. I'm going to call you in
8 the order that you signed up. I was just trying to
9 make sure that anyone who had not signed up has the
10 opportunity to do so if you'd like to.

11 And again, if you'd like to turn in your
12 written comments at this hearing, you may give them
13 to any Air Force representative located in the room
14 or at the sign-in table. Written comments will be
15 accepted throughout the comment period or until
16 February 7th of 2011. If you do not turn in your
17 written comments at this hearing, please send the
18 comments to the address shown on the slide or as
19 provided on materials available to you here at the
20 meeting. Comments made at all of the public
21 hearings or provided in writing throughout the
22 public comment period will be given equal
23 consideration and are all part of the official
24 record.

25 In order to move through the comments

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19

1 efficiently, I ask that you observe the following
2 ground rules: Elected official that choose to
3 comment will be given the opportunity to speak
4 first. Members of the public will then be called
5 upon in the order in which you signed up to speak.
6 I will announce your name. Please stand and address
7 your remarks to me so that I can hear your comments
8 clearly, and more importantly so that our
9 stenographer is able to easily record everything
10 that you say. Please speak clearly and slowly using
11 the microphone. State your full name and spell it
12 out so we can record it correctly, if you would. If
13 you're representing someone or some group other than
14 yourself, please let us know. We need this
15 information to make sure the stenographer gets an
16 accurate record. And please don't provide any
17 personal information in your comments that you would
18 not want seen published in the final Environmental
19 Impact Statement. Normally the way we do these is
20 to give everyone the opportunity to speak and limit
21 that time to five minutes. But we only have I think
22 five speakers today, so I think we can step away
23 from that portion of the program.

24 This hearing is scheduled to end at 9 p.m.
25 And one other thing, I please ask that you not

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20

1 repeat what other speakers have said. If you agree
2 with a previous speaker on a particular issue,
3 please state your agreement. This will make sure
4 that we've got plenty of time for everybody to
5 speak. Again, I don't view that as being a problem.

6 Our first speaker will be Commissioner Thomas
7 Miller from the City of Valparaiso.

8 COMMISSIONER MILLER: Thank you. I appreciate
9 you allowing me the time to come and express
10 concerns.

11 And I've been peppered by numerous comments
12 from people with questions that I have no answer to
13 and I haven't been able to find them, and I'd just
14 like to kind of run -- I'd like to run down them.
15 And the thing that started all this was the noise
16 information and the 85 DB and its effect on the city
17 of Valparaiso.

18 The city of Valparaiso will be affected more so
19 than any other city, maybe parts of Niceville, but I
20 don't think it -- but anyway, all the information
21 that we've gleaned or got was based on estimations.
22 There was no accurate -- accurate documented numbers
23 of the noises the airplanes -- I'm sure they run the
24 engines and are able to get it. And especially the
25 one that concerns -- is of more interest would be

NO-1

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21

1 the Marine version, first of all, because its sound
2 is very localized and doesn't move away with any
3 great speed. Anyway, it will be a disaster for our
4 city.

5 Right now over 300 homes are in the impact zone
6 for this, and I'm sure that there's things that can
7 be done, traffic patterns that can be changed that
8 could mitigate this much more. So far I've seen zip
9 on any trying to mitigate it. We're going to use
10 it.

11 As I understand from what I read in the paper a
12 while back, you'll start out with some restrictions
13 on using the north/south runways very seldom, but
14 after a matter of months, you'll phase it into full
15 operation.

16 And they said the noise information was not
17 available. I don't know why. I guess it wasn't
18 available because they didn't have any.

19 As I said, the Marine version presents the
20 worse situation for noise for any scenario that we
21 work out. And the Air Force has no margin for error
22 on this because you have so many people living in
23 the area.

24 One of the things that -- well, the thing that
25 concerned me and decided me to come was an article

— NO-1

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22

1 in the newspaper. And it was talking about White
2 Point, building houses there and different things
3 and the noise. I'll read it. It was in Wednesday,
4 December 29th, 2010 Beacon: As previously reported,
5 Eglin land at White Point and in Valparaiso are
6 among the alternatives being considered. But the
7 latest draft EIS states the Air Force's preferred
8 alternative is to have a contractor build 993
9 housing units in the southwest corner of Eglin Main
10 Base, 484 at Eglin. Of course they are going to be
11 chopping out 300-some Valparaiso homes that doesn't
12 look like they're going to be replaced. According
13 to the draft EIS transportation, the problem with
14 building the housing at White Point area and
15 Bluewater Bay, while the noise is the issue, if the
16 housings were built, the high noise -- the higher
17 noise level of Valparaiso was the determining factor
18 whenever looking at phase -- Part 2 there and
19 comparing them. And they didn't -- to me it's
20 dichotomy that you consider the noise in one
21 situation at White Point and then you don't consider
22 it -- or you do consider it in the Valparaiso case.

NO-1

23 There's a tremendous amount of lack of
24 information to the public on this. We're in the
25 process of -- we have a school system -- we have

NP-1

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23

1 schools and facilities that there's. Eglin has
2 enough land on Valparaiso that they own that they
3 could build probably 8 or 900 homes at least in
4 Valparaiso, and then we'd all be in the same boat.
5 Thank you.

PA-3

6 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Commissioner Miller.
7 Mr. Gregory Lundstrum.

8 MR. LUNDSTRUM: Yes, sir. My name is Gregory
9 Lundstrum. I live out in the Poquito/Longwood area
10 in a 60-year-old cinder block house that I guarantee
11 90 percent of y'all would love to live in, but only
12 of course if you marry your interior decorator. So
13 I'm not so convinced about 60-year-old cinder block
14 houses needing to be replaced.

15 But the problem with this hearing and the
16 confusion that's going on is that apparently there's
17 three simultaneous things which have come upon us
18 which hopefully can be turned into all three good
19 things. The first one is BRAC, the base realignment
20 and closure committee of the congress and its effect
21 on us. Then secondly, we have the Military Housing
22 Privatization Initiative, which could possibly stand
23 on its own two feet, meaning that the base housing
24 has not been kept up to spec the way my 60-year-old
25 cinder block house has. So that is a second realm

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24

1 of discussion. And then we have a third realm of
2 discussion, which this is the F-35 beddown. And I
3 have to admit that I myself have become confused.
4 Because I got a large book I think courtesy of
5 Mr. Spaits or somebody else, and I'm sitting there
6 looking at it and looking at the index and
7 wondering, where are they talking about the housing
8 while I was looking at this jumbo book on, I guess,
9 the supplemental EIS for the F-35 beddown.

10 And, you know, I've been a lawyer for 37 years.
11 And if I'm confused, God knows everybody else has
12 got to be somewhat confused.

13 The gentleman comes up here and talks at this
14 housing meeting about DBA levels, noise levels.
15 Well, that has to do with that other thick book on
16 the F-35's effect on us.

17 And we all want to have the F-35 and we want to
18 have the military happy and we want to have them
19 properly housed. But I think Mr. Spaits, the Air
20 Force, the Government needs to really come out and
21 say yes, in fact we have three things coming down
22 the track at the same time. We have BRAC, we have
23 the need for upgrading military housing irrespective
24 of BRAC, and irrespective of both of those, we have
25 the F-35 program. So, Lord only knows why there's

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1 confusion.

2 So I sit here and I finally see that this
3 meeting is coming up and I go to the website and I
4 look at this October 2010 document, and my confusion
5 was not at that point cleared up that there's a
6 difference between this thick book, the F-35 beddown
7 portion of what's happening at Eglin and the
8 military housing privatization. So on Page 25 of
9 this document that I look at today on the Internet,
10 it says here under socioeconomic and Environmental
11 Justice, the United States Air Force. It says:
12 Local housing market can accommodate anticipated
13 population increase. Well, you can see how that can
14 lead to some confusion. Because my wife and one of
15 her business partners have had a house for sale
16 catty-corner from my house for almost four years out
17 in the Poquito/Longwood area. I know that there is
18 housing ready, willing and available in the private
19 sector without privatizing.

PN-6

20 And I think it's sort of backhand insulting the
21 Air Force that they can't take care of a cinder
22 block house. My goodness, I'm sure you can. If you
23 can take care of an F-35, you can take care of a
24 cinder block house. I'm sure that you can upgrade.

PN-1

25 So my comment is focused at the confusion that

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1 we've got BRAC, we've got military housing, we've
2 got F-35. But this hearing on military housing,
3 really we're not talking about noise, we're not
4 talking about F-35s, we're talking about the need
5 for quality housing, I understand that.

6 But in this presentation when we start talking
7 about preferred Alternative 1, which I think is the
8 most sane one that has evolved over the period of
9 the last four or five years, I still see the mention
10 of Camp Pinchot Historic site used to be the
11 Choctawhatchee National Forest supervisor's
12 residence. And I don't understand, and maybe
13 Mr. Spaits can clear this up, when they say
14 something about the replacement of nine housing
15 units there. I guess at the General's compound at
16 Camp Pinchot you can look across the bayou and you
17 can see, you know, tennis courts and various --
18 maybe a Captain's house, Lieutenant Colonel's house
19 or a Colonel's house, the various cadres that come
20 along with a Two-Star General. But I don't
21 understand, if the replacement means they're going
22 to bulldoze those existing nine structures that are
23 in that historical area and replace them with
24 something that is new and certainly not historical.
25 So that's confusion.

CU-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

2002-2003

27

1 So I come up here just saying I would like to
2 have the confusion cleared up as to these various
3 big documents that float around, the one on the
4 military housing, which I didn't get a copy of, the
5 one on the beddown, which I did get a copy of, and
6 then BRAC, that I think everybody knows about. So
7 it's -- I'm just floundering for an understanding as
8 to how can the F-35 program say that the local
9 housing market can accommodate anticipated
10 population increase, and then I see that we have
11 private contractors coming on a secured military
12 facility and bulldozing 60-year-old cinder block
13 houses like I live in and build new ones. It
14 just -- none of this makes sense. I'm just
15 confused. So with that, dazed and confused --
16 Irving Younger once said, a lawyer has got to know
17 when to sit down. Thank you.

NP-2

18 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Mr. Lundstrum.

19 Mr. Hank Yancey.

20 COLONEL YANCEY: Good evening. I'm Hank Yancey,
21 I'm a retired Air Force Colonel with 28 years. I
22 also ran domestic aviation for an international
23 company here in the U.S. I've had a great
24 relationship with the Air Force through all that
25 time, so I'm excited about the F-35 coming in here.

GULF BAY REPORTING

2003

28

1 I do want to say that while I agree with some
2 things that have already been said, there are
3 concerns about the environment, not only about noise
4 but also our wildlife and the condition of our bays
5 and the area around here. And more of the
6 forestation that we push aside for new construction,
7 the greater the impact on that.

BI-1

8 I know Parcel 1 that's on base has a lot of big
9 wildlife in there. They have bears, deer, fox, you
10 know, coyotes. So we will be displacing quite a bit
11 of wildlife.

12 My point tonight is to try to take perhaps a
13 little bit of time to address a different
14 alternative. Because since 2005, we've had a change
15 in the underpinning of residential support for the
16 populationed area. We've cut the number of aircraft
17 coming in from 103 down to 59. We have also had a
18 building bubble, while maybe primarily for the
19 beach, it also occurred in the Niceville, Fort
20 Walton Beach and Crestview areas. And that bubble
21 has burst. There are over 300 real estate
22 properties for sale in Niceville alone. That does
23 not include, you know, for sale by owner. So my
24 point would be to try to cut the footprint.

PN-7

25 Right now we're targeting 1,400 plus. I don't

GULF BAY REPORTING

2003

29

1 know what, you know, Hurlburt's need is, I'm sure
2 they've had some increases for Special Forces
3 Operation. But I do think that a lot of this
4 housing could be put off base with very high
5 standards at a very reasonable price.

PN-7

6 As a taxpayer I'd like to see an alternative
7 where you may split the difference and actually do a
8 reassessment, reevaluation of how many houses need
9 to be constructed and how many could go to private
10 sector. And that would be my position going
11 forward, is to give us some idea going forward on
12 what a more accurate number for housing is.

13 So if we could do it with half the footprint, I
14 think that's the way I would go. I think a 40-foot
15 barrier between current housing and current
16 residential areas is not nearly enough. If we could
17 use half of Parcel 1 or a third of Parcel 1 and
18 maybe, you know, allow for more green space and less
19 runoff into the water, you know, for new pavement
20 areas, new parking areas, that would be, you know,
21 what I would propose. Try to cut the footprint in
22 half if you can and allow for our local population
23 to receive the benefit of taking care of our Air
24 Force warriors right here in Niceville and Fort
25 Walton Beach and Shalimar. Thank you very much.

PA-1

GULF BAY REPORTING

2004-2005

30

1 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Colonel Yancey.

2 Ms. Laura Byrd.

3 MRS. BYRD: Hi. My name is Launa Byrd.

4 COLONEL CUMBIE: I'm sorry.

5 MRS. BYRD: That's okay. I am a -- I was born
6 at Eglin and I was raised in Shalimar, so I've lived
7 there all my life, and I do support Hank Yancey's
8 comments and statements he just made.

9 I am concerned about the buffer between the
10 base and the Shalimar residents. They're proposing
11 a 40-foot buffer, and right now I can still hear the
12 PA system on base, and I can hear a lot of things
13 that do go on on base. And a 40-foot buffer, I
14 don't think is reasonable at all. I do support the
15 military and I support that they need new housing,
16 better housing, but I think there are other
17 initiatives that can be looked at to support that.

18 But my concern was the buffer, the main
19 concern. That and the noise level and where would
20 the wildlife go because it does support a lot of our
21 wildlife in the area. And that's all I have to say.
22 Thank you.

23 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you. And Ms. Christina
24 Larson.

25 MS. LARSON: Eglin Air Force, Hurlburt Field,

PA-2

BI-1

LU-5

GULF BAY REPORTING

2005

31

1 Duke Field and Camp Rudder occupy Choctawhatchee
2 National Forest, which was set aside by Presidential
3 Decree. Local military bases are guests of U.S.
4 citizens. No one has -- not even the military has
5 the right to construct private housing contracts in
6 our National Forest. Eglin Air Force Base
7 reservation land is not the property of the military.
8 Our military has reservations within our National
9 Forest, not ownership to be allotted to a private
10 bidder as an investment and not to be exploited by
11 the current administration.

LU-5

12 The Military Housing Privatization Initiative
13 violates the National Environmental Policy Act 42
14 USC 4331, Section 101 B 1. Its key purpose being to
15 (quote), fulfill the responsibilities of each
16 generation as trustee of the environment for
17 succeeding generations (end quote).

NP-3

18 I support adequate housing for everyone and
19 endorse the upgrade of the military housing.

GE-1

20 I have a house that was built in 1957 in
21 Shalimar we just renovated, and it's great.

22 This upgrade of military housing should only be
23 where infrastructure already exists and damage to
24 the natural environment has already occurred and
25 with maintenance of the suggested 100-foot buffer

PA-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

2005-2006

32

1 zone -- I forget what page that was on -- wherever
2 military structure and operations adjoin
3 non-military areas. Thank you.

PA-2

4 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you. Did everyone who
5 wishes the opportunity to speak get the opportunity
6 to do so? Please if you've not, let us know.
7 Apparently every --

8 MR. MILLER: I didn't sign up but, may I speak?

9 COLONEL CUMBIE: You may, sir. But, sir, since
10 we don't have your name written down, if we could get
11 you to --

12 MR. MILLER: Thomas K. Miller, a resident of
13 Valparaiso, Florida.

14 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, sir.

15 MR. MILLER: I came to Eglin Air Force Base as a
16 military dependent and I spent several years in the
17 homes that I believe are still on Eglin, Bens Lane,
18 Chinquapin, cinder block homes.

19 I look at this map and I'm confused as the
20 gentleman that spoke before concerning looking at
21 this and looking at different alternatives. I don't
22 see anything on this where you can actually
23 determine the number of homes in each of these
24 areas, particularly Alternative 2. It gives a
25 total.

PA-11

GULF BAY REPORTING

2006

33

1 First, I'm in full agreement, and as a military
2 brat I support the United States of America and the
3 people that serve our Country. It seems to me that
4 whatever is looked at concerning housing would be
5 looked at from the standpoint of what it takes to
6 get the individuals that serve to the place where
7 they work quickly, efficiently and with a minimal
8 amount of time.

PN-5

9 I currently drive to Pensacola, Florida each
10 day. Between 6:00 a.m. and 6:45 to 7:00, and I've
11 driven it at various times, there's a solid stream
12 of vehicles driving south, perhaps many are
13 military, perhaps many are civilians, but it's
14 traffic regardless. And I don't see where some of
15 these that are off-base locations look to address
16 the traffic situation that we face as a county here
17 right now.

18 We're building an overpass by the airport which
19 will now speed traffic up which will now be
20 log-jammed at 85 and 123. Solutions I think are
21 already in effect because I cross that every day,
22 and the light now going north has now increased in
23 time stopping traffic flowing south into the
24 Niceville area. So until the time there's an
25 overpass built there, the traffic is going to bog up

TR-3

GULF BAY REPORTING

2006

34

1 right there. Coming into Eglin west gate with
2 housing off base to the west, it's going to clog
3 somewhere there.

4 And looking at this map, it looks like there's
5 very little area for roads to be built there.

6 White Point Road, I think anybody that's come
7 through Niceville in going to Destin already knows
8 and has experienced the convoluted way traffic is
9 being routed. And now Niceville is faced with
10 another light.

11 So any housing that increases there coming to
12 Eglin now impacts Highway 20 coming through
13 Niceville and through Valparaiso into the east gate.

14 There are approximately 50,000 cars per day on
15 a 24-hour day average that crosses the Turkey Creek
16 Bridge, albeit it's not related specifically to
17 Eglin, but it's still traffic that the local
18 population and anyone who lives here deals with on a
19 daily basis.

20 So I would think that somewhere in this the
21 traffic situation needs to be addressed for the ease
22 at which the people that work on Eglin can get to
23 work efficiently and on time.

24 I just returned from Washington D.C. a little
25 while ago. I lived there in the '80s. And if you

TR-3

GULF BAY REPORTING

2006-2007

35

1 want to see traffic, that's it. Compared to here,
2 not as bad. But when it stretches from D.C. many
3 miles south to Stafford, people have to get to work.
4 So I don't see -- or I would hope that you would
5 consider somewhere in this the impact of wherever
6 this is on the traffic and address how that's going
7 to move so when these -- whenever this is built,
8 it's already taken into consideration to move the
9 people to and from. The price of gas is not going
10 down. Thank you.

TR-3

11 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, sir. Yes, sir?

12 MR. DARNELL: I didn't sign up and I know that
13 Mike has been anxiously waiting for me to come up
14 here and address this. My name is Cloyce Darnell, I
15 live in Shalimar on Longwood Drive. And with regard
16 to the gentleman who just spoke about the traffic,
17 hopefully this will put him at ease a little bit.
18 But in the Executive Summary in a much, much greater
19 detail than the three-inch manual that's available,
20 which is on disk here, I would point out in the White
21 Point area the traffic analysis in this summary
22 basically says that the traffic level on Highway 20
23 and 85 is already a traffic level service F, which is
24 not real good. It further states it is not desirable
25 to increase traffic on roadway segments already

GULF BAY REPORTING

2007

36

1 having traffic level service F. That would seem to
2 exclude that alternative if for nothing more than the
3 traffic level.

4 The main base, at least Sub-alternative 2A, the
5 preferred alternative, would not have any traffic
6 impact on any of the main highways. The
7 Alternative 3, which is the north Fort Walton Beach
8 area, which would include the Camp Pinchot area and
9 the various areas in the fairgrounds vicinity and
10 also part of the Turner Boulevard have a traffic
11 level service F. And again, it says it's not
12 desirable to increase traffic where it's already an
13 F.

14 I would have a hard time understanding how the
15 development would add traffic to those areas, which
16 means I would have a hard time understanding why
17 they would pick those areas other than A if for no
18 other reason than the traffic alone. I would point
19 out too that in the summary there is a chart, a
20 colored chart in the red that has to do with the
21 traffic, and that's very clearly identified as areas
22 of severe adverse impact in those areas. So
23 hopefully that will put you at ease a little bit
24 there.

25 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you. Anyone else who

GULF BAY REPORTING

2008

37

1 didn't get the opportunity to sign up earlier?

2 COLONEL YANCEY: Hank Yancey. One thing I
3 didn't mention was I had a contract at Columbus Air
4 Force Base (inaudible) and they had privatized
5 housing on this base. It's also a training base.
6 They actually had difficulty getting people to fill
7 that housing. And they were offering my program
8 manager a house on base to try to alleviate the
9 vacancies that they had. So I --

10 AUDIENCE MEMBER: Would you please go to the
11 microphone?

12 COLONEL CUMBIE: Colonel Yancey, if you would to
13 make sure everybody can hear you.

14 COLONEL YANCEY: All right. I was just saying
15 that I had a contract at Columbus Air Force Base
16 where we did aircraft maintenance. They had
17 privatized housing at Columbus and they built the
18 units that they were authorized to build, and then
19 they have had difficulty in filling them. So they
20 offered my program manager there a house to live on
21 base, which he declined so he could live in a
22 residential area.

23 So will they actually have a choice as to
24 whether they live in these units or off? Is there
25 anyone who can answer that? Will they be authorized

SE-1

GULF BAY REPORTING

2008-2009

38

1 to live off base even if there are vacancies on
2 base? They will, okay. All right. I just thought
3 I would bring up that point. Thank you.

4 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you. Yes, sir?

5 MR. MILLER: Keep bringing up new topics. With
6 regard to Colonel Yancey's question about living on
7 place, not living on base, the question I have which
8 couldn't be definitively answered outside earlier is
9 as to whether or not non-military will be allowed to
10 rent the properties that's built for the military
11 housing that the literature says is for military
12 families. And so what I'm asking is will
13 non-military be allowed to rent those facilities and
14 live on these, I'll call it federally subsidized
15 properties? Can we get an answer to that?

16 COLONEL CUMBIE: Yes, sir, I'm sure we've got a
17 lot of folks that can speak to that after the
18 meeting. But, again, we're here at this point to --
19 not as a question and answer, but to try to get
20 everybody's comments as best we can. But I believe
21 there are people out here that will be able to answer
22 that question for you at the conclusion of the
23 meeting.

24 MR. MILLER: Well, in the absence of an answer,
25 what I'll do is just say I think I and a lot of

GULF BAY REPORTING

2009

39

1 others in the private sector would object to in
2 effect government subsidizing housing that would be
3 in competition with the private sector. Thank you.

SE-2

4 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, sir.

5 This hearing was scheduled to end at 9:00, and
6 it's currently about 18 minutes until 8. Apparently
7 no one has else had signed up to make further
8 comments, and I don't see any further hands in the
9 air.

10 We appreciate your time and interest in the
11 Proposed Military Privatization Initiative. Should
12 you later decide to make additional comments, you
13 may write to the address that's -- it should be
14 shown on the screen. And again, if you'd like your
15 own copy of the final EIS, please let us know on the
16 sign-in sheet or send us a letter or postcard asking
17 for your own copy.

18 Thank you for your participation in this
19 hearing. And the hearing is adjourned. Thank you.

20 (Conclusion of Meeting)

21
22
23
24
25
GULF BAY REPORTING

40

1 STATE OF FLORIDA

2 COUNTY OF BAY

3
4 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

5
6 I, LISA BEWLEY, Court Reporter, DO HEREBY CERTIFY
7 that I was authorized to, and did stenographically report
8 the Hearing for the Proposed Military Housing
9 Privatization Initiative held on January 11th, 2011,
10 located in Niceville, Florida, that a review of the
11 transcript was requested and that the transcript is a true
12 and complete record of my stenographic notes.

13 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
14 attorney, or counsel of the parties, nor am I a relative
15 or employee of any of the parties, attorney or counsel
16 connected with the action, nor am I financially interested
17 in the action.

18 DATED this 29th day of January 2011.

19
20 _____
21 Lisa Bewley
22
23
24
25

GULF BAY REPORTING

		1
1	PUBLIC HEARING ON	
2	ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT	
3	FOR THE PROPOSED MILITARY HOUSING	
4	PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE	
5		
6		
7		
8		
9	LOCATION:	
10	FORT WALTON BEACH MUNICIPAL AUDITORIUM	
11	107 MIRACLE STRIP PARKWAY	
12	FORT WALTON BEACH, FLORIDA	
13		
14		
15		
16		
17	DATE:	
18	January 12th, 2011	
19		
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23		
24	GULF BAY REPORTING	
25	1336 Grace Avenue	
	Panama City, Florida 32401	
	GULF BAY REPORTING	

2

1 MR. SPAITS: Good evening, ladies and gentlemen.
2 We would like to get started with the Air Force
3 briefing, so please take your seats. At this time
4 I'd like to ask you to turn off or turn to vibrate
5 your cell phones or blackberry devices. And for
6 safety reasons, I just want to make sure that
7 everyone knows we do have two exits on each side of
8 the stage here if there's an emergency. With that --

9 COLONEL CUMBIE: Good evening, ladies and
10 gentlemen and welcome to the public hearing for the
11 Proposed Military Housing Privatization Initiative at
12 Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field.

13 My name is Colonel Tom Cumbie and I'm here
14 tonight to serve as the public hearing officer. I'm
15 a full-time Air Force military criminal trial judge
16 based at Eglin Air Force Base, but I'm not assigned
17 there, nor am I assigned to any of the commands
18 associated with Eglin or Hurlburt. I have not been
19 involved in the development of the Draft
20 Environmental Impact Statement and I'm not here to
21 act as a legal adviser to the Air Force
22 representatives of this proposal. My role as
23 presiding officer is to simply ensure that we have a
24 fair, orderly and impartial hearing and that all of
25 you who wish to be heard will have the opportunity

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 to speak. It's important that you understand that I
2 will be serving as an impartial moderator for this
3 hearing.

4 I'm responsible for providing everyone an
5 opportunity to comment on the proposed action,
6 alternatives and Associated Environmental Impact
7 Analysis. We're here because the Air Force is
8 analyzing the environmental impacts of the Proposed
9 Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin
10 and at Hurlburt Field.

11 Before we begin the presentation, I'd like to
12 introduce the officials representing Eglin Air Force
13 Base and Hurlburt Field. Representing Eglin Air
14 Force Base tonight is Colonel Sal Nodjomanian,
15 Commander of the 96th Air Base Wing and Colonel Dave
16 Maharrey, Commander of the 96th Civil Engineering
17 Squad. Representing Hurlburt Field is Colonel Curt
18 Van De Walle, 1st Special Operations Mission Support
19 Group Commander, and Lieutenant Colonel Shawn Moore,
20 1st Special Operations Civil Squadron Commander.

21 This public hearing provides a formal
22 opportunity for comments on the draft Environmental
23 Impact Statement.

24 The Air Force will consider comments throughout
25 the Environmental Impact Analysis process; however

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4

1 to make sure that your comments are considered and
2 documented in the final EIS, the Air Force requests
3 that your comments be submitted by the 7th of
4 February of 2011.

5 Let me take this opportunity to notify everyone
6 that in order to ensure accuracy and full
7 documentation of this hearing tonight, we have a
8 stenographer here who is transcribing verbatim all
9 of tonight's discussions. To make sure that the
10 stenographer gets everyone's comments, we ask that
11 you hold your comments until the end of the Air
12 Force presentation, at which time I will invite
13 commenters to use the microphone here in front of
14 the stage.

15 I'd like to now introduce our panel members for
16 tonight's meeting. Mr. Mike Spaits, Environmental
17 Public Affairs at Eglin Air Force Base and Mr. Larry
18 Chavers, Chief of Environmental Analysis at Eglin
19 Air Force Base. They're here tonight to present
20 information on the Environmental Impact Analysis
21 process and the proposed action, alternative and the
22 analysis of the potential environmental impacts
23 associated with the implementation of the Proposed
24 Military Housing Privatization Initiative as
25 presented in the Draft Environmental Impact

GULF BAY REPORTING

5

1 Statement.

2 Let me first set the stage for the program this
3 evening. It will be in two parts: First, we will
4 present information on the Housing Privatization
5 Program at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field,
6 define the proposed action and discuss the
7 Environmental Impact Analysis process and what you
8 can expect over the next several months. The second
9 part of the program is your opportunity to comment
10 on the analysis presented in the Draft Environmental
11 Impact Statement.

12 Mike.

13 MR. SPAITS: Thank you, sir. My name is Mike
14 Spaits and I am the Environmental Public Affairs
15 Representative at Eglin Air Force Base, and I will
16 provide a brief synopsis of the National
17 Environmental Policy Act, or NEPA, and the purpose
18 and need for the proposed action as it relates to our
19 Draft EIS.

20 The Department of Defense has directed the Air
21 Force to upgrade its housing. To comply with
22 Congressional Direction, the Air Force launched an
23 aggressive program to revitalize all military
24 housing units through a combination of traditional
25 military construction and housing privatization.

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1 Due to the tremendous cost of the revitalization
2 effort, traditional military construction funds are
3 not available to meet this goal. Privatization
4 allows for housing improvements and reduces waiting
5 times for adequate housing across the Air Force.
6 Therefore, the Department of Defense determined the
7 best solution is to use privatization to leverage
8 private and public resources to enhance the
9 availability of quality housing for our military
10 families.

11 The Air Force is privatizing housing to improve
12 the quality of life for military families. The Air
13 Force estimates that approximately 60 percent of the
14 entire Air Force inventory requires upgrading. At
15 Eglin and Hurlburt, our entire inventory requires
16 upgrading or replacement. Through privatization,
17 the Air Force can use private sector expertise and
18 financing to accelerate its housing program.

19 The photos you see before you illustrate the
20 typical on-base housing at Eglin and Hurlburt Field.
21 Most of our units are 30 to 60 years old and are
22 constructed out of cinder block. These units do not
23 meet D-O-D housing square footage requirements and
24 are not energy efficient.

25 Some units have aging infrastructure that will

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 have to be replaced. Additionally, the number of
2 units per acre is high and parking is insufficient.

3 Through privatization the developer would
4 construct, own and maintain the units for 50 years.
5 This (indicating) photo depicts multifamily housing
6 constructed at McChord Air Force Base through
7 housing privatization.

8 The Air Force has solicited proposals from
9 private developers through a request for
10 qualifications, or R-F-Q, and is in the process of
11 choosing the developer that best fits within the
12 selection criteria within that R-F-Q.

13 In 2009 the Air Force prepared a housing
14 requirement and market analysis for Eglin and
15 Hurlburt Field. The analysis used military manpower
16 projections, on-base housing office market
17 information, local realtors, census data and other
18 sources to assess the ability of the local community
19 to house military families through 2014. As a
20 result of this analysis, the Air Force concluded
21 that 1,477 military family housing units are needed
22 for Eglin and Hurlburt Field.

23 As studied in the EIS, Eglin housing consists
24 of 849 active housing units on the Eglin Main base,
25 150 housing units at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp

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1 Rudder and 9 at Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue
2 Historic Districts. The main base area includes
3 Capehart and Plew housing. The Air Force may use
4 the units at Camp Pinchot and Georgia Avenue for
5 uses other than housing in the future. The
6 developer will not demolish these units.

7 Hurlburt consists of 380 Government owned
8 units, 306 units north of Highway 98 and 74 south of
9 Highway 98. This does not include the 300 houses
10 leased by the Air Force at Commando Village just
11 east of Hurlburt Field. These units are not
12 included in this project. The Air Force would
13 initially convey all Government-owned units to the
14 developer. The developer will return the nine
15 historic units back to the Air Force after
16 constructing replacement units. The developer would
17 own, operate and maintain a total of 1,477 units at
18 the end stage of the project. Hurlburt Field will
19 relocate their Famcamp, family camping facility for
20 one of their privatized housing parcels.

21 This (indicating) map shows the location of the
22 proposed activities at Eglin Air Force Base. Areas
23 shaded in red show the location of housing areas
24 that would be demolished, while bluish-green areas
25 identify historic district housing areas that would

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 be returned to the Air Force after replacement units
2 are constructed. Again, those units would not be
3 demolished.

4 This (indicating) map shows the location of
5 proposed activities at Hurlburt Field. The
6 developer would demolish housing units at Southside
7 Manor and Pine Shadows. The Fancamp area at
8 Hurlburt Field may relocate to the southwest of
9 Commando Village along Martin Luther King Boulevard.
10 New housing units would be constructed at the
11 current Fancamp location as well as Southside Manor
12 and Pine Shadows.

13 I will now turn it over to Larry Chavers to
14 discuss the Environmental Impact Analysis process.

15 MR. CHAVERS: Thanks, Mike.

16 My name is Larry Chavers and I am Chief of the
17 Environmental Analysis at Eglin Air Force Base. I
18 will now address the Air Force's environmental
19 impact analysis process. The National Environmental
20 Policy Act, more commonly referred to as NEPA,
21 requires Federal agencies to consider the potential
22 environmental impacts of their proposals before
23 implementing them. The analysis of the Military
24 Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin and
25 Hurlburt Field will result in a final Environmental

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1 Impact Statement, after which the Secretary of the
2 Air Force will sign a Record of Decision
3 implementing the proposed action.

4 The National Environmental Policy Act requires
5 us to consider the environmental consequences of
6 Federal actions and to provide the decision-maker
7 with enough information regard -- regarding the
8 environmental consequences in order to make an
9 informed decision.

10 Under NEPA the Air Force must assess the
11 potential environmental impacts of the proposed
12 action and reasonable alternatives, including the No
13 Action Alternative. The NEPA law, its implementing
14 regulations and Air Force regulations set forth the
15 requirements for preparing environmental impact
16 statements. You can read these requirements in the
17 Code of Federal Regulations at Title 40 C-F-R 1500
18 to 1508 and Title 32 C-F-R, Part 989.

19 We began the EIS process in November of 2003
20 and released the first draft in April 2005. The
21 project scope has changed multiple times since then
22 resulting in four versions of the Housing
23 Privatization Draft EIS. The Air Force is
24 considering a wide range of alternatives for
25 implementing the Housing Privatization Initiative.

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1 NEPA regulations require evaluation of a
2 proposed action's potential human health or
3 environmental impacts to determine whether those
4 impacts would be significant. NEPA regulations also
5 require the Air Force to analyze reasonable
6 alternatives to accomplish the purpose of the
7 proposed action. The term "reasonable alternatives"
8 simply means alternatives that would meet the Air
9 Force's underlying purpose and need for the proposed
10 action. Consistent with the regulations, the Air
11 Force can limit the alternatives to cover a range of
12 reasonable options.

13 At scoping, Eglin presented five potential
14 development areas or alternatives. They include
15 Crestview Park/Duke Field area, the Eglin northeast
16 area, the White Point area, the Eglin
17 Main/Valparaiso area and the north Fort Walton Beach
18 area.

19 After scoping, additional screen criteria was
20 applied to the five potential development areas
21 resulting in the elimination of the Crestview
22 Park/Duke Field area and the Eglin northeast area as
23 candidate alternatives.

24 In the Draft EIS, Eglin evaluates three
25 potential development areas as shown here: The

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1 White Point area, this area comprises seven parcels
2 totaling 416 acres. The area is located at White
3 Point along the coastline of the Choctawhatchee Bay,
4 south of Niceville and adjacent to State Road 20.
5 The Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area, this area
6 comprises 11 parcels totaling 1,071 acres. Parcel 1
7 is the largest and is located in the southwest
8 corner of Eglin Main Base adjacent to the existing
9 Main Base housing area. Parcels 2 through 8 are
10 located along the northeast corner of Eglin Main
11 Base, near the east gate and adjacent to Valparaiso.
12 Parcel 9 and 10 are part of the existing Eglin Air
13 Force Base main housing area. And Parcel 11 is a
14 small, undeveloped parcel near Parcel 1.

15 The north Fort Walton Beach area, this area
16 consists of five parcels totaling 457 acres with a
17 50-acre buffer. This includes parcels previously
18 identified as the Camp Pinchot Expansion area and
19 parts of the Poquito Bayou Expansion area. The
20 remaining two parcels are located in north Fort
21 Walton Beach, north of Martin Luther King Highway
22 adjacent to the Okaloosa County Fairgrounds. The
23 Camp Pinchot Historic District was not -- is not
24 included in this alternative.

25 This is a summary of the areas, parcels and

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1 acres as we just described.

2 The Air Force has identified four potential
3 development alternatives. All alternatives include
4 initial conveyance of up to 1,413 units and the
5 return of nine historic units at Camp Pinchot and
6 Georgia Avenue to the Air Force once replacement
7 units have been constructed.

8 The developer may construct up to 1,477 housing
9 units distributed between Hurlburt Field and Eglin
10 Air Force Base at locations determined by which
11 alternative is selected.

12 Alternative 1 involves all activities associated
13 with the proposed action as well as construction of up to
14 958 housing units utilizing a combination of parcels
15 within the White Point area.

16 Alternative 2 involves all activities associated
17 with the proposed action as well as construction of up to
18 958 housing units utilizing one or a combination of
19 several parcels within the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso
20 area.

21 Sub-Alternative 2A is similar to Alternative 2
22 except the total of 993 units would be constructed at
23 Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base. Sub-Alternative 2A is
24 currently the Air Force's preferred alternative.

25 Alternative 3 involves all activities associated

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 with the proposed action as well as construction up to
2 958 housing units utilizing one or a combination of
3 several parcels within the north Fort Walton Beach area.

4 Alternative 4 includes a mixture of parcels from
5 any of the development areas.

6 The Alternatives are listed on the (indicating)
7 slide shown.

8 The EIS considered all aspects of the human
9 environment that could be significantly affected by the
10 proposed action and any reasonable alternatives
11 developed, including the No Action Alternative. The
12 environmental resources that were evaluated include: Air
13 quality, biological resources, cultural resources,
14 hazardous materials and waste, land use, noise, safety,
15 socioeconomics, soils and erosions, solid wastes,
16 transportation, utilities and infrastructure and water
17 resources.

18 I will now discuss some of the potential adverse
19 impacts associated with this initiative. The potential
20 impacts to water resources include impacts from
21 development at each of the alternatives.

22 The impacts to transportation include potential
23 for adverse impact in the White Point, north Fort Walton
24 Beach areas, and Parcel 8 in the Eglin Main
25 Base/Valparaiso Alternative.

GULF BAY REPORTING

Noise impacts are potentially adverse in the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area and the No Action Alternative due to aircraft noise.

Land use impacts mirror the noise impacts just described due to aircraft noise. There is a potential for adverse impact in the Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso area and the No Action Alternative.

This (indicating) slide shows that the potential for impacts to other resources exists. While potential adverse impacts have been identified, those impacts would not be significant and would be minimized through implementation of required mitigations such as storm-water management techniques, avoidance of wetland and floodplain areas, avoidance of sensitive species habitat and cultural resources. More detailed information on the impacts can be found in the Draft EIS.

This (indicating) slide shows the EIS project schedule. Currently we are in the public comment stage. At the conclusion of the public comment period, we will gather all public comments, analyze them, respond to the comments, modify the EIS, if needed, and then publish the final document. Thirty days after the final EIS is released to the public, the Air Force expects to sign a Record of Decision or ROD. The ROD will state whether the proposed action will be implemented and which

GULF BAY REPORTING

16

1 alternative has been selected.

2 Colonel Cumbie will provide you with the
3 information on the second and most important part of
4 tonight's public comment period.

5 Colonel Cumbie.

6 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you very much. In just a
7 second, I'd like to take a quick fifteen-minute break
8 before we begin the public comment portion of the
9 evening where I hear your comments and concerns. If
10 you would like to speak and did not already sign up,
11 please do so during the break at one of the tables in
12 the foyer. We will invite elected officials to speak
13 first, and then I will call on the other speakers in
14 the order in which your name appear on the speaker
15 sign-up sheet. I encourage everybody to take the
16 opportunity during the break to look at the display
17 boards in the lobby.

18 I'd like to remind you now, and I will again
19 once we begin the public comment period, I'd ask you
20 to keep in mind that the public comment period is
21 not an arena for debate, nor as a hearing designed
22 as a question and answer session. Rather, the
23 hearing is a venue the Air Force uses to gather your
24 concerns and additional data or recommended changes
25 you may have. If you do have questions, we'll have

GULF BAY REPORTING

17

1 Air Force representatives available during the break
2 and after the public comment portion of tonight's
3 hearing, and they may be able to answer your
4 question.

5 Let's take about a 15-minute break. Again, if
6 anyone who has not signed up to speak and you would
7 like to do so, please do so at this time. Thank
8 you.

9 (Thereupon, a short break was taken.)

10 COLONEL CUMBIE: Okay. At this time I'd like to
11 resume the hearing.

12 We now reach the second part of this hearing,
13 which is your opportunity to provide the Air Force
14 with your comments on the Draft Environmental Impact
15 Statement and to make statements for the record. I
16 remind you that a stenographer is recording
17 everything that's stated during this portion of the
18 hearing and these comments will be a part of the
19 official record and will be included in the final
20 Environmental Impact Statement. This will ensure
21 that Air Force decision-makers benefit from your
22 local knowledge and are aware of your concerns about
23 the environmental analysis for this Military
24 Privatization Initiative.

25 Again, I remind you that this portion of the

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 hearing is not designed as a question and answer
2 session.

3 Again, if you have questions, at the conclusion
4 of the hearing we'll have Air Force representatives
5 that will be in the lobby and may be able to answer
6 your questions.

7 You can officially comment in two ways: You
8 can speak now and have your comments recorded by the
9 stenographer or you can provide comments in writing
10 by submitting them here at the hearing or through
11 the mail.

12 If you wish to speak and have not already
13 signed up, please raise your hand.

14 (No response)

15 COLONEL CUMBIE: Apparently everybody that wants
16 to speak has had the opportunity to sign up. If
17 you'd like to turn in your written comments at this
18 hearing, please give them to any Air Force
19 representative located in the room or at the sign-in
20 table. Your comments will be accepted throughout the
21 comment period or until February 7th, 2011. If you
22 do not turn in your comments at the hearing, please
23 send your comments to the address shown on the slide
24 or as provided on materials available to you here in
25 the hearing. Comments made at all public hearings or

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 provided in writing throughout the comment period
2 will be given equal consideration and are all a part
3 of the official record.

4 In order to move through your comments
5 efficiently, I'd ask you to observe the following
6 rules: Elected officials who choose to comment will
7 be given the opportunity to speak first. Any
8 members of the public will be called on to speak in
9 the order that they signed up. When you come to the
10 microphone, please announce your name and address
11 your remarks to me so that I can hear your comments
12 clearly and so that our stenographer can record
13 everything that you say accurately. Please speak
14 clearly and slowly and use the microphone. State
15 your full name and, if necessary, spell it so we can
16 record it correctly.

17 If you're representing someone or some group
18 other than yourself, please let us know. We need
19 this information to make sure that the stenographer
20 gets an accurate record. And please don't provide
21 any personal information that you would not like to
22 see become part of the final EIS.

23 You saw on the slide there earlier that we had
24 limited your comments to five minutes, we've done
25 that in the past in situations where we had a number

GULF BAY REPORTING

2010

20

1 of people speaking. That is not the case tonight.
2 So again, you have the opportunity to speak as fully
3 as you would like to do so.

4 And the hearing tonight is scheduled to end at
5 9 p.m. So the four or five speakers that are
6 intending to talk, if anyone has any -- if anyone
7 would like to speak after that, you certainly will
8 have the opportunity to do so.

9 First speaker is Commissioner Dave Parisot.

10 COMMISSIONER PARISOT: Good evening. I'm Dave
11 Parisot, that's P-A-R-I-S-O-T. I live at [REDACTED]
12 [REDACTED] in Shalimar. I am the County
13 Commissioner for District 2. I am speaking tonight
14 as an individual commissioner, and my comments have
15 not been approved by any other commissioners. It
16 appears to me that the number of units has somewhat
17 (inaudible) since the last hearing we had on this
18 topic.

19 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm having trouble hearing.

20 COLONEL CUMBIE: Sir, can you speak up. The
21 stenographer --

22 COMMISSIONER PARISOT: Hopefully if this project
23 is approved, it will provide a high number of jobs
24 for our local contractors in the construction
25 business. I'm sure our new Governor, Rick Scott,

SE-4

GULF BAY REPORTING

2010

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1 will be interested in this.

2 I have a concern about the quantity of housing
3 units to be built and the impact on the local rental
4 housing market. In my own neighborhood in Shalimar,
5 there's a very high number of housing units sitting
6 vacant and have been vacant for an extended period.

SE-2

7 One of my main concerns for Alternative 1, the
8 White Point area, is the negative impact on the
9 roads and traffic particularly in Niceville. If you
10 have driven down Highway 20, John Sims Parkway,
11 during the morning or evening rush hours, you will
12 have a clear idea of my concerns.

TR-1

13 For the Eglin portion of these options,
14 Sub-Alternative 2A on Eglin Main Base, which is the
15 preferred alternative, would have the least negative
16 impact on roads and traffic outside of the base.
17 Much of the daytime traffic of the military members
18 is to the hospital, commissary, base exchange and
19 other on-base facilities. And this traffic would be
20 contained within the borders of there.

PA-3

21 In closing, I support the preferred
22 Sub-Alternative 2A, Eglin Main Base. Thank you.

23 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Commissioner. And
24 if I mispronounce your name, I apologize. Mr. Kent
25 Windstron.

GULF BAY REPORTING

2011

22

1 MR. WINDSTRON: Yes. My name is Kent Windstron.
2 I'm just kind of concerned over the options, you
3 know, of the military owning it or the Government
4 owning it --

5 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm sorry, I cannot hear.

6 MR. WINDSTRON: -- versus putting it on a credit
7 card. You know, seems like we're going to keep
8 paying on it every month and then we're not owning
9 anything. I'm just saying, I don't know, that in the
10 long run it might be better to own something than to
11 rent it out.

12 I'm a little concerned about urban sprawl. And
13 that is where, you know, you're building houses over
14 here and houses over there and you have cars and you
15 have people having to get back and forth to work.
16 You have water and power and all kinds of problems
17 with urban sprawl. I'd rather see -- personally I'd
18 rather see a multi-story unit. I stayed in a hotel
19 in Phoenix, Arizona, and it was like a Club Med
20 where you had multi-stories in the unit and you can
21 have a swimming pool in the center. And the
22 building could be where each story would go down to
23 the next floor, you know, where you wouldn't have to
24 (inaudible) 20 stories. It could also be -- and I
25 think it would be a better way to do it because you

LU-2

PA-5

GULF BAY REPORTING

2011

23

1 wouldn't have the urban sprawl. You could have it
2 set up where people wouldn't even need a car to go
3 back and forth to work if you had a transportation
4 system to back it up. It would be user friendly.
5 You could have high security where you had to have a
6 fingerprint to get in the building or to use the
7 elevator. There could also be a storm -- you know,
8 if we had a 200 or 300 mile an windstorm or, you
9 know, if you wanted to, you could also make a
10 mili -- like in case there was a war, you know, you
11 could have a nuclear explosion, and this also could
12 be built to withstand that so at least your family
13 could have a safe place to live. It also could be
14 energy efficient. You know, you could capture the
15 water from rain and water plants with it.

PA-5

16 You know, you can build one unit and then
17 design it properly, then you could build the second
18 unit and you could build a third unit and then you
19 could build a fourth unit. They could be like ten
20 to thirteen stories high. There would be a lot of
21 people in there and they wouldn't need cars to get
22 back and forth to work. They could be within a
23 walking distance or a short distance to school.

24 I think maybe a land trade might be good.
25 You've talked about different areas and there are

PA-6

GULF BAY REPORTING

2011

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1 some ideas. You could trade some for better
2 locations some land -- military land that you
3 already have. So there are other options other than
4 A, B, C and D. You know, you could go in there and
5 trade a school district, we'll give you this land
6 over here and build -- you know, in Niceville you go
7 in there and you build right down the street from
8 where the college is on College Boulevard, between
9 College Boulevard and 85 where the new road is going
10 to be on a bypass road, that area there. It's just
11 woods now, it belongs to the military. You could
12 trade that land for land where the high school is in
13 the middle of Niceville and you could go in there
14 and build a multi-story unit there. And over ten,
15 fifteen, twenty years, you could move the
16 elementary, junior high and high school up to --
17 right down the street from where the college is.
18 And then you could start building a town center
19 right there in the middle of Niceville. You could
20 have the security and all that.

PA-6

21 And as far as building, you know, if you do
22 want to build houses and things, I just don't think
23 that the same -- if you're just building on a
24 concrete slab and wood walls and sheetrock and
25 shingles and stuff, you're building the same old,

PA-5

GULF BAY REPORTING

2011

25

1 same old. I don't really see a whole lot of
2 advantage of doing that. You need to start getting
3 some new technologies for concretes and some things
4 coming along, and if you do build some houses, my
5 suggestion is that you look into new forms of
6 building construction other than the old wood frame
7 we've been doing the last 100, 200 years.

8 I think the Club Med-type environment would
9 be -- you know, if you got orders to Eglin Air Force
10 Base or the army base and you can come down here and
11 live in the middle of Niceville in a Club Med
12 environment and you wouldn't have to own a car or
13 two cars, you wouldn't have to own any vehicles. I
14 mean, it would be like you get off work and come
15 home to a hotel environment versus, you know, having
16 to mow the lawns or paint the walls and stuff.

PA-5

17 To me I think a multi-story, well thought out,
18 energy efficient multi-story building would be
19 better for everybody versus just building another 20
20 houses here and another 20 houses there.

21 You know, for every -- if you build 1,500 homes
22 somewhere, that's 3,000 cars. So you'd have 3,000
23 more cars on the road you'd have to deal with. I'm
24 just saying if you can ever build something that's
25 going to be energy efficient and user friendly, you

GULF BAY REPORTING

2011-2012

26

1 might as well, you know, go for that. Thank you.

PA-5

2 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Mr. Windstron.
3 Mr. Tom Sipos.

4 MR. SIPOS: Good evening. My name is Tom Sipos.
5 I've been following this program for a number of
6 years and I'm concerned about some of the directions
7 we're apparently headed into. My first concern is
8 that some initiatives are based on data that is in
9 the 2009 time frame. And knowing how those reports
10 get published, the actual data was probably the 2008
11 or 2007 time frame. If you're using the census data,
12 the census was in the year 2000. That's ten years
13 old almost.

GE-2

SE-5

14 I know that requirements change. And since the
15 Air Force has been housing military personnel since
16 1947, you know, we've come along way in the quality
17 and quantity and density requirements and so forth.
18 But I think that we need to look closer at the mix
19 of personnel that is going to fill the needs to
20 provide the workforce for the next 50 years. For
21 example, what is the mix of civilians and military
22 personnel in that workforce. If there's civilians
23 in the workforce, most civilians I think would
24 prefer to live off base rather than on a military
25 establishment. If there's military people there

PN-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

2012

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1 that have careers and would like to live on base,
2 you know, that needs to be considered as well. But
3 I think there ought to be a consideration for people
4 who want to live off base for various reasons and
5 not populate all the plan base housing for school
6 reasons or for building equity in private property.
7 I'm not sure this has been considered in the total
8 numbers that are being proposed here.

PN-2

9 The growth patterns in Okaloosa County, if you
10 look at the -- and I'm not an expert in this area
11 obviously, but if you look at the way the
12 demographics are being set up today and project how
13 those will be set up for the next 50 years, I
14 suspect that most of the work will be in the
15 northern part of the county and will provide housing
16 for employees -- workforces in that area.

17 As far as reading the executive summary, the
18 December of 2010 summary, I have found a lot
19 ambiguities in the wording and some confusion about
20 some of the wording, the uses of the terms should
21 and would and may and so forth. I realize this is a
22 preliminary document, but I sure would like to see
23 those terms reduced or eliminated in the future
24 document. Specifically, there's mention of a border
25 or a margin between the development parcels and

NP-4

PA-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

2012-2013

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1 within the parcels of 50 foot or 100 foot or
2 whatever the number is, and I would strongly suggest
3 that this be looked at and a 100 foot minimum margin
4 be set up due to the size of the density involved.
5 The future -- for example, the boundaries between
6 land and water, those boundaries will change, as
7 everybody knows, looking at our beach erosion areas.
8 The boundaries are not concrete. They will change.
9 So I think an established requirement of 50 foot
10 minimum boundaries is more in order.

PA-2

11 And I'd like to add one last comment about the
12 new alternative option. I think that is a misnomer
13 because the Air Force has traditionally provided a
14 program of planning and programming and budgeting
15 for military housing, and I think that program is
16 still in place, even though there's -- this is
17 considered a No Alternative Option.

PA-7

18 That concludes my comments. Thank you.

19 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Mr. Sipos. Mr. Paul
20 Price.

21 MR. PRICE: Good evening. My name is Paul
22 Price. I'm here as a citizen. I work on Eglin Air
23 Force Base.

24 THE COURT REPORTER: I'm having trouble hearing.

25 COLONEL CUMBIE: We're having a little

GULF BAY REPORTING

2013

29

1 difficulty hearing you.

2 MR. PRICE: It was noted that current existing
3 military family housing is 30 years old and the
4 contract for privatization is 50 years. After 30
5 years with a contract -- required contract order to
6 replace, upgrade and improve and construct newer
7 military family housing, it was stated that the
8 existing military family housing is inadequate. What
9 will these new units be like in 30 years?

PN-3

10 The second concern is as part of this
11 privatization initiative, will repairs, upgrades,
12 modifications, renovations be required to comply
13 with the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA,
14 for rental and lease-type units instead of
15 residential homes, and in doing so for insurance
16 requirements provide, like, an automatic fire
17 protection sprinkler system? We're not required to
18 do that currently, but in the private sector they
19 are to reduce insurance.

SA-3

20 A third concern is what will happen to the
21 White Point recreational area where a Jackson Guard
22 permit is required to access the beach on
23 Choctawhatchee Bay with this White Point housing
24 development?

LU-1

25 A fourth one, comments were made of the

PN-1

GULF BAY REPORTING

2013-2014

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1 military housing family units being inadequate and
2 built of concrete blocks, CMU unit materials.
3 Concrete block in construction are a modern material
4 that is very resistant and strong against hurricanes
5 mainly in the state of Florida. At today's material
6 and labor costs for installation of concrete masonry
7 units, would it be prohibited for housing.
8 Upgrading existing remaining concrete masonry unit
9 military zoning housing units from a duplex to a
10 single dwelling or add a second floor, would
11 certainly improve the type of housing. Looking at
12 the photo shown tonight of some examples, those
13 homes were made of vinyl siding and materials such
14 as EIFS, exterior insulation and finish systems,
15 such as styrofoam.

PN-1

16 And I had one last one. Based on the Military
17 Family Housing density, Hurlburt Fancamp should
18 remain at its current location and build any new
19 military family housing units at the proposed
20 relocation site of Hurlburt Fancamp.

PA-4

21 Thank you very much.

22 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, sir. Mr. Robert
23 Larson.

24 MR. LARSON: My name is Robert Larson. The
25 Military Housing Privatization Initiative

PA-8

GULF BAY REPORTING

2014

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1 Sub-Alternative 2A for the housing project at Eglin
2 Air Force Base is the best option in my opinion. It
3 addresses the needs of the service persons, the
4 environment, traffic flow and historical
5 preservation.

PA-8

6 Men and women who serve at Eglin Air Force Base
7 and Hurlburt Field work long hours and are subject
8 to unusual shift requirements. After a long day
9 and/or night on the job, they do not need an added
10 bottleneck commute to get them back home.

11 Relocating the housing off base also means long
12 waits in line during elevated terrorist risk levels,
13 especially if lines also include non-service
14 personnel traveling the vicinity. Moreover, the
15 service persons are safer living on base behind
16 security gates. Active duty personnel prefer to
17 live on base near military amenities. It is also
18 safer for their children if they -- if the children
19 do not have to cross major highways to access gyms,
20 hobby shops, theaters, the base exchange, et cetera.

SA-1

21 A 100-foot minimum setback should be required.
22 I notice in the book that you sent, it said that a
23 50-foot minimum was required but the Air Force would
24 like to have 100 feet. I think the Air Force should
25 insist on whatever it wants. It should be at least

PA-2

PA-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

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100 feet. And anything that's along the water

should be a lot more than that. This will

protect -- if you have a 100-foot minimum setback

along the Sub-Alternative 2A, it will also protect

those living in this area from traffic noise and

traffic pollution.

The City of Valparaiso offered to provide land

for the project. This was initially turned down,

but now it seems as though it's a consideration.

Its location adjacent to Eglin east gate could be

enclosed by the base, thus not creating a traffic

bottleneck. The Valparaiso land is not part of the

Choctawhatchee National Forest and not nearly so

environmentally sensitive as the Camp Pinchot

proposed alternative.

Camp Pinchot contains the general's quarters,

old Florida construction that was once the residence

of the first foresters for Choctawhatchee National

Forest. Our National Forest was not created with

the intention to turn its most ecologically unique

area into a development. There is already a traffic

problem. Housing in this area would add to the

traffic currently rated as level F.

The proposal to tear down the Poquito NCO

housing built in 1976 is economically wasteful.

PA-2

PA-2

PA-3

LU-5

TR-4

PA-15

GULF BAY REPORTING

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1 These houses are 20 years younger than many of the
2 houses nearby.

PA-15

3 Mine was built in 1957, and we have kept it up
4 and it looks very nice and we're quite comfortable
5 there. Abandoning Eglin on-base housing is
6 wasteful. Infrastructure is already in place, which
7 means that damage to forest land there has already
8 been done.

9 MHPI alternatives do not serve the needs of
10 service persons. These plans create environmental
11 problems, destroy historical interests and
12 structures and are highly wasteful. I ask that the
13 proposed new housing not be built right next to
14 civilian housing. Everyone would be better served
15 if existing military housing is upgraded when
16 necessary and, if need be, new housing built on base
17 or on adjacent Valparaiso land.

PA-3

18 For these reasons, I support Sub-Alternative
19 2A.

20 And I also agree with the gentleman who was
21 talking about rentals in the area. I don't have any
22 rentals, but it seems to me that I'm being asked for
23 my tax dollars to go to some developer to aid the
24 developer to provide rental property who will
25 compete with other rental properties in the area.

SE-2

GULF BAY REPORTING

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1 It's just an aside there. That's all I have to say.
2 Since there are not that many people and there are
3 so many new people here, my wife read a statement
4 last, do you mind if I read hers? It's only one
5 paragraph.

6 COLONEL CUMBIE: No, sir. That will be fine.

7 MR. LARSON: Okay. This is my wife, Christina
8 Larson speaking: Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt
9 Field, Duke Field and Camp Rudder occupy
10 Choctawhatchee National Forest, which was set aside
11 for green preservation by Presidential decree.

12 Local military bases are guests of U.S.
13 citizens. No one, not even the military, has the
14 right to construct private housing tracts in our
15 National Forests. Eglin Air Force Base reservation
16 land is not the property of the military. Our
17 military has reservations within our National
18 Forest, not ownership to be allocated to a private
19 bidder as an investment and not to be exploited by
20 the current administration. The Military Housing
21 Privatization Initiative, MHPI, violates the
22 National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, 42 USC
23 4331, Section 101, B 1, it's key purpose being to
24 fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as
25 trustee of the environment for succeeding

LU-5

NP-3

GULF BAY REPORTING

		2014
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1	generations.	NP-3
2	We, the people, are the trustees of	
3	Choctawhatchee National Forest.	
4	I support adequate housing for everyone and	
5	endorse the upgrade of existing military housing as	
6	need be, but only on base where infrastructure	PA-3
7	already exists and damage to the natural environment	
8	has already occurred.	
9	We renovated our 1957 home in Shalimar, and it	
10	is fine.	
11	I recommend an alternative be considered for	
12	the upgrade of existing military housing, which is	PA-15
13	the least wasteful, least invasive and most	
14	environmentally sound alternative. Also, no less	
15	than the suggested 100-foot buffer zone is	
16	appropriate everywhere military and non-military	PA-2
17	lands adjoin.	
18	That's what my wife had to say. And I'd like	
19	to add one comment of my own, and then I'm done.	
20	The gentleman who had the idea of multi-family	
21	homes, I -- that sounds pretty good to me. Instead	
22	of building out and creating more urban sprawl, it	
23	might be better to be more condensed. And I would	
24	recommend the architectural ideas of Paul Salary	PA-5
25	(phonetic) in that way. If you read his book, he's	
GULF BAY REPORTING		

2014-2015

36

1 got some really good ideas on the benefits of more
2 compact living. And so I'd like to add that too. I
3 think it would very, very nice. I don't know what
4 Club Med is like, but I bet it's better than the
5 barracks I lived in when I was in the infantry. The
6 barracks were an upgrade from the tents.

PA-5

7 But I don't want to put anybody in a tent. I
8 think these young folks should have something very
9 nice. That's why I support Sub-Alternative 2A.
10 Thank you. That's all.

11 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you, Mr. Larson.
12 Mr. Phil Babiak.

13 MR. BABIAK: Phil Babiak, (inaudible) Club
14 Drive, B-A-B-I-A-K. I appreciate the opportunity to
15 address my concerns. And I would like to start this
16 evening by echoing Mrs. Larson's comments about the
17 National Forest. I think she is absolutely correct
18 in her observation. I hope that every consideration
19 will be given to that thought. Picking up your
20 proposal, I notice that the initial data that was
21 collected was from the years 2004 to 2006. And I
22 understand that it has been updated since then.
23 However, the very fact that you are pressing forward
24 with this, indicates that you're not taking into
25 account the most obvious, and that is that we have an

LU-5

PN-8

GULF BAY REPORTING

2015

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1 oversupply of residential dwellings in the community
2 and we have a diminishing military presence. And I
3 would have to think that based on the nature of the
4 military projection over the next 50 years, that that
5 military presence will diminish even further. No
6 disrespect to the Air Force, but it's just a casual
7 citizen's observation.

PN-8

PN-9

8 If an airplane can't be flown with your two
9 thumbs from halfway around the world, it's already
10 obsolete. And the need for 724 square miles of land
11 test range, we passed that envelope many, many years
12 ago when we developed smart bombs and airplane that
13 deploy their ammunitions 200 miles from the target.
14 The range was outgrown at that point. And so the
15 need for the facilities that we are currently
16 considering, we're looking in the rearview mirror.
17 We're not looking to the future.

18 The gentleman that spoke in terms of more
19 efficient housing design, more energy efficient
20 housing design, I think also has a very, very valid
21 concern.

22 But let's get back to the specifics. We have a
23 situation where we have deployed military generals
24 that are telling us that the best place for the
25 military to be beddown is in the communities.

GE-6

GULF BAY REPORTING

2015

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1 General Battious, General McCousta (phonetic) before
2 he retired, said that it was absolutely essential
3 that our military be in every block and in every
4 community and in every church and at every community
5 gathering.

6 We, in fact, in order to fight the war today
7 and the war of tomorrow will not be requiring 17
8 (inaudible) and setting up cannons and guns across
9 borders. That they're actually having to work
10 within communities and win the hearts and minds of
11 the people, and that means our own people as well.

GE-6

12 And I think that's extremely important as part
13 of the plans that are developed over -- for the next
14 50 years. You know, our founding fathers, but
15 specifically Thomas Jefferson, said our military
16 should actually be comprised of a citizens' army.
17 It should not be separate and apart from the
18 community, it should be made up of every day
19 citizens. And I think that it's imperative that
20 they also live and reside and function as every day
21 citizens whenever possible.

22 In terms of the numbers in terms of your
23 proposal, they were based primarily not only in the
24 southern forces coming into the north end of the
25 county, which the housing that you're projecting

PN-4

GULF BAY REPORTING

2015

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1 does not address, but specially they were targeted
2 for the F35 buildup, which in everything that we
3 read locally has been downsized, cut in half
4 initially, and on the chopping board if you listen
5 to the secretary of the Air Force.

PN-4

6 Let's get to the more specifics of this
7 initiative. It appears from the citizens'
8 standpoint that this is pretty much a developer land
9 draft from this perspective. From day one the
10 winning vote or the winning proposal will give the
11 developer, I think if my number is correct, about
12 138 residential rental units, plus over 2,000 -- or
13 approximately 2,000 feet of prime waterfront
14 acreage. Now what can that developer do with that
15 immediate equity. Well, I assume that they can
16 mortgage it or use it for collateral in order to
17 acquire the funding to build a 144 million-dollar
18 project. They also have the ability to sell stock
19 in their project. They have the ability of flipping
20 it immediately. Upon signing a contract, they can
21 immediately pull off the cream and turn it over to
22 whoever is interested in following in their
23 footsteps.

PA-12

24 And, you know, I know the concept of
25 privatization, and if the property is in fact

PA-9

GULF BAY REPORTING

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1 surplussed to the military and if it does not revert
2 or if the National Park Service, for whatever
3 reason, deems it is also surplus, then don't you
4 think it shouldn't be -- wouldn't you think it would
5 be best to auction the property off to developers or
6 investors, to the general public, to whomever and
7 use that to help retire the National debt. I mean,
8 we're talking about 2,000 acres of prime waterfront
9 property.

PA-9

10 Has anybody appraised that property? Does
11 anyone have an idea in terms of what the land itself
12 is worth?

SE-6

13 The concept of building -- I mean, the pictures
14 that were shown of buildings were some very nice
15 housing for our military today and is very
16 attractive and appealing. It's kind of like going
17 to a new car dealership and smelling the aroma as
18 you open the vehicle. Some -- someone said one time
19 that that's probably the most expensive smell in the
20 world. But that's what we're seeing here. That
21 picture that showed, you know, that pretty new
22 dwelling, is probably the most expensive smell or
23 picture that a taxpayer can possibly expect to
24 receive benefit, direct benefit from this
25 initiative.

GULF BAY REPORTING

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1 I don't want to sell the idea of military
2 housing short. I think that our military is to be
3 recognized today for doing the most outstanding job
4 possible under some very extreme conditions in very
5 difficult parts of the world. And certainly we need
6 to take care of their housing needs and the needs of
7 their family in every way that we can. But let's
8 also be realistic in terms of what we're having to
9 deal with. Someone has to pay the price.

10 Recently I looked at some numbers that said
11 that the average family income in a specific local
12 ZIP code was \$44,000 annually. I realize that the
13 military is not the highest paid people in the
14 world, but the average salary for a military family
15 I'm told is something over \$55,000. So, you know,
16 the military pay has increased dramatically since
17 Mr. Larson was housed in a tent a couple of wars
18 ago.

19 The military pay has become actually almost on
20 par if not superior to some of the civilian pay, not
21 that it shouldn't be. Please don't misquote me or
22 let me give you the wrong impression, I think
23 soldiers today earn everything that they are paid
24 and more. But it's a factor of life that we have to
25 be realistic in terms of the source of the dollars

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2015

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1 and the very fact that these same soldiers are going
2 to be faced with coming back to reality in the
3 civilian world at some point and having the
4 responsibility of carrying this debt for the next 50
5 years. Most of them won't be in the Service 20.
6 But they're going to have to help with the burden
7 that we're all aspiring to if we go forward with
8 this initiative.

9 These concerns are more than my personal
10 concern. I think that if you were to approach this
11 process from the standpoint of literally canvassing
12 the people in the streets, the coffee shops, in the
13 workforce or wherever and try to ask some very
14 candid questions, that you would find that some of
15 the thoughts that I'm sharing with you this evening
16 are pretty universal.

17 I thank you very much for your time.

18 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you. If I have counted
19 correctly, although the hearing is scheduled to end
20 at 9:00, it appears that no one else has signed up to
21 make further comment. If there's -- maybe we do have
22 one.

23 MR. TRIMBLE: (Inaudible)

24 THE COURT REPORTER: I can't hear him.

25 COLONEL CUMBIE: Can you pull the microphone up

GULF BAY REPORTING

2016

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1 a little?

2 MR. TRIMBLE: Rich Trimble (phonetic), Fort
3 Walton Beach resident. Everybody has been talking
4 about who is going to benefit from this later, how
5 much is going to be exchanged (inaudible), this and
6 that and whatnot. My thinking is what can we give
7 back to the community now. And Fort Walton Beach,
8 even though it wants to expand, there's no room for
9 expansion because of Eglin Air Force Base and the
10 whole --

11 THE COURT REPORTER: Could you please speak up
12 some?

13 COLONEL CUMBIE: I'm sorry. I realize you're
14 taller than the microphone, but if you could speak up
15 a little, it would help us out.

16 MR. TRIMBLE: One thing I'd like to see the
17 military give back to the community would be a
18 multi-sports complex. And this would be a perfect
19 opportunity in going through planning or whatever
20 whenever this happens, which is eventually going to
21 happen, where it's going to happen, no one knows yet,
22 it's to be determined. But when it does happen, take
23 into consideration of giving back to the community a
24 multi-sports complex. Two ball fields, two football
25 fields, a nice hiking trail, a dog park, something

PA-13

GULF BAY REPORTING

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1 like that, along that line. Every county surrounding
2 Okaloosa County has one. Pensacola, Panama City.
3 There's one out in Freeport in Walton County. The
4 only county that does not have a multi-sports complex
5 is Okaloosa County.

6 And if the military wants to give back, this is
7 the perfect opportunity to do that. So that's all
8 I'm asking for is to take that into consideration
9 during the planning phase, wherever it does happen
10 to be, to set off, you know, ten, twenty acres
11 wherever it might be. Open the door up to the
12 public with a multi-sports complex. That's all.

PA-13

13 COLONEL CUMBIE: Thank you very much. It
14 appears that everyone who had the desire to speak has
15 had an opportunity to do so. We appreciate your time
16 and interest in the Proposed Military Housing
17 Privatization Initiative. Should you later decide to
18 make additional comments, you may write to the
19 address shown on the comment sheet. And if you'd
20 like your own copy of the final EIS, please let us
21 know on the sign-in sheet or send us a letter or
22 postcard asking for your own copy.

23 Thank each of you for your participation in the
24 hearing this evening. The hearing is adjourned.

25 (Conclusion of Meeting)

GULF BAY REPORTING

1 STATE OF FLORIDA

2 COUNTY OF BAY

3
4 REPORTER'S CERTIFICATE

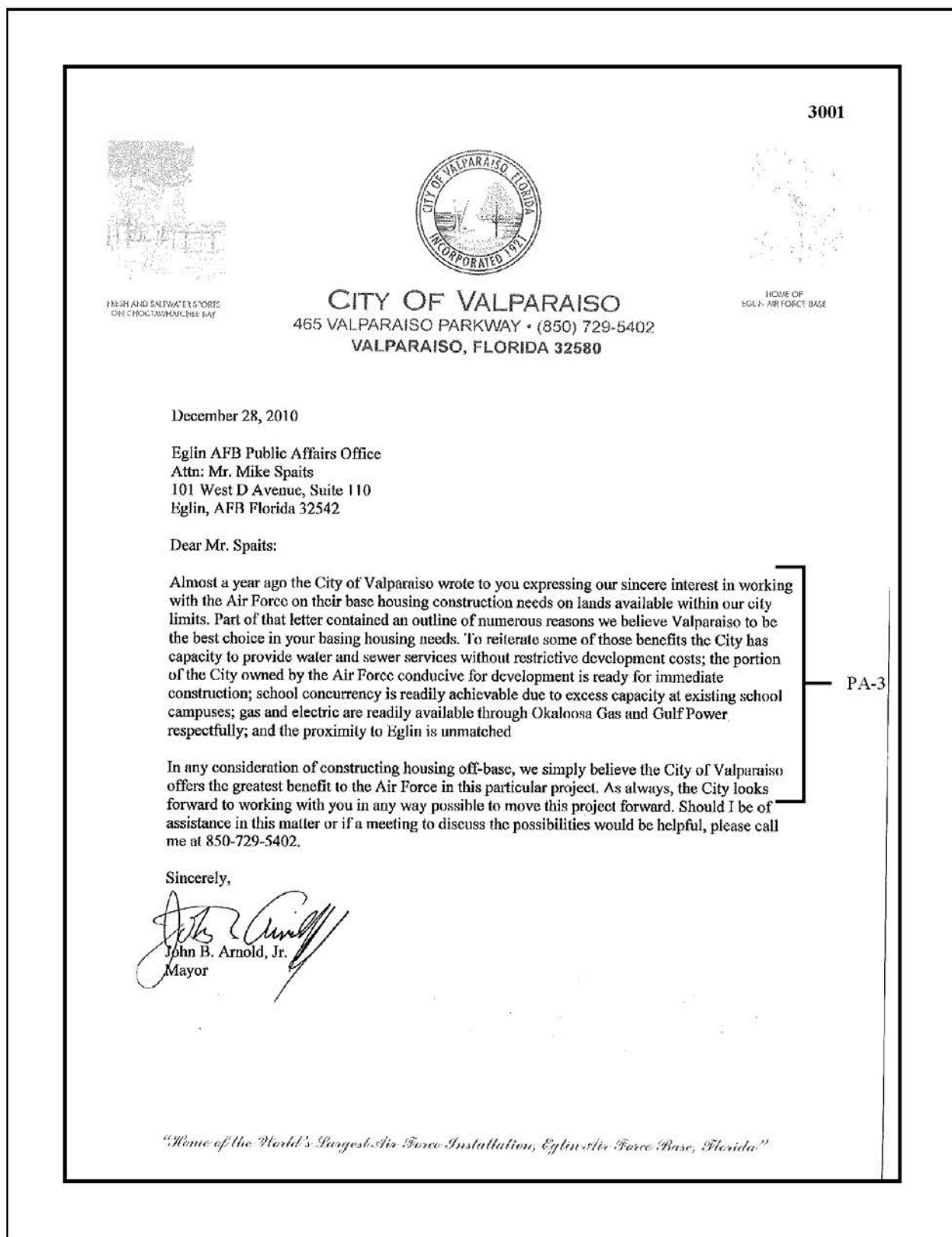
5
6 I, LISA BEWLEY, Court Reporter, DO HEREBY CERTIFY
7 that I was authorized to, and did stenographically report
8 the Hearing for the Proposed Military Housing
9 Privatization Initiative held on January 12th, 2011,
10 located in Fort Walton Beach, Florida, that a review of
11 the transcript was requested and that the transcript is a
12 true and complete record of my stenographic notes.

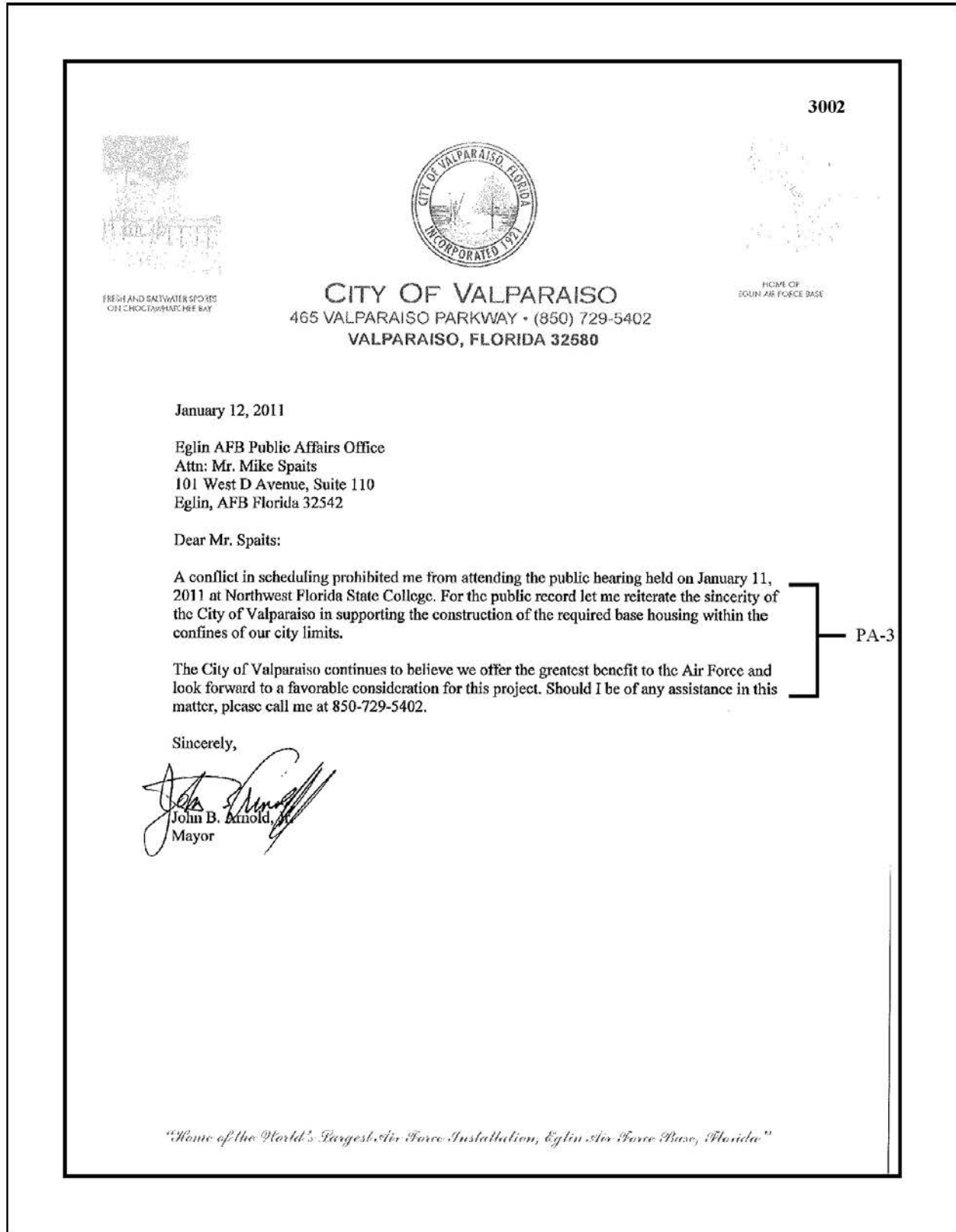
13 I FURTHER CERTIFY that I am not a relative, employee,
14 attorney, or counsel of the parties, nor am I a relative
15 or employee of any of the parties, attorney or counsel
16 connected with the action, nor am I financially interested
17 in the action.

18 DATED this 29th day of January 2011.

19
20 _____
21 Lisa Bewley
22
23
24
25

GULF BAY REPORTING





3003



Memorandum

Date: January 5, 2011

To: Duncan Cairns, Chief, Bureau of Environmental & Resource Planning

From: Kim Branciforte, Assistant Environmental Scientist

Regarding: Review of Draft EIS for the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida
SAI # FL201012225570C

The above referenced Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) describes the potential consequences to the human and natural environment from the implementation of various alternatives for employing the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, Florida.

After review of the various alternatives, District staff concurs that at this stage Subalternative 2a, the Preferred Alternative, appears to have the least impact from a water resources perspective. Since more specific site build out information would provide more certainty, the District would like the opportunity to review and comment on later stages of the MHPI development once specific details of the development proposal are generated. Also, it should be noted that, according to FNAI Element Occurrence data, in 2006 there were two groups of *Polygonella macrophylla* (Largeleaf Jointweed, a State-listed Threatened plant species) within this parcel, each having 1-20 individuals (see Figure 1).

The following are recommended to help prevent and mitigate potential impacts:

- 1) Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff.
- 2) Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape in order to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources.
- 3) Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.
- 4) Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal.

Also note that compliance with the stormwater requirements of Chapter 62-346, F.A.C., will be required.

District staff appreciate the opportunity to review the subject proposal, and are available to provide additional information to the applicant in the matters referenced above.

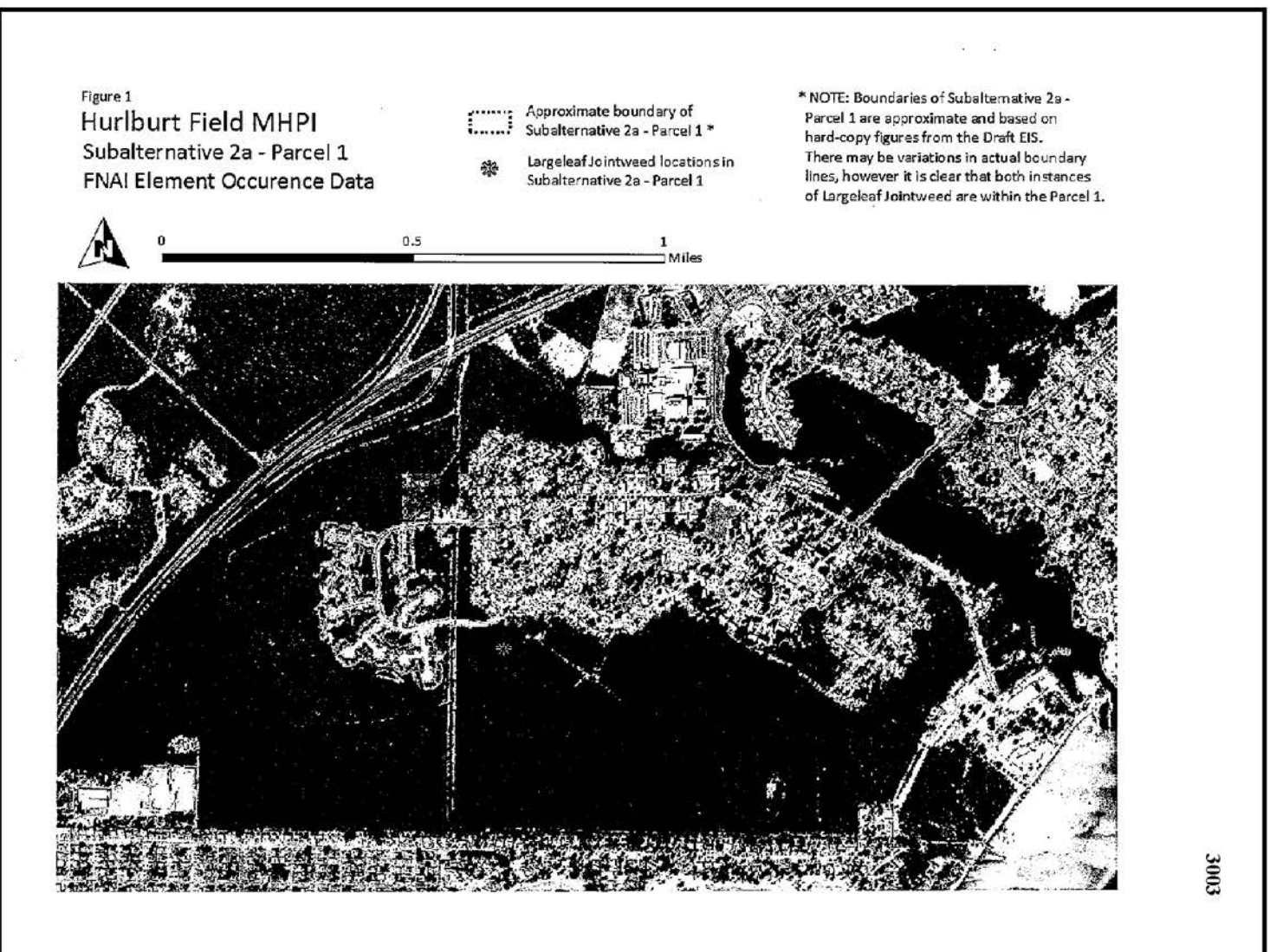
WA-1

BI-2

WA-6

BI-2

WA-2

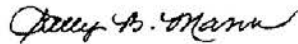


3006

Mr. Kevin D. Akstulewicz
February 1, 2011
Page 3 of 3

Thank you for the opportunity to review the Draft EIS. Should you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Ms. Jillian Schatzman at (850) 245-2187.

Yours sincerely,



Sally B. Mann, Director
Office of Intergovernmental Programs

SBM/js
Enclosures

cc: Darryl Boudreau, DEP, Northwest District
Duncan Cairns, NFWFMD
Joe Walsh, FWC

3007



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

REGION 4
SAM NUNN
ATLANTA FEDERAL CENTER
61 FORSYTH STREET
ATLANTA GEORGIA 30303-8960

March 2, 2011

Mr. Mike Spites, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB)
Public Affairs Office,
101 West D. Avenue, Suite 110
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542-5499

Subject: 4th Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for
Military Family Housing Demolition, Construction, Renovation, and
Leasing (DCR&L) Program at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida

Dear Mr. Spites:

Consistent with our responsibilities under Section 309 of the Clean Air Act and Section (102)(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969, The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4 has reviewed the above RDEIS 4th Edition for the proposed DCR&L Program at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida and is providing the following comments for your consideration in the development of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS).

The RDEIS states that:

Responsible Agency: U.S. Air Force*Cooperating Agencies:* None

Proposals and Actions: This Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) describes the potential consequences to the human and natural environment from the implementation of various alternatives for implementing the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) and Hurlburt Field, Florida.

Proposed Action – The Air Force proposes to implement MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through conveyance of all existing housing units (up to 1,413) distributed throughout Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, including infrastructure, utility connections, and housing offices, to a private development and property management company. The developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings and then construct up to 1,477 new units; up to 35 units for Camp Rudder (for all alternatives except Sub alternative 2a), up to 548 units for Hurlburt Field (484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field for all

1
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alternatives), and up to 929 units for Eglin AFB (depending on the alternative selected). The developer would also return units and associated structures within two Historic Districts located at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot to the Air Force for purposes other than residential housing (e.g., offices, meeting places) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Hurlburt Family Camping facility would also be relocated. All land areas supporting housing would be leased to the developer for 50 years, except for the parcels with the historic housing, which would be short-term leases.

Alternatives

Alternative 1 (White Point Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 548 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 894 units on Eglin Main Base utilizing a combination of seven parcels within the White Point Area.

Alternative 2 (Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing one or a combination of 11 parcels located at Eglin Main Base and in Valparaiso.

Sub alternative 2a (Eglin Main Base): Preferred Alternative – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field and 993 housing units on Eglin AFB utilizing Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base and no Valparaiso parcels. No units would be built at Camp Rudder.

Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach Area) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units with 484 units on Hurlburt Field, 35 units at Camp Rudder, and 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of five parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area.

Alternative 4 (Mix Alternative) – Construction of up to 1,477 housing units on Eglin AFB through utilization of a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified in Alternatives 1–3.

No Action Alternative – The Air Force would not implement the Proposed Action at Eglin or Hurlburt Field. Instead, the Air Force would continue to manage/maintain and replace/upgrade military family housing (MFH) in accordance with existing Air Force policy and resources.

The Air Force intends to privatize its housing at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Figure ES-1) under a statutory program to allow it to meet its military housing requirement. This is referred to as the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, or MPH. This initiative is accomplished by using the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year (FY) 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 Stat. 186 Section 2801) as amended, which includes a series of authorities that allow the Department of Defense (DoD) to work with the private sector to build and renovate military housing (these authorities were made permanent in FY 2005). The DoD's goal is to obtain private capital to leverage government dollars or land contributions, make efficient use of limited resources, and use a variety of private-sector approaches to build and renovate military housing faster and at a lower cost to American taxpayers. Additional information about housing privatization can be found at: <http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/legislation.htm>.

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At completion of the project, a developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. All construction and demolition activities would occur on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field (Air Force-owned) property. The Air Force would lease the real property underlying the units proposed for demolition to the developer. For areas not designated for rebuilding, this lease would last only until demolition is complete, at which time the developer's lease would end. For areas designated for rebuilding, the real property parcel would be leased to the developer for a period of 50 years from the date of the transaction.

Military family housing (MFH) privatization (10 USC 2871–2885, as amended) is a process wherein the Air Force would receive proposals from interested developers outlining their qualifications and proposals for meeting the development requirements through detailed design and construction, property management, and financial management.

EIS Process to Date

This document constitutes the fourth iteration of the EIS. The first iteration of the Draft EIS was published and released to the public in April 2005; the Air Force's Preferred Alternative involved the demolition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District. The Air Force revised the Draft EIS in response to public and agency comments from the initial public hearing process, changing the Preferred Alternative to allow for adaptive reuse of the Camp Pinchot Historic District, and then released that document to the public as the Revised Draft EIS in April 2006. The Air Force received public and agency comments on that iteration. Before the 2006 EIS was finalized, several circumstances arose that caused the Air Force to halt the finalization of the EIS and reevaluate the proposed action.

Base realignment and closure (BRAC) decisions resulted in the planned beddown of the Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) (i.e., the F-35 aircraft), the U.S. Army 7th Special Forces Group (Airborne), and a net of approximately 4,000 additional military, civilian, and contractor personnel (not including family members) at Eglin AFB. Many of the additional personnel will be students. As a result, the Air Force needed to conduct a new housing requirements analysis in light of the changes in personnel. Additionally, rising costs due to recent hurricanes during that period made the utilization of parcels outside the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field main base areas (e.g., Camp Pinchot and Poquito Bayou Expansion areas) financially unreasonable. Consequently, the Air Force revised the scope of the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to consider these factors. The third iteration of the Draft EIS analyzed the potential consequences from the Proposed Action explained above and in Section 2.1 of that iteration of the EIS. There was no housing alternatives outside the main base areas of Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field. This was due to a shortfall in project financials associated with hurricane-related increases in construction insurance costs, as well as reassessment of siting new housing or demolishing historic units at Camp Pinchot due to environmental and historic requirements and public opposition. The total number of housing units was adjusted to

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reflect the new housing requirements analysis that included changes in personnel associated with the BRAC actions and changes in the local housing market. The Air Force determined that the potential existed for new JSF alternatives introduced during the JSF NEPA process to negatively affect the MHPI Preferred Alternative. Consequently, the Air Force was forced to reevaluate its MHPI concept to identify other housing areas that meet Air Force MHPI housing objectives while those JSF alternatives were examined. In addition, the previous hurricane-related increases in construction insurance costs started to decline, and previously precluded locations could once again be considered.

This fourth iteration of the EIS describes the changes in the alternative development process, reconsideration of the impacts of current construction costs on alternative feasibility, new alternatives resulting from this process, and the potential impacts to the subsequent affected environment from the MHPI. Table ES-1 provides a summary of the changes in alternatives that are analyzed in this fourth iteration of the MHPI EIS versus the previous three iterations. All alternatives in this iteration include 484 units on Hurlburt Field; up to 35 units at Camp Rudder (except Sub alternative 2a); with 958 to 993 units at locations dependent on alternative selection: Alternative 1 – White Point Area (416 acres); Alternative 2 – Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso Area (1,071 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); Sub alternative 2a – Eglin Main Base (the Air Force's Preferred Alternative) (673 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); Alternative 3 – North Fort Walton Beach Area (457 acres, including development buffers/setbacks); and Alternative 4 – Mix Alternative (a mix of parcels from any of the previous alternatives). The entire existing housing project area is shown in Figure ES-1.

Need for the Proposed Action

Need for Privatization

A Quality of Life Task Force report concluded that the continuing decline in the quality of existing on-base military housing, an increase in the out-of-pocket expenses for service members living in private housing, and increased demands on service members and their families (such as more deployments and family separations) could result in potential adverse impacts to military readiness. The uncertainty of the continued availability of traditional funding (including Military Construction [MILCON] and Operations and Maintenance sources) and increasing doubts as to the economic feasibility of this traditional funding forced the Air Force to meet this need by changing its policy. Congress authorized privatization through the National Defense Authorization Act of 1996, which enabled the DoD to rely on private sector housing developers to renovate or demolish existing housing units, build new ones, provide the infrastructure needed to support such developments, and operate, maintain, and manage the housing development on Air-Force owned or project-funded property for up to 50 years.

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EPA COMMENTS TO 2010 DEIS (4th REVISION)

1. The EPA comments made to the 2005 DEIS, 2006 DEIS and the 2008 DEIS still apply to the scope of work for this 4th 2010 DEIS revision. NP-5
2. Ensure Federal Regulations that establish requirements during renovation, repair and painting activities that disturb lead-based paint is followed. HM/W-1
3. Ensure all projects repairs and rehabilitation should comply with the FEMA regulations and guidelines. WA-8
4. Ensure Federal regulations are observed before spending money in flood plain locations WA-9
5. Ensure owners can afford the flood insurance after the property is rehabilitated. WA-10
6. Ensure the project complies with local, state and federal asbestos requirements. HM/W-2
7. The Green Buildings category - Many activities at construction sites can impact air quality, including operation of diesel engines, open burning, land clearing, and demolition. Air pollution rules applicable to constructions sites are contained in federal, state and local regulations and ordinances. These rules must be followed during construction. AQ-1
8. Permits information - Contact the appropriate Federal, State, County or City officials regarding permits and local ordinances. NP-6
9. Open Burning - The burning of materials for waste disposal purposes is referred to as open burning. Open burning permits and/or specific federal, state and local standards must be followed. AQ-2
10. THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE CENTER (CICA CENTER) cicacenter.org is your source for plain language explanations of environmental rules for the construction industry. This information is provided free of charge by the [National Center for Manufacturing Sciences](http://www.nce.mn.gov). Funding for this project has been provided by the [U.S. Environmental Protection Agency](http://www.epa.gov). GE-8

Enclosed you will find a check list of items that could help facilitate your compliance with the NEPA and cross-cutters regulations.

The EPA supports your projects and we thank you for the opportunity to provide comments for your consideration. Should you have questions regarding our comments, please contact Rafael Santamaria at (404) 562-8376 or at santamaria.rafael@epamail.epa.gov of my staff.

Sincerely,



Heinz Mueller, Chief
NEPA Program Office

Enclosure

3007

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY REGION 4
NEPA CHECK LIST

Consistent with our responsibilities under Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act and Section 309 of the Clean Air Act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Region 4 offers the following general comments/suggestions for your consideration/inclusion that could help facilitate your compliance with the NEPA regulations in this project and in future Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS), Draft Environmental Assessment (DEA) and/or Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the **4th Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) for Military Family Housing Demolition, Construction, Renovation, and Leasing (DCR&L) Program at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida:**

1. DEA development must be consistent with Section 309 of the Clean Air Act
2. Should include clear conclusions why the Preferred Alternative was selected. The "Preferred Alternative" should be individually evaluated, i.e., without solely referencing to the impacts attendant to other alternatives.
3. The DEA should have a complete list of abbreviations, definitions, acronyms and symbols
4. Similar subjects/terminologies should be cross-referenced with like definition shown/found on other document's pages.
5. The DEA should be specific and describe what facilities or portions of the facilities will be demolished and when. Any deconstruction (demolition) should be done according to the state Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO), the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)'s rules, regulations and guidelines and should ensure disposal of federal property is done according to federal regulations for disposal of federal property. Ensure the demolition and construction debris be properly handled by licensed contractors (if needed) and disposed in licensed sanitary landfills for each type of debris.

In construction/demolition projects the DEA should address: proper handling of hazardous materials removal and disposal (asbestos, PCBs, lead from paint), and waste management (e.g., reuse or recycling as opposed to landfill dumping); wastewater management, indoor air quality, energy and water conservation (e.g., low flow toilets, energy efficient windows and doors, efficient lighting, etc.); other pollution prevention measures (e.g., use of materials with recycled content) as well as impacts to noise, traffic, air and water quality, wildlife and vegetation (could any endangered or threatened species be impacted?), erosion, sedimentation control, and impacts to historic resources.

6. The DEA and draft Finding of No Significant Impact (FNSI) should be made available for public inspection at various public locations. It would be very beneficial to ensure the public is well informed at all times through frequent public meetings, flyers, announcements and public hearings.
7. The DEA should address the needed and required permits, how to obtain them from the associated regulatory agencies and how to implement and comply with them.
8. The DEA should address land cleared or forested clear-cut harvested trees and should describe the type and age of trees present; will the trees be harvested? Concerning cumulative

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impacts, recently (in the near past/present/future) how many other sites and cumulative number of acres of land will or have been cleared at the facility?

9. The DEA should make sure decisions made based on archaeological surveys done in previous years are still valid.

10. The DEA should address impacts to traditional American Indian resources, if any, under the various alternatives. Consultation with the American Indian Tribes/organizations should be made and it should include a list of Tribes and or Native American Indian Organizations consulted about this project along with their responses and comments.

11. The DEA should address the Graves and Repatriation Act – (NAGPRA) to identify National Register-eligible archaeological sites; to ensure proper evaluations are carried out in order to minimize the adverse impacts to historic properties in the project areas; and so that in the event burials are located during ground-disturbing activities, the proper procedures for unexpected discoveries are followed.

12. The FEIS should discuss in some detail if there was any EJ community involvement, follow-up analyses, and/or outreach efforts performed. Also, what impact will the project have on minority businesses?

13. In addition to the noise analyses to be done related to the entire site, the DEA should also discuss what noise effects can be attributed to the temporary (state type and length of time) demolition and construction that will take place on the site.

14. The DEA should establish the contractor's procedures for borrow materials which should be according to local and state soil conservation rules and regulations to ensure the quality of the fill to be used and where the fill is borrowed from (to ensure protection of that environment).

15. If there are any reasons to expect the contractor to encounter any contaminated soils, this should be discussed in detail in the DEA and the proper studies of the site should be done along with the corrections before any work on the project is done by the contractor.

In addition, contaminated soils, solid wastes, chemicals and hazardous materials should be properly handled by licensed contractors and disposed in licensed sanitary landfills according to the type of waste; that chemicals and hazardous material be disposed of according to local, state, Federal and Clean Water Act (including RCRA and CERCLA) rules, regulations, guidelines and requirements.

16. The DEA should address handling of above ground/underground storage tanks (AST/UST), if any, according to the State and Federal rules regulations and guidelines. The DEA should address the issue of removing or not removing them and should include state and federal documentation concurring/not concurring with the final decision.

17. The DEA should address the potential for impacts from air toxics associated with the project.

18. In general, construction activities should be restricted to existing rights-of-way, if possible and best management practices should be utilized. Impacts to wetlands, floodplains, and other sensitive resources should be avoided. If avoidance is not possible, mitigation must be offered to minimize adverse impacts. If construction must run through a wetland, the area should be restored to its "natural" state. That is, the affected area should be returned to its original soil horizon as well as original contours. Also, the area should be re-vegetated with indigenous species.

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If structures must be placed in a floodplain, they should be constructed to minimize the infiltration/inflow (I/I) of flood waters and should be sturdy enough to withstand the uplift and velocity forces of such waters. To minimize impacts to prime farmland and public health, water and sewer lines should not run directly through fields or obstruct the flow of water to crops. The land should be returned to its original contour and re-vegetated with indigenous plant life. Ancillary facilities (e.g., pump stations) should be designed so not to impede the natural flow of flood waters.

Since soil disturbance associated with the demolition and construction would require disturbance to the existing site soils topography it could generate considerable amounts of storm water, erosion and environmental harm, the owner should require and monitor the contractor to apply stringent controls to minimize potential adverse impacts on wetlands, groundwater, aquifers, creeks/rivers, lakes, ponds, reservoirs, and water quality per local and state erosion and sediment rules and guidelines; the Clean Water Act; the required state and COE permits; the Executive Order 11988 - Flood Plain Management and the Executive Order 11990 - Protection of Wetlands. Runoff controls should be updated periodically for the duration of the construction (e.g., every 2-3 months) and maintained to help ensure success (e.g., silt fences emptied and hay bales replaced).

19. The DEA should include the latest cumulative impacts (past, present and future and also the total direct and indirect impacts) analysis as they affect the air quality in the area.

20. The owner should encourage the contractors to maintain and operate all construction equipment per manufacturer's specifications and recommendations to minimize air emissions. The owner should also consider offering incentives for contractors to specify the use of retrofitted diesel equipment or purchase of available ultra-low diesel fuel in their bids. The DEA should address the impact of the construction on the air quality if some of the construction could be done at night.

21. The long-term and indirect impacts of the proposed action should be considered. If the extension of service to the proposed users could cause further development of an environmentally sensitive area, alternate alignments/sites should be considered.

22. The EPA suggests the recommendations made by **Green Building** to be followed whenever possible. **Green or sustainable building is the practice of creating healthier and more resource-efficient models of construction, renovation, operation, maintenance, and demolition.** Research and experience increasingly demonstrate that when buildings are designed and operated with their lifecycle impacts in mind, they can provide great environmental, economic, and social benefits. **Elements of Green building** include:
 *Smart Growth and Sustainable Development *Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
 *Water Stewardship *Environmentally Preferable Building Materials and Specifications *Waste Reduction *Toxics and *Indoor Environments.

1 Additional information on **Green Building** can be found at:
<http://www.epa.gov/greenbuilding/>
<http://www.greenbuilding.com/>
www.epa.gov/greenbuilding
www.greenhighways.org

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<http://www.usgbc.org/>
www.greenseal.org

2 Other links

Waste Reduction Resource Center - hosted by North Carolina but it is an EPA Region 4 resource

- <http://wrrc.p2pays.org/>

Industrial materials - <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/rrr/imr/index.htm>

http://www.fema.gov/plan/prevent/fhm/dl_zone.shtm

C&D - <http://www.epa.gov/osw/conservation/rrr/imr/cdm/>

www.epa.gov/nscep/

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**Division of Habitat and
Species Conservation**

Timothy A. Breaux
Director
(850) 488-3831
(850) 921-7793 FAX

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January 20, 2011

Ms. Lauren Milligan, Clearinghouse Coordinator
Florida State Clearinghouse
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
3900 Commonwealth Boulevard, Mail Station 47
Tallahassee, FL 32399-3000
Lauren.milligan@dep.state.fl.us

Re: SAI #FL201012225570C, Department of the Air Force-Draft Environmental
Impact Statement, Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin Air Force
Base and Hurlburt Field, Okaloosa County

Dear Ms. Milligan:

The Division of Habitat and Species Conservation, Habitat Conservation Scientific Services Section, of the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) has coordinated our agency's review of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) and provides the following comments and recommendations in accordance with the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and the Coastal Zone Management Act/Florida Coastal Management Program (15 CFR 930 Subpart C).

Project Description

The project has undergone several changes since it was first developed in 2005. The current DEIS is the fourth revision that is in part due to the base realignment and closure decisions. The proposed alternative is a combination of conveyance, renovation and demolition of existing housing; the construction of new housing on Air Force property; and the return of historic housing units that are now being used for other purposes (e.g., offices, conference centers, etc.). The sites selected as the preferred alternative are presented as Figures 2-1 through 2-3 within the DEIS.

Potentially Affected Resources

Section 3.13 and Appendix F describe the biological resources that may be affected by the proposed action. The Eglin Natural Resources Section maintains detailed information on fish, wildlife, and plant species occurrences in addition to actively managing the habitats to promote the viability of the populations within the Air Force Reservation. Most of the actions related to the proposed alternative would be located on main base sites, established test areas, or in degraded habitats of poor wildlife quality. The DEIS has identified those listed species that may be affected by the proposed action in Tables 3-34, 3-36 and 3-38. The information related to the State species listing status as presented in the tables, is outdated. The FWC recently revised our listing rule (68A-27, F.A.C.) and produced a revised "Florida Endangered and Threatened Species" document dated November 2010. A copy of the document can be downloaded from the following website: http://myfwc.com/docs/WildlifeHabitats/Threatened_Endangered_Species.pdf

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Ms. Lauren Milligan
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Comments

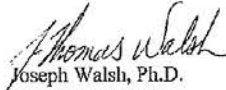
Most of the effects of the proposed actions would have minimal impact on listed species and their habitats. The DEIS indicates that the developer of the housing units (through lease agreement) would be required to implement all permitting requirements and discretionary and non-discretionary mitigation as required through coordination with the regulatory agencies. A summary of the discretionary and non-discretionary mitigation is contained on Pages 5-16 through 5-18 of the DEIS. We agree that while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the proposed action, the mitigation requirements should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats.

BI-3

The DEIS for the proposed project is determined to be consistent with our authorities under Chapter 379, Florida Statutes, as provided for under the Florida Coastal Management Program. If you or your staff would like to coordinate further on the recommendations contained in this report, please contact me at 772-778-6354 or by email at joe.walsh@MvFWC.com, and I will be glad to help make the necessary arrangements. If your staff has any specific questions regarding our comments, I encourage them to contact Theodore Hoehn at 850-488-8792 or by email at ted.hoehn@mvFWC.com.

WA-4

Sincerely,



Joseph Walsh, Ph.D.
Sub-section Leader
Habitat Conservation Scientific Services Section

jw/th
Eglin-Hurlburt MHPI_3180_012011
ENV 1-3-2

cc: Mr. Kevin Akstulewicz, SAIC, akstulewicz@saic.com
Mr. Larry Chavers, USAF, Eglin, thomas.chavers@eglin.af.mil

AIR FORCE RESPONSE TO COMMENTS ON THE 4TH DRAFT EIS

The Air Force has considered all comments provided in writing and at public hearings. Some of the comments did not warrant specific responses, as they were not specific comments or merely agreed or disagreed with the Proposed Action. The Air Force's response to public comments is captured in the following table.

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS (2010)

Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
0001	1	Comments were made of Military Family Housing being inadequate and built of Concrete Block (CMU) unit materials. Concrete Block units in construction are a modern material that is very resistive and strong against hurricanes. At today's materials and labor cost for installation of CMU it would be prohibitive for housing upgrade existing remaining CMU MFH units from a duplex to a single dwelling or add a second floor. Look at photos shown with (?) of vinyl siding housing.	PN-1	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements. The pictures shown are simply examples of other housing in locations throughout the country, and do not necessarily represent the exact housing that would be built under the proposed action. The Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) section 3.3.2 requires all new housing at Eglin and Hurlburt to be in accordance with city, county, or state building codes, standards, and regulations that would apply to like development activities outside each base and within the same county.
0002	2	My comments on military housing on White Point Road. The most simple of questions is "Why so far away from (sp) the base?" The school is on the base. Medical care is on the base. Commissary and BX is on the base. You have enough land on the base. The base is secure.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. The White Point alternative meets this criterion. You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the White Point alternative, including access to base amenities (see Final EIS section 4.2.4, 5 and 6) and availability of land (see Final EIS section 4.9.4, 5 and 6). Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jllpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS (2010)

Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
				and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0003	3	I read the article about the base housing in today's Daily News. Could you advise if this discussion on housing has anything to do with housing for the army troops coming into the area? I had heard at one time, that an area on SR285 south of Mossy Head in Walton County was under consideration for the army housing. Any information you have on this will be greatly appreciated. If the army housing in Walton County is still on the table, let me know. I know of several individuals in the county that believe this would be a plus for our county.	GE-5	The Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) conducted by the Air Force in 2009 did include the incoming 7th Special Forces Group personnel increases (jllpress.com). As stated on page 18 of the Executive Summary for the Final EIS, an area southeast of Mossy Head was considered as an alternative for privatized housing but was eliminated due to conflicts with low level routes and the missile corridor, having an adverse impact on test and training missions on the Eglin range.
0004	4	Just a quick note to you to go on record that on base housing is the only logical option. In the past I have written the Base Commander, Representative Miller and our two senators with these sentiments. I am glad to note that the base's preferred option is on base. There are just too many negatives to having the housing off base.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0005	5	I'm wondering why the government is wanting to build in a recreational area when there is so much open land and infrastructure on the base. Not to mention the increased traffic in this area, as well as the increased driving distance for the families. Having lived on base during my career, the convenience of being close to work and having all the base privileges close by was the reason I chose base housing. Plus I didn't have to deal with traffic of increased driving time to get home. I totally support housing for military families, but I feel they would be better served having their	PA-3	Thank you for your input. According to the Final EIS, the Eglin Main alternative includes available infrastructure while the White Point alternative does not (see sections 4.3.4, 5 and 6). Other benefits of Eglin Main include available land/no loss of a recreational area (see sections 4.9.4, 5 and 6), fewer traffic concerns (see sections 4.1.4, 5 and 6), and more convenient access to base amenities (see sections 4.2.4, 5 and 6). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS (2010)

Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
		homes located on base, and not on White Point Road.		
0006	6	My input to the Eglin Housing Plan is to have as much housing built on Eglin Main Base as possible for the following reasons: 1) Reduced impact to already congested roads leading onto Eglin. 2) Having the Airmen on base will reduce their commute time and expenses. 3) Less impact at the entrances to Eglin which would most likely need to be enhanced for more traffic. In this era of tight budgets we need to look at every aspect of the operations. 4) Related to 1) if built off base I would think any adverse impact to traffic density may have to be rectified with a large expenditure of non- existent funds for road improvements.	TR-1	The Final EIS recognizes the transportation benefits of the Eglin Main alternatives (see Sections 4.1.5 and 6). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0007	7	Mr Spaits - In my view Military housing at White Point is a non-starter because: It is a 25-30 minute drive to Eglin. It is a 45 minute drive to Hurlburt. It is in a high threat flood zone. Logistics would force many military members to shop on the economy. Construction would ruin one of the last great areas of Long Leaf Pines...an area that has been protected for years.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. The White Point alternative meets this criterion. You are absolutely correct regarding the lack of convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS section 4.2.4). You are also correct regarding the clearing of high quality longleaf pine forest (see section 4.13.4 of the Final EIS). However, according to our GIS data of record, the White Point parcels are actually outside of the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) 100-year floodplain (see Final EIS section 3.11.2.2 and Figure 3-22). Many factors, including those mentioned, have been analyzed in the EIS. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS (2010)

Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
0008	8	<p>A. No to the Ft. Walton Bch North area being considered a possible site for AF housing</p> <p>1. Historically, this area is unsuitable – this area surrounding Camp Pinchot has a background of National Forest Status and many believe this woodland exists for public preservation – not public housing (this term could apply is the housing is not filled by AF personnel-correct?)</p>	CU-1	Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transferred all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. It is anticipated that at all times some percentage of military families would live in the privatized housing; additionally, all land would still be owned by the government. Furthermore, the National Forests in Florida was one of 10 consulting parties under the process of National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, for short term considerations of Camp Pinchot as a historic property. The project-specific Programmatic Agreement is located in Appendix E. You can also see Section 4.10 of the Final EIS for specific mitigations/vegetated buffers associated with this alternative as agreed to in the Programmatic Agreement. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0008	9	<p>A. Yes, I do support the concept that our servicemen and women deserve quality housing.</p> <p>B. Yes, I applaud the A.F. response to changing factors that now indicate there is no longer the need for the initially proposed addition of 2,500 units; instead, at present, no more than 993 units at most will be built – (from 1-27-11 <i>Daily News</i>, Col. Nodjomian)</p>	GE-1	Thank you for your support of military families.
0008	10	No to N. Ft. Walton Bch as a possible AF housing site based on the additional traffic it brings with it. It is impractical to bring even more traffic to an areas that for sure faces congestion – and with no	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding the traffic impacts associated with the North Fort Walton Beach alternative. See section 4.1.5 of the Final EIS for specifics on this

Air Force Response to Comments on the 4th Draft EIS (2010)

Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
		easy or inexpensive solution for our local economy to use in solving it.		impact. The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0008	11	c. Yes, I do agree with the A.F. 1 st choice alternative which states that Eglin Main Base rebuilding is the preferred option. (1-27-11 <i>Daily News</i> , Col. Nodjomian)	PA-8	Thank you for your input. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0008	12	No to building at the White Point Option for the same reasons as stated in "C."	TR-1	The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0008	13	No to N. Ft. Walton Bch areas as an option because of the ecological threat building would bring to Garnier's Bayou. Unlike most local bayous, Garnier's Bay maintains a fairly healthy state of being. If the surrounding area is cleared, cut and concreted, the bayou, stripped of its protective ecosystem, can only suffer and water quality will deteriorate.	WA-5	The EIS has identified potential adverse impacts associated with development along the shorelines; this is why the Air Force is requiring between a 50-100 foot development buffer along the shoreline to ensure that water quality issues are avoided (see Section 4.11.7 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0009	14	Years ago while stationed at NORAD in Colorado Springs, housing was very scarce. The housing office contracted with local home owners to rent houses to military personnel and the Airman (either Enlisted or Officer) would use his/her Housing Allowance to pay the rent and utilities. Base Housing would then be responsible for the maintenance (sp) and upkeep of the house and be responsible for the family renting it so they would not do any damage by having frequent inspections of the home. With all the houses For	PA-1	The program you recall is entitled the Rental Partnership Program, designed to provide active duty military personnel with off-base affordable housing by enabling military personnel to rent off-base housing at a reduced rental rate. The Air Force considered the Rental Partnership Program in the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) and determined that additional housing was still required (jllpress.com). In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an

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		Sale and Foreclosers (sp) in the area of Ft. Walton, Niceville and even in Crestview and Defuniak Springs, something like this would avoid all the complaints about traffic congestion and costs to build a housing area on or near Eglin and relieve the housing difficulties in these areas. Some of the people involved in these sales and foreclosers (sp) are Military and needless to say this would also help them too. Thank you for listening and maybe considering or suggesting this as a possibility for the area.		aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the current HRMA, more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local housing and rental housing markets resulting from the proposed action.
0010	15	I cannot believe the Air Force is still considering ANY off base locations for military housing. New housing on base could utilize existing infrastructure (roads, water, sewer, schools, day care etc) plus provide close proximity to duty station/work, shopping, recreation and medical care. Additionally, deployed military personnel would have peace of mind knowing their dependents would be well protected by in-place DOD security personnel. I also believe on base housing would be less costly than other proposals, which is important to you and I as taxpayers.	PA-3	You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the other alternatives, including available infrastructure (see Final EIS section 4.3) and more convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS section 4.2). Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jillpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0011	16	I believe it would be better to refurbish the units on base and forget about building units and having them managed by some firm. You are going to get stuck with the bldgs if your mission changes, you will, like it or not, be involved with the management company. Your mission is training not real estate.	PA-10	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements. The following website gives additional information on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative

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				(MHPI) including Congressional authorities: http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm . We hope this information clears up your concerns. Our MHPI Project Owners are long-term partners with the AF and are incentivized to provide private-sector property management services to our military families over the 50-year lease term.
0011	17	There is an overabundance of rental property on the market now and for the foreseeable future.	SE-2	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local rental housing market resulting from the proposed action.
0012	18	All new housing should be constructed on Eglin Main and Hurlburt Field. On base housing is close to work, support facilities, schools, and is a safe environment for young children. It makes no sense to create sprawl or build off base in pristine ecological areas. Build on the existing bases!!	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct about the more convenient access to base amenities on Eglin Main (see Final EIS section 4.2.4). Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jillpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. Your land use concerns are also validated in the EIS (see Final EIS section 4.9). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0013	19	Parts of White Point are used, especially in summer, for swimming and fishing by residents	LU-1	You are absolutely correct regarding the loss of recreational use for the White Point parcels.

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		of Seminole and the area. That recreational facility will be lost to them were the housing built on White Point. The Maxwell-Gunter Recreation Area has been available to service members in Montgomery (and other places) ever since the 1930s. The Government has some investment there and it is likely to be lost as well. Certainly the remaining tranquility (sp) of the Recreation Area will be diminished.		Reference Final EIS section 4.9.4, “construction of new housing units would require that the developed areas be closed to public use.” Thank you for your concern. You also raise a valid point regarding impacts to the Air Force’s own recreation area adjacent to the Mid-Bay Bridge. We have added discussion of this to the Final EIS (section 4.9.4 as well). Thank you very much for bringing this to our attention; you have enabled us to have a more thorough analysis. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0013	20	I am unsure whether White Point was a part of the National Forest when it was transferred to Army jurisdiction in the 1930s. If it was, I believe that the agreement mandates that if the military were to leave the place, then it was to return to the Department of the Interior as a part of the National Forest. I doubt that housing built, owned and managed by a private contractor would satisfy the requirement.	LU-3	Most of the White Point lands were part of the Florida Public Domain Lands that the Department of the Interior transferred to the National Forest Service in 1906, which President Theodore Roosevelt officially designated as Choctawhatchee National Forest in 1908. Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transferred all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The government considers providing housing for military families while in the service of the Department of Defense as a military purpose. The following website gives additional information on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative including Congressional authorities: http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm . We hope this information clears up your concerns.

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Commenter ID	Comment #	Comment	Comment Code	Response
0013	21	The high deployment rates of Special Operations and the need for aircrew members to evacuate airplanes in the face of forecast storms, would leave dependents living on White Point to cope with hurricanes alone. The military retirees on White Point, meanwhile, are free to depart the area earlier and for lesser threats than is the case for active duty people.	PA-3	The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0013	22	The missions of Eglin's many units will be hampered because the need for compassionate release of members in the face of emergencies will be greater at White Point than in housing built closer to the base and on higher ground.	SA-2	The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0013	23	There are numerous properties for sale in Raintree that have been on the market for ages at reduced prices. With the influx of people from Army Special Operations and for F-35 training, one would have thought that they would turn over more rapidly.	SE-2	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local housing market resulting from the proposed action.
0013	24	Personal experience with my own home shows that the insurance rates at White Point have risen radically and are sure to get worse. The costs of the rising insurance will be passed on by the building contractors again to the active duty residents.	SE-7	The cost of housing for military families/residents will be set in accordance with the Basic Allowance for Housing (jllpress.com). Housing occupants are encouraged to purchase renter's insurance.
0013	25	One of the arguments against the building of the White Point Bridge was that it would entail huge expenditures to handle the increased traffic,	TR-1	Thank you for bringing this to our attention. You have enabled us to have a more thorough analysis. According to their Capital Improvement Plan

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		especially during hurricanes. That was scoffed at by the members of the Bridge Authority, but it has turned out to be valid. Adding more traffic out of White Point (at least until the bypass is complete) will only make the problem worse.		(http://www.mid-bay.com/pdfs/cap-imp-plan-09.pdf), the Mid-Bay Bridge Authority anticipates a need for a bridge expansion by 2020. We have added a discussion of this expansion to section 6.3.1 of the Final EIS along with the bypass discussion. The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0013	26	Expense to Okaloosa County will be increased more than is necessary because White Point is hard by the eastern county line and about as far from schools as is possible within the County limits. As many spouses of the current military work outside the home, their commute to job markets will entail further costs--and bring about additional and unnecessary auto accidents. The route from Eglin's east gate and White Point has already been expanded about as much as possible without the condemnation of many more businesses for more enlargement. There are few, if any, alternative routes for commuting or hurricane evacuation.	TR-1	You are absolutely correct that there are a number of significant transportation issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider these transportation impacts as key factor when making a final decision.
0013	27	The Bridge Authority might be opposed to the White Point site. I believe that the intent is to build a second span and to expand traffic as much as possible. If forced into a choice, I would prefer military housing over a second span, but I know from experience that the interests of the local residents do not carry much weight with the Authority.	TR-1	We have made contact with the Mid-Bay Bridge Authority (MBBA) Executive Director to follow up on your concerns. He indicates that no additional right-of-way from Eglin AFB will be required for the planned second span, as MBBA already has enough right-of-way from the state on the east side of the bridge. We have added a discussion of these matters to section 6.3.1 of the Final EIS. The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation

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				impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0013	28	The continuing rise in gasoline prices (sp) will only make the problem worse. The costs of the commute will come out of the hides of the active duty people alone--and not just those living on White Point, but also the ones between there and Eglin already suffering from the congested morning and evening traffic (Niceville, Crestview, FWB, and Valpariso (sp))--not to mention the Civil Service and contractors who live there. The coming of a new Walmart (sp) with its congestion and added stop light will only make the situation worse.	TR-2	Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. While the White Point alternative meets this criterion, you are absolutely correct that the White Point alternative brings significant traffic concerns. The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0014	29	I am very knowledgeable of and totally supportive of the concept of privatized military housing. My home is in Raintree Estates on White Point Road. We have major traffic problems during the summer months without additional traffic being added. We are hoping it will improve with the opening of the new Midbay Bridge bypass. In any case, Eglin has plenty of space without adding to our traffic problems out here.	TR-1	You are absolutely correct that the White Point area has significant traffic concerns. Thank you for your input. The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0015	30	What will happen to White Point Recreational areas where a Jackson Guard permit is required for access to the Beach on Choctawhatchee Bay?	LU-1	Reference Final EIS section 4.9.4, "construction of new housing units would require that the developed areas be closed to public use." Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS describes the process whereby the Air Force identified alternatives, including the White Point alternative. Should the decision maker choose the White Point alternative, a significant change in public access policy would follow. At a minimum, all the housing and

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				developed common areas (parking lots, lawns, playgrounds, access roads, etc.) would have to be withdrawn from general public recreational access. Suitability of remaining undeveloped areas for continued public access would have to be evaluated for compatibility with this new land use. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0016	31	As part of this privatization (sp) initiative, will repairs, up-grades, modifications, renovations be required to comply with National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) for <u>Rental</u> and <u>Lease</u> type units (Living) and insurance requirements to provide automatic sprinkler Fire Suppression (sp) Systems?	SA-3	All development, demolition, construction, and renovation under the proposed action shall be in accordance with all local, state, and federal codes and regulations, as applicable. RFQ section 3.3.2 (p. 67) at jllpress.com specifically requires compliance with 15 USC § 2227 Fire safety systems in federally assisted buildings.
0017	32	It was noted that current existing Military Family Housing is 30-years old. Contract for Privatization (sp) is 50-years. After 30 years, will the contract require the contractor to replace, upgrade, improve, and construct newer military family housing? It was stated that existing MFH is inadequate; what will these new units be like in thirty years?	PN-3	Some of the current housing is nearly 60 years old. All AF MHPI transaction documents will include provisions for on-going life-cycle maintenance and repair as well as mid-term renovations (typically 25-year point) to keep the houses competitive with local market rental quality standards. The Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) section 3.4.7 describes this reinvestment plan.
0018	33	Based on Military Family Housing density Hurlburt FamCamp should remain at its current location and build any new Military Family Housing units at the proposed relocation site of Hurlburt Fam Camp.	PA-4	Thank you for your suggestions. The Air Force examined all possible alternatives for Hurlburt Field housing and determined that use of the current FAMCAMP area for housing will best support the housing requirement for military families. Section 1.3 of the Final EIS outlines the process used to identify suitable land areas for new housing.

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0019	34	White point is a recreation area and by building on it you would take away one of the many recreation options for the military in the local community.	LU-1	You are absolutely correct. Reference EIS section 4.9.4, “construction of new housing units would require that the developed areas be closed to public use.” Thank you for your concern. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0019	35	Why would you not re-build on the base where the old housing was located. The location gave the military members quick access to base facilities and work. It also provided walking distance to schools where White Point would mean long commutes for military members with limited budgets and high gas prices. White Point would also mean long drives to base facilities like the commissary and BX.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the White Point alternative, including access to base amenities (see Final EIS section 4.2.4, 5 and 6). Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. The White Point alternative meets this criterion. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0019	36	I hope you reconsider White Point as not an option for new military housing. I don't see one positive for the military members in building so far from the base.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 1.3.2 of the EIS describes the 60-minute commute time objective for military housing. The White Point area meets this criterion. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0019	37	I am writing to voice concern over the proposal to build military housing at White Point. I do not understand how this is a viable option. The housing would be built on the water and with the annual hurricane season it would lead to evacuations and possible damage due to the location on the bay. The same thing happens with the current mobile home lot on the base due to it being close to the water.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 1.3.2 of the EIS describes the 60-minute commute time objective for military housing. The White Point area meets this criterion. As shown in Figure 2-8 of the Final EIS, the White Point parcels are actually set back from Choctawhatchee Bay. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.

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0020	38	With the possibility of privatized housing around the Eglin AFB area. This would be a great opportunity to give back to the community and provide land for an Okaloosa County Sports Complex. The sports complex would be open to both Military and Civilians and could be done in numerous ways. 1. Donate the land to the county and have the county run the complex. 2. Rent the land to the County indefinitely as long as to have a Sports Complex. Every county around Okaloosa has a Sports Complex. Numerous teams, tournaments, venues, are play elsewhere. Okaloosa is losing revenue from out of state teams that look to partake in a great spring time location such as the county could provide. This opportunity would have the people of Okaloosa County embrace the privatized housing.	PA-13	While a community sports complex is not specifically a part of the proposed action analyzed in this environmental impact statement, the Air Force encourages you to engage with your civic leaders regarding your proposal.
0021	39	I am writing to express my opposition to the White Point Option for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative. As a resident of Raintree Estates, just off White Point Road, I have seen my property value fall by more than 30 percent over the past four years. Reasons for the decline include the poor economy as well as the property being deemed less desirable due to the increased traffic on White Point road, which is the only access route to the North end of the Mid-Bay bridge.	PA-3	Thank you for bringing this to our attention. Section 6.3.1 of the Final EIS describes Phase 1 of the Mid-Bay Bridge Connector, scheduled to open May 12, 2011. This project will eliminate most of the White Point Road traffic. You are absolutely correct regarding traffic concerns with regard to the White Point alternative. The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0021	40	New Military Housing added off White Point Road would put us back in the hole of being a less desirable area due to traffic. Your assessment of Eglin Main as the preferred choice makes good, common sense and I commend you for that opinion.	TR-1	The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). Just to clarify, at this stage in the process Eglin Main is the Air Force's Preferred Alternative, meaning the Air Force favors this one over the other alternatives. The Air Force decision maker must choose from among all

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				the alternatives in the final decision, and will consider transportation impacts as a key factor in making that decision.
0022	41	I live in Raintree and was shocked by today's paper indicating that some residents here agree with allowing military housing in the area. I just want you to know that I DO NOT support this initiative.	PA-3	The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0023	42	Although only briefly referenced, the Hurlburt commando Village program, I expect, is a fair sample of what/how the new 2010 MHPI will be developed. There should be significant "lessons learned" from this earlier MHPI that may be shared with the local community and that can provide a reality check for a lot of the 2010 EIS assumptions and speculation.	GE-3	Thank you for your interest. To clarify, Commando Village is actually part of the Section 801 Lease program, not an MHPI project. Section 801 of the Military Construction Authorization Act of 1984 established the Military Family Housing Leasing Program to address the shortage of Military Family Housing at that time. You are absolutely correct that the government learned some lessons from that program. Lessons learned that have been incorporated into the current MHPI include 1) the developer should conduct operations and maintenance on the units, not the government, 2) the developer should be required to pay for utilities service, and 3) the active duty should not be required to forfeit their Basic Allowance for Housing (BAH) by living in this housing.
0023	43	The basic real estate and housing developer responsibilities and liabilities must be clearly delineated in statement of needs and requirements documents. For example, the AF has apparently not planned for future privatization of the utilities and services (EIS pp30 and 31). Potential MHPI bidders could interpret this, as well as other EIS ambiguities (mitigations?), as their invitation to expensive contract mods over the next 50 years.	GE-4	Project specific solicitation documents can be found at jllpress.com. Per the Solicitation: (1) the Project Owner will be required to comply with Applicable Laws and local environmental laws and regulations; and (2) the Air Force is able to require the HRO / Project owner to make adjustments to the project (such as housing siting / scope) that may result from this EIS and subsequent ROD signing. In addition, per the Solicitation, the AF and highest ranked offerer ("HRO") will engage in

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				exclusive negotiations in a coordinated, intensive effort; upon completion of these negotiations, the AF and developer will enter into legally binding agreement, well documented in an array of transaction documents at project closing. These documents will include a Utility Services Agreement. Future privatization of utilities is a separate action from MHPI so is not detailed in these documents, although specific points of demarcation for each system were provided to prospective offerors.
0023	44	I feel that if the military property is not used to support the AF missions, including control of ownership/management/services for military housing, there is some risk that OSD (or the BLM) will considered this property as surplus.	LU-4	Thank you for your interest. Providing housing for military families is considered an essential part of fulfilling the Air Force mission. The website http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm gives additional information on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative including Congressional authorities. We hope this information clears up your concerns.
0023	45	The term "housing unit" should be better clarified with respect to the density requirements. A cluster of four bedroom units would likely have more people per acre than two bedroom units. If the term could be interpreted as a housing building or structure, the developer would likely make the most profit from multi-family buildings (see the unit density of duplexes and four-plexes at the Commando Village).	PA-14	The term "housing unit" is defined as one single family dwelling. A four-plex would be considered four housing units. The term housing unit is not synonymous with density. The solicitation documents asked for a mixture of two-, three- and four bedroom single family and multiplex homes (jllpress.com).
0023	46	Although there appear to be sufficient regulatory and statutory protections for the land/water areas that will be subject to development, contractors have been known to find loop-holes and get waivers. The AF must insist and clearly specify that the boundaries be enforced. Over the next 50 years, the natural contour and shoreline locations	PA-16	As part of the Proposed Action, a mitigation plan will be developed which the developer will be required to implement as a requirement of the agreement between the developer and the Air Force. This will dictate permit and other requirements which the developer will be required to adhere to. Thank you for your suggestions. The

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		will likely change. The MHPI developer knows that the most valuable properties are in the waterfront areas. Suggest the alternative to re-located the Hurlburt FAMCAMP be further examined. It should be more practical to develop permanent type housing more inland from the wind/water/flood potential location.		Air Force examined all possible alternatives for Hurlburt Field housing and determined that use of the current FAMCAMP area for housing will best support the housing requirement for military families. Section 1.3 of the Final EIS outlines the process used to identify suitable land areas for new housing.
0023	47	<p>The terms of the "waterfall" policy need to be examined for each EIS alternative. If military or DoD civilian tenants are not available, the policy allows that the MHPI developer could rent to the general public.</p> <p>There may be some modification if the AF guarantees a percentage of occupancy or subsidizes for loss of rental income. The general public should not be permitted to live in the main base area (Alternative 2A?).</p>	SE-1	<p>The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jillpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process. The Air Force does not guarantee occupancy. In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local housing market resulting from the proposed action. The Continental Group solicitation includes no provisions for subsidizing private citizens or developers. Section 3.4.2.13 of the RFQ includes stipulations for tenant background checks.</p>
0024	48	Please build the new base housing in Valparaiso.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 4.3.5 of the Final

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		The community has the spirit and infrastructure to provide a positive environment for military families. Also, the Valparaiso community, including its schools and churches, will benefit from the placement of military housing within its city limits.		EIS discusses infrastructure availability in the Valparaiso area, and section 4.2.5 discusses the socioeconomic impacts for this alternative. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0025	49	The number one advantage to living in base/government housing is "Living on Base." To build at White Point (and to use a contractor owner/manager) is not a good idea on many levels (gas, time, convenience, traffic, etc.). I am opposed.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the White Point alternative, including fewer traffic concerns (see Final EIS section 4.1.4 , 5 and 6) and more convenient access to base (see Final EIS section 4.2.4, 5 and 6). Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. The White Point alternative meets this criterion. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0026	50	Please do not put military housing in the White Point area. Those of us who live out here in the Raintree Sub Division have endured the traffic associated with the mid bay bridge for the past several years. Oftentimes we can't get out of our own neighborhood. It would seem that the Eglin Main Base area has more than enough real estate to put in military housing.	TR-1	The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). You are correct regarding availability of land on Eglin Main (see Final EIS sections 4.9.5 and 6). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0027	51	I live in Raintree Estates (off White Point road), and have no problem with military housing in the White Point area, but I feel that Eglin AFB is the best location to house our military families	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0027	52	Our military personnel have enough to worry about when they are sent on various deployments	SA-1	Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jillpress.com) indicates that

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		around the globe. Why should they have to be concerned about security for their families during these deployments? Is there any place more secure for military members and their families than inside the gates of Eglin AFB?		the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. Historically, 60-70% of military families live in the local community and it is the policy of the Department of Defense to rely on the local community first for housing.
0027	53	I think anyone that has had the pleasure of trying to get to Eglin AFB from White Point, or getting to White Point road from Eglin AFB during the "rush" hours would agree it is a very slow commute. And, this commute will only get worse when WalMart, and other businesses locate in Niceville.	TR-1	The EIS has identified significant transportation issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation impacts as a key factor when making a final decision.
0028	54	Today the local newspaper had an article about off-base sites for base housing. Please avoid another Valapairso Eglin like confrontation. Please build the base housing on Eglin main.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding the possibility of a community confrontation as it relates to locating housing off of Eglin Main base, as indicated by the numerous negative public comments the Air Force has received regarding the White Point and North Fort Walton Beach alternatives. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0029	55	I ask the Air Force to utilize designs from New Urbanism, or traditional neighborhood development (TND), in designing the proposed new neighborhoods. These designs will include a higher density of housing so that land is used efficiently, a mix of land uses to allow residents to meet some of their daily needs without the use of an automobile, and a highly connected street network that encourages safe travel by pedestrians and cyclists.	PA-5	Thank you for your suggestions. Many of your suggestions have been included in the solicitation documents (jillpress.com) as required or desired features. The Air Force will consider many different options when working with the developer to design a community that works best for military families. However, multi-story, apartment-style homes are not allowed in the current solicitation.

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0029	56	I am writing to express my support for the Air Force's preferred alternative outlined in the draft EIS for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI). Locating new housing close to existing base facilities will help to minimize suburban sprawl, loss of open space, and encroachment on the Eglin mission, as well as reduce energy use for transportation. The preferred alternative can also help to minimize traffic on local roadways and the resulting financial and environmental burdens on local governments, if progressive land development designs are implemented.	PA-8	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the other alternatives, including existing base infrastructure (see Final EIS section 4.3.5 and 6), available land/no loss of open space (see Final EIS sections 4.9.5 and 6), and fewer traffic concerns (see Final EIS section 4.1.5 and 6). Many factors, including those mentioned, have been analyzed in the EIS. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0030	57	I tried unsuccessfully to download a copy of the Draft EIS review from the www.eglin.af.mil/housing_privatization/index.asp site and couldn't. Could you possibly send me a link. I kept getting a page unavailable message.	ML-1	The Eglin Public Affairs office provided the commenter the correct web address by email the same day she made her comment (January 3, 2011), as well as follow up information.
0031	58	I believe that our military deserve the very best housing for all the great things they do for our country and our freedom	GE-1	Thank you for your support of military families.
0031	59	I am opposed to building the housing in the Poquito Bayou and camp Pinchot Areas for the following Reasons: Main Base. 1. The Main base at Eglin is the perfect site. You already have all the infrastructure in place which would save the tax payers an additional fortune. 2. You Already have security, hospitals, PX's, Childcare centers, entertainment venues, and most other things military families need within a short distance, that would save time and money for these families. 3. The location is beautiful, if not more than the other areas. 4. The costs to construct would be much less.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. The North Fort Walton Beach alternative meets this criterion. You are absolutely correct regarding some of the benefits of the Eglin Main alternative as it compares to the North Fort Walton Beach alternative, including available infrastructure (see Final EIS sections 4.3.5, 6 and 7), more convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS sections 4.2.5, 6 and 7), and available land area (see Final EIS section 4.9.5, 6 and 7). Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed

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				action (jillpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. Many factors, including those mentioned, have been analyzed in the EIS. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
0031	60	Other Concerns Past History. Many citizens are very concerned that the military or politicians (sp), etc are giving away multimillions of dollars in tax payers owned land to private developers. 1. Recent large tract of ocean front/gulf front land on Okaloosa Island to hotel with a promise the military could rent at a discount. This property was worth a fortune and could have been sold and funds given to the military families. 2. Almost give away of large track hundreds of acres to a shopping center develop in a promise to build a base PX outside Eglins (sp) south Gate along Shalimars (sp) Sunset Lane and Lewis Turner Blvd. Hopefully this has been stopped due to the economy. 3. The almost trade out of property which would have resulted in most of Eglins (sp) property on Okaloosa Island to Destin being traded away. This happened several years ago and landed several in prison. The taxpayers want the very best for our military and their families. The solution should be what is best for the military and the property owners and the tax payers. I can assure you the solution is not to give away valuable tax payers property.	PN-10	Your concerns are noted. Please understand that the land will not be given away, but leased to the developer. The government will retain full ownership of the land under each house for the life of the privatization contract. The land always belongs to the government under the lease.

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0031	61	These multifamily units also can be rented to other outside of the military	SE-1	The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jllpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process.
0031	62	Considerations for the impact to Property owners in Poquito Bayou and Camp Pinchot. Consideration for the home owners here should be considered: 1. The areas are zoned single family and construction of multifamily would lower property values. 2. Private Companies constructing these houses are large banks and wall street companies that have a history of quick, inexpensive construction with low maintenance (sp) costs. They have no stake in our area other than large returns. This style management lowers everyones (sp) property values	SE-3	We have analyzed the potential for impacts to neighboring property values resulting from the proposed action and incorporated this analysis into section 4.2 in the Final EIS. As indicated in Figure 2-11 in the Final EIS and described in section 4.2.7, a development setback along Garnier's Bayou is part of the North Fort Walton Beach alternative. This setback would effectively separate the new developments from the Poquito Bayou and Camp Pinchot view sheds. Furthermore, the developer would be required to meet or exceed all applicable building codes and standards, as well as maintain housing and neighborhood grounds on a regular basis per the privatization contract.
0031	63	The financial impact to current property owners many whom are retired military would be substantial in lower property values.	SE-3	We have analyzed the potential for impacts to neighboring property values resulting from the proposed action and incorporated this analysis into section 4.2 in the Final EIS. As indicated in Figure 2-11 in the Final EIS and described in section 4.2.7, a development setback along Garnier's Bayou is part of the North Fort Walton Beach alternative. This setback would effectively separate the new developments from the Poquito Bayou and Camp Pinchot view sheds. Furthermore, the developer

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				would be required to meet or exceed all applicable building codes and standards, as well as maintain housing and neighborhood grounds on a regular basis per the privatization contract.
0032	64	We know the Air Force had good intentions in privatizing housing; however, here at Eglin it has done nothing but create hardships for the active duty personnel, both married and single. Single E-4's and above are forced to move off-base where few adequate and affordable facilities are available. A friend of mine, a single airman, an E-4, must leave her safe, secure, adequate dormitory at the end of January. She has been searching for an apartment. The ones she can afford are dumps in bad areas of town. The nice apartments in safe areas are too expensive, which leaves her an option of finding a roommate. Compatible roommates are difficult to find. Eglin definitely needs more dormitories for singles. Many married couples moving into the area would appreciate the secure housing on-base, especially when first arriving in a new area. This used to be a great advantage for couples with children – safety and security. The cost of living in the areas near the base are expensive and to rent or buy outside the local area required expense for gas and time for travel. There are many families who wish to reside on-base. From many of the single and married, you can hear them say, “we long for the good old days where the Air Force provided a low cost, secure housing on-base.” Let's face facts – the privatization idea has not worked. Time to go back to what did work. The Air Force needs to take care of their greatest assets, the people; providing them safe and secure facilities so they	SA-1	Thank you for your input. The Air Force notes this concern and will raise it to the installation commander. This project is focused on family housing at Eglin AFB. The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military (including singles) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jllpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process. Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. All of the alternatives meet this criterion. Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jllpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. Historically, 60-70% of military families live in the local community and it is the policy of the Department of Defense to rely on the local community first for housing.

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		can concentrate on their jobs.		
0033	65	Request a draft copy on a CD of the Housing Privatization Initiative be sent to me at the following address: [address]	ML-1	A copy of the Draft EIS was sent as requested. Your address has been added to the mailing list for the Final EIS.
2001	66	And the thing that started all this was the noise information and the 85 DB and its effect on the city of Valparaiso. The city of Valparaiso will be affected more so than any other city, maybe parts of Niceville, but I don't think it -- but anyway, all the information that we've gleaned or got was based on estimations. There was no accurate -- accurate documented numbers of the noises the airplanes -- I'm sure they run the engines and are able to get it. And especially the one that concerns -- is of more interest would be the Marine version, first of all, because its sound is very localized and doesn't move away with any great speed. Anyway, it will be a disaster for our city. Right now over 300 homes are in the impact zone for this, and I'm sure that there's things that can be done, traffic patterns that can be changed that could mitigate this much more. So far I've seen zip on any trying to mitigate it. We're going to use it. As I understand from what I read in the paper a while back, you'll start out with some restrictions on using the north/south runways very seldom, but after a matter of months, you'll phase it into full operation. And they said the noise information was not available. I don't know why. I guess it wasn't available because they didn't have any. As I said, the Marine version presents the worse situation for noise for any scenario that we work out. And the Air Force has no margin for error on this because you have so	NO-1	Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have been attempting to privatize military housing since 2003. The BRAC decision to put the F-35 Initial Joint Training Center at Eglin AFB occurred in 2005. Noise impacts from the F-35 are addressed in the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) EIS with respect to existing military family housing and potential new military family housing for all proposed alternative locations (see Sections 4.7 and 6.3.7 of the Final MHPI EIS). Impacts to the surrounding community from F-35 noise are addressed in the Draft F-35 SEIS, released on 24 September 2010.

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		many people living in the area. One of the things that -- well, the thing that concerned me and decided me to come was an article in the newspaper. And it was talking about White Point, building houses there and different things and the noise. I'll read it. It was in Wednesday, December 29th, 2010 Beacon: As previously reported, Eglin land at White Point and in Valparaiso are among the alternatives being considered. But the latest draft EIS states the Air Force's preferred alternative is to have a contractor build 993 housing units in the southwest corner of Eglin Main Base, 484 at Eglin. Of course they are going to be chopping out 300-some Valparaiso homes that doesn't look like they're going to be replaced. According to the draft EIS transportation, the problem with building the housing at White Point area an Bluewater Bay, while the noise is the issue, if the housings were built, the high noise -- the higher noise level of Valparaiso was the determining factor whenever looking at phase -- Part 2 there and comparing them. And they didn't -- to me it's dichotomy that you consider the noise in one situation at White Point and then you don't consider it -- or you do consider it in the Valparaiso case.		
2001	67	There's a tremendous amount of lack of information to the public on this.	NP-1	The Air Force has provided the public several opportunities for public involvement with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, starting in February 2004 and continuing on through public release of the Draft EIS in December 2010 and public hearings in January 2011. Chapter 10 of the MHPI EIS provides a summary of all public involvement

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				actions related to this proposed action and the EIS. See the following weblink for additional information: http://www.eglin.af.mil/eglindocuments.asp .
2001	68	Eglin has enough land on Valparaiso that they own that they could build probably 8 or 900 homes at least in Valparaiso, and then we'd all be in the same boat.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. Alternative 2 in the Final EIS includes several parcels in Valparaiso. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2002	69	But in this presentation when we start talking about preferred Alternative 1, which I think is the most sane one that has evolved over the period of the last four or five years, I still see the mention of Camp Pinchot Historic site used to be the Choctawhatchee National Forest supervisor's residence. And I don't understand, and maybe Mr. Spaits can clear this up, when they say something about the replacement of nine housing units there. I guess at the General's compound at Camp Pinchot you can look across the bayou and you can see, you know, tennis courts and various -- maybe a Captain's house, Lieutenant Colonel's house or a Colonel's house, the various cadres that come along with a Two-Star General. But I don't understand, if the replacement means they're going to bulldoze those existing nine structures that are in that historical area and replace them with something that is new and certainly not historical. So that's confusion.	CU-2	The Air Force is not considering the Camp Pinchot Historic site for newly constructed privatized housing. Once replacement housing is constructed at the selected site the residents currently living at Camp Pinchot would move to the new housing. Camp Pinchot will not return to any function of housing associated with the Eglin AFB housing program. After residents have moved to the new housing, the Air Force would then determine the disposition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District as detailed in the Programmatic Agreement provided in the EIS. Section 4.10 of the Final EIS provides a detailed discussion of the potential impacts to Camp Pinchot from the proposed action.
2002	70	So my comment is focused at the confusion that we've got BRAC, we've got military housing, we've got F-35. But this hearing on military housing, really we're not talking about noise,	NP-2	There are several different ongoing initiatives at Eglin and within the surrounding area, including the BRAC 7th Special Forces Group (SFG) beddown in progress, the F-35 Initial Joint Training

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		<p>we're not talking about F-35s, we're talking about the need for quality housing, I understand that.</p> <p>So I come up here just saying I would like to have the confusion cleared up as to these various big documents that float around, the one on the military housing, which I didn't get a copy of, the one on the beddown, which I did get a copy of, and then BRAC, that I think everybody knows about. So it's -- I'm just floundering for an understanding as to how can the F-35 program say that the local housing market can accommodate anticipated population increase, and then I see that we have private contractors coming on a secured military facility and bulldozing 60-year-old cinder block houses like I live in and build new ones. It just -- none of this makes sense.</p>		Center beddown in progress, and the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI); these initiatives are described in Section 2.3.1 of the Final MHPI EIS. The Air Force is currently addressing additional details of the F-35 beddown in the F-35 Supplemental Draft EIS, released to the public on 24 September 2010. The MHPI is being addressed in its own EIS. The proposed action of the MHPI will for the most part renovate and rebuild existing military family housing. Analyses of these initiatives and their cumulative impacts along with the MHPI initiative are discussed in Section 6.3 of the Final EIS. The Air Force has already demolished several hundred homes on base that are not needed to house military families. Also, the Air Force already has many private contractors on the secure area of the installations for many other construction and maintenance projects.
2002	71	And I think it's sort of backhand insulting the Air Force that they can't take care of a cinder block house. My goodness, I'm sure you can. If you can take care of an F-35, you can take care of a cinder block house. I'm sure that you can upgrade.	PN-1	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements.
2002	72	So on Page 25 of this document that I look at today on the Internet, it says here under socioeconomic and Environmental Justice, the United States Air Force. It says: Local housing market can accommodate anticipated population increase. Well, you can see how that can lead to some confusion. Because my wife and one of her business partners have had a house for sale catty-corner from my house for almost four years out in	PN-6	The comment is referencing a statement from the Draft Joint Strike Fighter (JSF) Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement (SEIS) with regard to anticipated housing demand that will be generated in the future by the F-35 beddown. The Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), wherein privatized units replace today's outdated military housing, is a separate action from the F-35 beddown. Over recent years, Eglin AFB has

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		the Poquito/Longwood area. I know that there is housing ready, willing and available in the private sector without privatizing.		demolished over 60% of their housing inventory. The scope of the MHPI covers only the currently remaining 40% of the Eglin inventory. We have analyzed the socioeconomic impacts to the local housing market resulting from the MHPI and incorporated this analysis into section 4.2.7 in the Final EIS.
2003	73	I do want to say that while I agree with some things that have already been said, there are concerns about the environment, not only about noise but also our wildlife and the condition of our bays and the area around here. And more of the forestation that we push aside for new construction, the greater the impact on that. I know Parcel 1 that's on base has a lot of big wildlife in there. They have bears, deer, fox, you know, coyotes. So we will be displacing quite a bit of wildlife.	BI-1	Although wildlife will be impacted by the proposed action, most of the wildlife will be able to migrate to other portions of the base. Additionally, some areas that previously contained housing will be demolished creating new habitat for wildlife. As a result, no significant impacts to wildlife have been identified in the EIS. Please refer to Section 4.13 of the EIS for a full discussion of impacts to wildlife associated with the MHPI alternatives. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2003	74	As a taxpayer I'd like to see an alternative where you may split the difference and actually do a reassessment, reevaluation of how many houses need to be constructed and how many could go to private sector. And that would be my position going forward, is to give us some idea going forward on what a more accurate number for housing is. So if we could do it with half the footprint, I think that's the way I would go. I think a 40-foot barrier between current housing and current residential areas is not nearly enough. If we could use half of Parcel 1 or a third of Parcel 1 and maybe, you know, allow for more green space and less runoff into the water, you know, for new pavement areas, new parking areas, that	PA-1	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local rental housing market resulting from the proposed action. Developers and the AF have a common interest in minimizing and mitigating environmental impacts to carry out the proposed action. The Continental

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		would be, you know, what I would propose. Try to cut the footprint in half if you can and allow for our local population to receive the benefit of taking care of our Air Force warriors right here in Niceville and Fort Walton Beach and Shalimar.		Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.
2003	75	My point tonight is to try to take perhaps a little bit of time to address a different alternative. Because since 2005, we've had a change in the underpinning of residential support for the populationed area. We've cut the number of aircraft coming in from 103 down to 59. We have also had a building bubble, while maybe primarily for the beach, it also occurred in the Niceville, Fort Walton Beach and Crestview areas. And that bubble has burst. There are over 300 real estate properties for sale in Niceville alone. That does not include, you know, for sale by owner. So my point would be to try to cut the footprint. Right now we're targeting 1,400 plus. I don't know at, you know, Hurlburt's need is, I'm sure they've had some increases for Special Forces Operation. But I do think that a lot of this housing could be put off base with very high standards at a very reasonable price.	PN-7	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local rental housing market resulting from the proposed action.
2004	76	That and the noise level and where would the wildlife go because it does support a lot of our wildlife in the area.	BI-1	Although wildlife will be impacted by the proposed action, most of the wildlife will be able to migrate to other portions of the base. Additionally, some areas that previously contained housing will be demolished creating new habitat for wildlife. As a result, no significant impacts to wildlife have been identified in the EIS. Please refer to Section 4.13 of the EIS for a discussion of impacts to wildlife associated with the MHPI alternatives.

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				The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2004	77	<p>...and I do support Hank Yancey's comments and statement he just made [Commenter Id # 2003]</p> <p>I am concerned about the buffer between the base and the Shalimar residents. They're proposing a 40-foot buffer, and right now I can still here the PA system on base, and I can hear a lot of things that do go on on base. And a 40-foot buffer, I don't think is reasonable at all. I do support the military and I support that they need new housing, better housing, but I think there are other initiatives that can be looked at to support that. But my concern was the buffer, the main concern.</p>	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.
2005	78	I support adequate housing for everyone and endorse the upgrade of the military housing.	GE-1	Thank you for your support of military families.
2005	79	Eglin Air Force, Hurlburt Field, Duke Field and Camp Rudder occupy Choctawhatchee National Forest, which was set aside by Presidential Decree. Local military bases are guests of U.S. citizens. No one has -- not even the military has the right to construct private housing contracts in our National Forest. Eglin Air Force Base reservation land is not the property of the military. Our military has reservations within our National Forest, not ownership to be allotted to a private bidder as an investment and not to be exploited by the current administration.	LU-5	Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transfers all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The land will be retained by the Air Force, and will only be leased to the developer to provide houses for military families. The Military Housing Privatization Initiative authorities were enacted in 1996 and have been confirmed by subsequent administrations, including the current administration. The following website gives additional information on the Military Housing

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				Privatization Initiative including Congressional authorities: http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm . We hope this information clears up your concerns.
2005	80	The Military Housing Privatization Initiative violates the National Environmental Policy Act 42 USC 4331, Section 101 B 1. Its key purpose being to (quote), fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations (end quote).	NP-3	The MHPI environmental impact analysis process has been conducted to meet the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the implementing regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. The MHPI EIS assesses, among other things, the environmental impacts along with the technical and economic considerations of the proposed MHPI action. The integrated assessment of these factors, their level of importance, the public's views of the proposed action, and other relevant factors will be considered by the Air Force decision maker prior to a final Record of Decision.
2005	81	This upgrade of military housing should only be where infrastructure already exists and damage to the natural environment has already occurred and with maintenance of the suggested 100-foot buffer zone -- I forget what page that was on -- wherever military structure and operations adjoin non-military areas.	PA-2	Section 4.3 of the Final EIS addresses infrastructure availability across the various alternatives. The AF MHPI standards respect and fully consider environmentally-friendly design techniques that conform to local market standards and preserve the environment, while allowing for acceptable density standards for new homes. Developers and the AF have a common interest in minimizing and mitigating environmental impacts to carry out the proposed action. The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all

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				the alternatives when making a final decision.
2006	82	I look at this map and I'm confused as the gentleman that spoke before concerning looking at this and looking at different alternatives. I don't see anything on this where you can actually determine the number of homes in each of these areas, particularly Alternative 2. It gives a total.	PA-11	The number of homes that could potentially be constructed at each area is discussed in detail in Section 2.3 of the Final EIS.
2006	83	It seems to me that whatever is looked at concerning housing would be looked at from the standpoint of what it takes to get the individuals that serve to the place where they work quickly, efficiently and with a minimal amount of time.	PN-5	Access/distance to the installation was considered when determining the need for housing and evaluating potential locations. Section 1.3.2 of the Final EIS discusses a 20-mile or 60-minute commute (whichever is greater) criterion for military housing. All of the alternatives meet this criterion. The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation as a key factor when making a final decision.
2006	84	And I don't see where some of these that are off-base locations look to address the traffic situation that we face as a county here right now. We're building an overpass by the airport which will now speed traffic up which will now be log-jammed at 85 and 123. Solutions I think are already in effect because I cross that every day, and the light now going north has now increased in time stopping traffic flowing south into the Niceville area. So until the time there's an overpass built there, the traffic is going to bog up right there. Coming into Eglin west gate with housing off base to the west, it's going to clog somewhere there. And looking at this map, it looks like there's very little area for roads to be built there. White Point Road, I think anybody that's come through Niceville in going to Destin already knows and has experienced the	TR-3	Section 4.1 of the Final EIS addresses traffic impacts to each proposed location in detail. Alternative 1 (White Point) and Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach) both have potentially significant traffic issues associated with them. The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation as a key factor when making a final decision.

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		convoluted way traffic is being routed. And now Niceville is faced with another light. So any housing that increases there coming to Eglin now impacts Highway 20 coming through Niceville and through Valparaiso into the east gate. There are approximately 50,000 cars per day on a 24-hour day average that crosses the Turkey Creek Bridge, albeit it's not related specifically to Eglin, but it's still traffic that the local population and anyone who lives here deals with on a daily basis. So I would think that somewhere in this the traffic situation needs to be addressed for the ease at which the people that work on Eglin can get to work efficiently and on time. I just returned from Washington D.C. a little while ago. I lived there in the '80s. And if you want to see traffic, that's it. Compared to here, not as bad. But when it stretches from D.C. many miles south to Stafford, people have to get to work. So I don't see -- or I would hope that you would consider somewhere in this the impact of wherever this is on the traffic and address how that's going to move so when these -- whenever this is built, it's already taken into consideration to move the people to and from. The price of gas is not going down.		
2008	85	I was just saying that I had a contract at Columbus Air Force Base where we did aircraft maintenance. They had privatized housing at Columbus and they built the units that they were authorized to build, and then they have had difficulty in filling them. So they offered my program manager there a house to live on base, which he declined so he could live in a residential area. So will they actually have a choice as to	SE-1	The Air Force does not mandate nor guarantee occupancy. The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for

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		whether they live in these units or off? Is there anyone who can answer that? Will they be authorized to live off base even if there are vacancies on base?		privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jllpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process.
2009	86	With regard to Colonel Yancey's question about living on place, not living on base, the question I have which couldn't be definitively answered outside earlier is as to whether or not non-military will be allowed to rent the properties that's built for the military housing that the literature says is for military families. And so what I'm asking is will non-military be allowed to rent those facilities and live on these, I'll call it federally subsidized properties? Can we get an answer to that?	SE-1	<p>The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jllpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process.</p> <p>The Continental Group solicitation (jllpress.com) includes no provisions for subsidizing private developers.</p>
2009	87	Well, in the absence of an answer, what I'll do is just say I think I and a lot of others in the private sector would object to in effect government subsidizing housing that would be in competition with the private sector.	SE-2	<p>The Continental Group solicitation (jllpress.com) includes no provisions for subsidizing private developers. The following website gives additional information on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative including Congressional authorities: http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm. We hope this information clears up your concerns.</p> <p>In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder</p>

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				provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local housing/rental housing markets resulting from the proposed action.
2010	88	For the Eglin portion of these options, Sub-Alternative 2A on Eglin Main Base, which is the preferred alternative, would have the least negative impact on roads and traffic outside of the base. Much of the daytime traffic of the military members is to the hospital, commissary, base exchange and other on-base facilities. And this traffic would be contained within the borders of there. In closing, I support the preferred Sub-Alternative 2A, Eglin Main Base.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct regarding Eglin Main having fewer traffic concerns (see Final EIS section 4.1) and more convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS section 4.2) than the other alternatives. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2010	89	I have a concern about the quantity of housing units to be built and the impact on the local rental housing market. In my own neighborhood in Shalimar, there's a very high number of housing units sitting vacant and have been vacant for an extended period.	SE-2	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local housing/rental housing markets resulting from the proposed action.
2010	90	Hopefully if this project is approved, it will provide a high number of jobs for our local contractors in the construction business.	SE-4	Section 4.2.3 of the Final EIS discusses potential job increases associated with the proposed action. Developers typically rely on local sub-contractors for the bulk of the work on these projects.
2010	91	One of my main concerns for Alternative 1, the White Point area, is the negative impact on the roads and traffic particularly in Niceville. If you have driven down Highway 20, John Sims	TR-1	The EIS has identified significant traffic issues with building housing in the White Point area (see Section 4.1.4 of the Final EIS). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation as a

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		Parkway, during the morning or evening rush hours, you will have a clear idea of my concerns.		key factor when making a final decision.
2011	92	I'm a little concerned about urban sprawl. And that is where, you know, you're building houses over here and houses over there and you have cars and you have people having to get back and forth to work. You have water and power and all kinds of problems with urban sprawl.	LU-2	It is the desire of the Air Force to minimize the development footprint to the extent practicable while still providing neighborhoods similar to those in the local community.
2011	93	I'd rather see -- personally I'd rather see a multi-story unit. I stayed in a hotel in Phoenix, Arizona, and it was like a Club Med where you had multi-stories in the unit and you can have a swimming pool in the center. And the building could be where each story would go down to the next floor, you know, where you wouldn't have to (inaudible) 20 stories. It could also be -- and I think it would be a better way to do it because you wouldn't have the urban sprawl. You could have it set up where people wouldn't even need a car to go back and forth to work if you had a transportation system to back it up. It would be user friendly. You could have high security where you had to have a fingerprint to get in the building or to use the elevator. There could also be a storm -- you know, if we had a 200 or 300 mile an windstorm or, you know, if you wanted to, you could also make a mili -- like in case there was a war, you know, you could have a nuclear explosion, and this also could be built to withstand that so at least your family could have a safe place to live. It also could be energy efficient. You know, you could capture the water from rain and water plants with it. You know, you can build one unit and then design it	PA-5	Thank you for your suggestions. However, multi-story, apartment-style homes are not allowed in the current solicitation.

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		properly, then you could build the second unit and you could build a third unit and then you could build a fourth unit. They could be like ten to thirteen stories high. There would be a lot of people in there and they wouldn't need cars to get back and forth to work. They could be within a walking distance or a short distance to school.		
2011	94	<p>And as far as building, you know, if you do want to build houses and things, I just don't think that the same - if you're just building on a concrete slab and wood walls and sheetrock and shingles and stuff, you're building the same old, same old. I don't really see a whole lot of advantage of doing that. You need to start getting some new technologies for concretes and some things coming along, and if you do build some houses, my suggestion is that you look into new forms of building construction other than the old wood frame we've been doing the last 100, 200 years. I think the Club Med-type environment would be -</p> <p>- you know, if you got orders to Eglin Air Force Base or the army base and you can come down here and live in the middle of Niceville in a Club Med environment and you wouldn't have to own a car or two cars, you wouldn't have to own any vehicles. I mean, it would be like you get off work and come home to a hotel environment versus, you know, having to mow the lawns or paint the walls and stuff. To me I think a multi-story, well thought out, energy efficient multi-story building would be better for everybody versus just building another 20 houses here and another 20 houses there. You know, for every - if you build 1,500 homes</p>	PA-5	Thank you for your suggestions. However, multi-story, apartment-style homes are not allowed in the current solicitation.

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		somewhere, that's 3,000 cars. So you'd have 3,000 more cars on the road you'd have to deal with. I'm just saying if you can ever build something that's going to be energy efficient and user friendly, you might as well, you know, go for that.		
2011	95	I think maybe a land trade might be good. You've talked about different areas and there are some ideas. You could trade some for better locations some land -- military land that you already have. So there are other options other than A, B, C and D. You know, you could go in there and trade a school district, we'll give you this land over here and build -- you know, in Niceville you go in there and you build right down the street from where the college is on College Boulevard, between College Boulevard and 85 where the new road is going to be on a bypass road, that area there. It's just woods now, it belongs to the military. You could trade that land for land where the high school is in the middle of Niceville and you could go in there and build a multi-story unit there. And over ten, fifteen, twenty years, you could move the elementary, junior high and high school up to -- right down the street from where the college is. And then you could start building a town center right there in the middle of Niceville. You could have the security and all that.	PA-6	Thank you for your comment. Since Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have adequate property to meet the requirement, the Air Force does not need a land trade in this location and did not consider a land trade as within a reasonable range of alternatives.
2012	96	My first concern is that some initiatives are based on data that is in the 2009 time frame. And knowing how those reports get published, the actual data was probably the 2008 or 2007 time frame.	GE-2	It is unclear from the comment which initiatives or data is being referred to. The information presented in the EIS is the best available data at the time the document was written.
2012	97	As far as reading the executive summary, the December of 2010 summary, I have found a lot	NP-4	Since an alternative has yet to be selected it is unknown at this time what mitigation actions

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		ambiguities in the wording and some confusion about some of the wording, the uses of the terms should and would and may and so forth. I realize this is a preliminary document, but I sure would like to see those terms reduced or eliminated in the future document.		would also be implemented. At the time a Record of Decision is signed, more definitive language will identify those mitigation actions which will be implemented in the form of a Mitigation Plan, adherence to which will become terms of the developer's Ground Lease.
2012	98	Specifically, there's mention of a border or a margin between the development parcels and within the parcels of 50 foot or 100 foot or whatever the number is, and I would strongly suggest that this be looked at and a 100 foot minimum margin be set up due to the size of the density involved. The future -- for example, the boundaries between land and water, those boundaries will change, as everybody knows, looking at our beach erosion areas. The boundaries are not concrete. They will change. So I think an established requirement of 50 foot minimum boundaries is more in order.	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.
2012	99	And I'd like to add one last comment about the no alternative option. I think that is a misnomer because the Air Force has traditionally provided a program of planning and programming and budgeting for military housing, and I think that program is still in place, even though there's -- this is considered a No Alternative Option.	PA-7	The alternative mentioned in this comment is the "No Action Alternative," in which the Air Force would continue its program of planning and programming and budgeting for military housing, using taxpayer dollars to pay for Military Construction.
2012	100	But I think that we need to look closer at the mix of personnel that is going to fill the needs to provide the workforce for the next 50 years. For example, what is the mix of civilians and military personnel in that workforce. If there's civilians in the workforce, most civilians I think would prefer to live off base rather than on a military establishment. If there's military people there that	PN-2	Civilians are not included in the housing requirement as determined by the Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA). The housing requirement is based on the number of military personnel expected at Eglin and Hurlburt Field, the number of personnel that are required to live on base, and the cost, adequacy and availability of housing off base for military families

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		have careers and would like to live on base, you know, that needs to be considered as well. But I think there ought to be a consideration for people who want to live off base for various reasons and not populate all the plan base housing for school reasons or for building equity in private property. I'm not sure this has been considered in the total numbers that are being proposed here.		within 20 miles or a 60-minute commute to each installation. Section 1.3 of the Final EIS outlines how the requirement for housing was determined. More than 80% of the housing requirements for Eglin and Hurlburt families will be provided by the local community with the remainder being provided on the installations.
2012	101	If you're using the census data, the census was in the year 2000. That's ten years old almost.	SE-5	The Final EIS section 3.2.2.1 Population has been updated with the latest U.S. Census Bureau data available (2010) at the time of publication. [m1]
2013	102	A third concern is what will happen to the White Point recreational area where a Jackson Guard permit is required to access the beach on Choctawhatchee Bay with this White Point housing development?	LU-1	Reference EIS section 4.9.4, "construction of new housing units would require that the developed areas be closed to public use." Should the decision maker choose the White Point alternative, the recreational areas located on site of those parcels would be closed to public use, however none of the White Point parcels are directly on the Bay shoreline, so the shoreline areas you speak of would not be affected. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2013	103	Based on the Military Family Housing density, Hurlburt Famcamp should remain at its current location and build any new military family housing units at the proposed relocation site of Hurlburt Fancamp (sp).	PA-4	Thank you for your suggestions. The Air Force examined all possible alternatives for Hurlburt Field housing and determined that use of the current FAMCAMP area for housing will best support the housing requirement for military families. Section 1.3 of the Final EIS outlines the process used to identify suitable land areas for new housing.
2013	104	A fourth one, comments were made of the military housing family units being inadequate and built of concrete blocks, CMU unit materials.	PN-1	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the

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		Concrete block in construction are a modern material that is very resistant and strong against hurricanes mainly in the state of Florida. At today's material and labor costs for installation of concrete masonry units, would it be prohibited for housing. Upgrading existing remaining concrete masonry unit military zoning housing units from a duplex to a single dwelling or add a second floor, would certainly improve the type of housing. Looking at the photo shown tonight of some examples, those homes were made of vinyl siding and materials such as EIFS, exterior insulation and finish systems, such as styrofoam.		best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements. The pictures shown are simply examples of other housing in locations throughout the country, and do not necessarily represent the exact housing that would be built under the proposed action. The Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) section 3.3.2 requires all new housing at Eglin and Hurlburt to be in accordance with city, county, or state building codes, standards, and regulations that would apply to like development activities outside each base and within the same county.
2013	105	It was noted that current existing military family housing is 30 years old and the contract for privatization is 50 years. After 30 years with a contract -- required contract order to replace, upgrade and improve and construct newer military family housing, it was stated that the existing military family housing is inadequate. What will these new units be like in 30 years?	PN-3	Some of the current housing is nearly 60 years old. All AF MHPI transaction documents include provisions for on-going life-cycle maintenance and repair as well as mid-term renovations (typically 25-year point) to keep the houses competitive with local market rental quality standards. The Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) section 3.4.7 describes this reinvestment plan.
2013	106	The second concern is as part of this privatization initiative, will repairs, upgrades, modifications, renovations be required to comply with the National Fire Protection Association, NFPA, for rental and lease-type units instead of residential homes, and in doing so for insurance requirements provide, like, an automatic fire protection sprinkler system? We're not required to do that currently, but in the private sector they are to reduce insurance.	SA-3	All development, demolition, construction, and renovation under the proposed action shall be in accordance with all local, state, and federal codes and regulations, as applicable. Request For Qualifications (jllpress.com) section 3.3.2 specifically requires compliance with 15 USC § 2227 Fire safety systems in federally assisted buildings.
2014	107	Camp Pinchot contains the general's quarters, old Florida construction that was once the residence	LU-5	Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transfers all Choctawhatchee National Forest

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		of the first foresters for Choctawhatchee National Forest. Our National Forest was not created with the intention to turn its most ecologically unique area into a development.		<p>land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The land will be retained by the Air Force, and will only be leased to the developer to provide houses for military families.</p> <p>At this time the Camp Pinchot Historic site is not being considered for privatized housing. Once replacement housing is constructed at the selected site the residents currently living at Camp Pinchot would move to the new housing, and the Air Force would then determine the disposition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District as detailed in the Programmatic Agreement provided in the EIS Appendices. Section 4.10 of the Final EIS provides a detailed discussion of the potential impacts to Camp Pinchot from the proposed action. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.</p>
2014	108	Eglin Air Force Base, Hurlburt Field, Duke Field and Camp Rudder occupy Choctawhatchee National Forest, which was set aside for green preservation by Presidential decree. Local military bases are guests of U.S. citizens. No one, not even the military, has the right to construct private housing tracts in our National Forests. Eglin Air Force Base reservation land is not the property of the military. Our military has reservations within our National Forest, not ownership to be allocated to a private bidder as an investment and not to be	LU-5	Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transfers all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The land will be retained by the Air Force, and will only be leased to the developer to provide houses for military families. The Military Housing Privatization Initiative authorities were enacted in

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		exploited by the current administration.		<p>1996 and have been confirmed by subsequent administrations, including the current administration. The following website gives additional information on the Military Housing Privatization Initiative including Congressional authorities: http://www.acq.osd.mil/housing/mhpi.htm.</p> <p>At this time the Camp Pinchot Historic site is not being considered for privatized housing. Once replacement housing is constructed at the selected site the residents currently living at Camp Pinchot would move to the new housing, and the Air Force would then determine the disposition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District as detailed in the Programmatic Agreement provided in the EIS. Section 4.10 of the Final EIS provides a detailed discussion of the potential impacts to Camp Pinchot from the proposed action. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.</p>
2014	109	The Military Housing Privatization Initiative, MHPI, violates the National Environmental Policy Act, NEPA, 42 USC 4331, Section 101, B 1, it's key purpose being to fulfill the responsibilities of each generation as trustee of the environment for succeeding generations.	NP-3	The MHPI environmental impact analysis process has been conducted to meet the procedural requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act and the implementing regulations promulgated by the President's Council on Environmental Quality. The MHPI EIS assesses, among other things, the environmental impacts along with the technical and economic considerations of the proposed MHPI action. The integrated assessment of these factors, their level of importance, the public's views of the proposed action, and other relevant factors will be

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				considered by the Air Force decision maker prior to a final Record of Decision.
2014	110	The proposal to tear down the Poquito NCO housing built in 1976 is economically wasteful. These houses are 20 years younger than many of the houses nearby. Mine was built in 1957, and we have kept it up and it looks very nice and we're quite comfortable there.	PA-15	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements.
2014	111	I recommend an alternative be considered for the upgrade of existing military housing, which is the least wasteful, least invasive and most environmentally sound alternative.	PA-17	Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements.
2014	112	A 100-foot minimum setback should be required. I notice in the book that you sent, it said that a 50-foot minimum was required but the Air Force would like to have 100 feet. I think the Air Force should insist on whatever it wants.	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.
2014	113	Also, no less than the suggested 100-foot buffer zone is appropriate everywhere military and non-military lands adjoin.	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.
2014	114	This will protect -- if you have a 100-foot minimum setback along the Sub-Alternative 2A, it will also protect those living in this area from traffic noise and traffic pollution.	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan.

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2014	115	It should be at least 100 feet. And anything that's along the water should be a lot more than that.	PA-2	The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan. The Air Force is requiring between a 50-100 foot development buffer along shorelines to ensure that water quality issues are avoided (see Section 4.11 of the Final EIS).
2014	116	I support adequate housing for everyone and endorse the upgrade of existing military housing as need be, but only on base where infrastructure already exists and damage to the natural environment has already occurred.	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The Final EIS addresses the points you raise regarding available infrastructure (section 4.3.5 and 6) and land (section 4.9.5 and 6). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2014	117	<p>The City of Valparaiso offered to provide land for the project. This was initially turned down, but now it seems as though it's a consideration.</p> <p>Its location adjacent to Eglin east gate could be enclosed by the base, thus not creating a traffic bottleneck. The Valparaiso land is not part of the Choctawhatchee National Forest and not nearly so environmentally sensitive as the Camp Pinchot proposed alternative.</p>	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The parcels in Valparaiso as documented in the EIS are already Air Force property. You are absolutely correct that their location presents less of an issue for traffic congestion than some of the other areas detailed in the document (see Section 4.1.5 in the Final EIS). Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transfers all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2014	118	Abandoning Eglin on-base housing is wasteful. Infrastructure is already in place, which means	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The Final EIS addresses the points you raise regarding available

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		that damage to forest land there has already been done. MHPI alternatives do not serve the needs of service persons. These plans create environmental problems, destroy historical interests and structures and are highly wasteful. I ask that the proposed new housing not be built right next to civilian housing. Everyone would be better served if existing military housing is upgraded when necessary and, if need be, new housing built on base or on adjacent Valparaiso land. For these reasons, I support Sub-Alternative 2A.		infrastructure (section 4.3.5 and 6) and land (section 4.9.5 and 6). The Air Force has engaged 10 consulting parties under the process of National Historic Preservation Act, Section 106, for considerations of historic property. The project-specific programmatic agreement is located in Appendix E. The Continental Group Request for Qualifications (jllpress.com) includes a minimum of a 40-foot buffer at the southern and western Eglin perimeter boundaries of Alternative 2's Parcel 1 that adjoin public/Non-DoD property, but the developer may provide a wider buffer to enhance the site plan. Because of the condition of the existing housing, it would be more practical and fiscally responsible to rebuild new housing, which would provide the best benefit for military families and would provide for quality housing lasting for many more decades. Electrical and plumbing systems must be upgraded to meet code requirements. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2014	119	Instead of building out and creating more urban sprawl, it might be better to be more condensed. And I would recommend the architectural ideas of Paul Salary (phonetic) in that way. If you read his book, he's got some really good ideas on the benefits of more compact living.	PA-5	Thank you for your suggestions. However, multi-story, apartment-style homes are not allowed in the current solicitation (jllpress.com).
2014	120	The Military Housing Privatization Initiative Sub-Alternative 2A for the housing project at Eglin Air Force Base is the best option in my opinion. It addresses the needs of the service persons, the environment, traffic flow and historical preservation.	PA-8	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct that the Eglin Main alternative has more convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS sections 4.2.5 and 6), fewer biological resource concerns (see Final EIS sections 4.13.5 and 6), fewer traffic concerns (see Final EIS sections 4.1.5 and 6),

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				and fewer cultural resources concerns (see Final EIS sections 4.10.5 and 6) than the other alternatives. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2014	121	Relocating the housing off base also means long waits in line during elevated terrorist risk levels, especially if lines also include non-service personnel traveling the vicinity. Moreover, the service persons are safer living on base behind security gates. Active duty personnel prefer to live on base near military amenities. It is also safer for their children if they -- if the children do not have to cross major highways to access gyms, hobby shops, theaters, the base exchange, et cetera	SA-1	You are absolutely correct that the Eglin Main alternative has fewer traffic concerns (see Final EIS sections 4.1.5 and 6) and more convenient access to base amenities (see Final EIS sections 4.2.5 and 6) than the other alternatives. Section 3.4.13 of the Request for Qualifications for this proposed action (jillpress.com) indicates that the government will provide law enforcement services to privatized housing located within the installation boundaries. All of the alternatives are located within the Eglin installation boundaries. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
2014	122	And I also agree with the gentleman who was talking about rentals in the area. I don't have any rentals, but it seems to me that I'm being asked for my tax dollars to go to some developer to aid the developer to provide rental property who will compete with other rental properties in the area.	SE-2	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential for impacts to the local rental housing market resulting from the proposed action.
2014	123	There is already a traffic problem. Housing in this area would add to the traffic currently rated as level F.	TR-4	You are absolutely correct. Potentially significant impacts associated with transportation have been identified in the Final EIS (Section 4.1). The Air Force decision maker will consider transportation as a key factor when making a final decision.

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2015	124	<p>But let's get back to the specifics. We have a situation where we have deployed military generals that are telling us that the best place for the military to be beddown is in the communities. General Battious, General McCousta (phonetic) before he retired, said that it was absolutely essential that our military be in every block and in every community and in every church and at every community gathering. We, in fact, in order to fight the war today and the war of tomorrow will not be requiring (inaudible) and setting up cannons and guns across borders. That they're actually having to work within communities and win the hearts and minds of the people, and that means our own people as well.</p> <p>And I think that's extremely important as part of the plans that are developed over – for the next 50 years. You know, our founding fathers, but specifically Thomas Jefferson, said our military should actually be comprised of a citizens' army. It should not be separate and apart from the community, it should be made up of every day citizens. And I think that it's imperative that they also live and reside and function as every day citizens whenever possible.</p>	GE-6	<p>Thank you for your comment. In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. It is the policy of the Department of Defense to rely on the local community first for housing. Based on the current Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) (jllpress.com), there is a shortage of housing in the community for some military families. More than 80% of the housing requirements for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder being provided on the installations.</p>
2015	125	<p>And I would like to start this evening by echoing Mrs. Larson's comments about the National Forest. I think she is absolutely correct in her observation. I hope that every consideration will be given to that thought.</p>	LU-5	<p>Public Law 668, from the 76th Congress on June 27th 1940 transfers all Choctawhatchee National Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. The land will be retained by the Air Force, and will only be</p>

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				<p>leased to the developer to provide houses for military families.</p> <p>At this time the Camp Pinchot Historic site is not being considered for privatized housing. Once replacement housing is constructed at the selected site the residents currently living at Camp Pinchot would move to the new housing and the Air Force would then determine the disposition of the Camp Pinchot Historic District as detailed in the Programmatic Agreement provided in the EIS Appendices. Section 4.10 of the Final EIS provides a detailed discussion of the potential impacts to Camp Pinchot from the proposed action.</p>
2015	126	Let's get to the more specifics of this initiative. It appears from the citizens' standpoint that this is pretty much a develop land draft from this perspective. From day one the winning vote or the winning proposal will give the developer, I think if my number is correct, about 138 residential rental units, plus over 2,000 - or approximately 2,000 feet of prime waterfront acreage. Now what can that developer do with that immediate equity. Well, I assume that they can mortgage it or use it for collateral in order to acquire the funding to build a 144 million-dollar project. They also have the ability to sell stock in their project. They have the ability of flipping it immediately. Upon signing a contract, they can immediately pull off the cream and turn it over to whoever is interested in following in their footsteps.	PA-12	The Air Force would convey 903 houses at Eglin spread over six different parcels on Eglin, totaling over 1100 acres and will enter into a long-term 50-year ground lease with a competitively selected, qualified housing developer and property management entity to develop, manage and operate a similar size housing community on one or more of the Parcels described in the Eglin MHPI EIS. The Air Force and developer would enter into binding legal agreements that represent and protect the best interest of the AF and the private partner. The purpose of the project is only to build a housing community for military families and the process includes an associated lease and other transaction documents.
2015	127	And, you know, I know the concept of privatization, and if the property is in fact	PA-9	Public Law 668, from the 76 th Congress on June 27 th 1940 transferred all Choctawhatchee National

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		surplussed to the military and if it does not revert or if the National Park Service, for whatever reason, deems it is also surplus, then don't you think it shouldn't be -- wouldn't you think it would be best to auction the property off to developers or investors, to the general public, to whomever and use that to help retire the National debt.		Forest land to the War Department (Department of Defense) for use for military purposes. Providing housing for military families while in the service of the Department of Defense is considered proper use for military purposes. Should the property cease to be needed for military purposes the Secretary of Defense may, at his discretion, return the land to National Forest status. From there, it would go through the U.S. General Services Administration Real Property Utilization and Disposal Office (https://propertydisposal.gsa.gov).
2015	128	In terms of the numbers in terms of your proposal, they were based primarily not only in the southern forces coming into the north end of the county, which the housing that you're projecting does not address, but specially they were targeted for the F35 buildup, which in everything that we read locally has been downsized, cut in half initially, and on the chopping board if you listen to the secretary of the Air Force.	PN-4	The housing numbers include existing personnel at both Eglin and Hurlburt Field, BRAC requirements, F-35 requirements, and other factors. Section 1.3 of the Final EIS provides information on how the housing requirement was determined, and the Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Requirements and Market Analysis (HRMA) documents provide more detailed information regarding how these numbers were derived. The HRMA report baseline projected manpower assumes 59 F-35s. These documents are available on the project website at http://jillpress.com on the base due diligence pages.
2015	129	Picking up your proposal, I notice that the initial data that was collected was from the years 2004 to 2006. And I understand that it has been updated since then. However, the very fact that you are pressing forward with this, indicates that you're not taking into account the most obvious, and that is that we have an oversupply of residential dwellings in the community and we have a diminishing military presence.	PN-8	In recent years, Eglin AFB has implemented an aggressive housing demolition program, demolishing over 60% of its inventory. Based on the current Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA), more than 80% of the housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field families will be provided by the local community with the remainder provided on the installations. See section 4.2 in the Final EIS for analysis of potential

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				for impacts to the local housing and rental housing markets resulting from the proposed action.
2015	130	<p>And I would have to think that based on the nature of the military projection over the next 50 years, that that military presence will diminish even further. No disrespect to the Air Force, but it's just a casual citizen's observation. If an airplane can't be flown with your two thumbs from halfway around the world, it's already obsolete. And the need for 724 square miles of land test range, we passed that envelope many, many years ago when we developed smart bombs and airplane that deploy their ammunitions 200 miles from the target. The range was outgrown at that point. And so the need for the facilities that we are currently considering, we're looking in the rearview mirror. We're not looking to the future.</p>	PN-9	<p>The Major Range and Test Facility Base (MRTFB) is a set of test installations, facilities, and ranges which are regarded as national assets, operated and maintained primarily for DoD test and evaluation missions. The Eglin range is a unique test and evaluation (T&E) asset needed to ensure proper T&E support for U.S. Military weapon systems developers. In addition to Eglin's Test and Evaluation Mission, there is an ever growing need to accommodate Training activities. For example, the BRAC directed move of the 7SFG to Eglin brings thousands of Army personnel who require training facilities and a large area for training ranges and maneuvers. The introduction of the joint JSF training function at Eglin also requires large areas of land and water ranges to train future JSF pilots. The land and water ranges are needed to support both the Test and Training missions at Eglin, and all those new training personnel and their families require appropriate housing facilities.</p> <p>The Air Force Housing Requirements Market Analysis (HRMA) process projects its forecasted housing requirement five years in the future, based on known and best information available at the time of planning. The latest Eglin and Hurlburt HRMAs were completed in 2009. The Air Force will update its HRMAs as the mission or other variable changes, and has ability within its MHPI transaction documents to add to or divest surplus housing and land as future events and mission needs dictate. Any substantial changes from the</p>

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				approved alternative will follow the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) process.
2015	131	Has anybody appraised that property? Does anyone have an idea in terms of what the land itself is worth?	SE-6	The value of the land does not affect the privatization effort. The land will be retained by the Air Force, and will only be leased to the developer to provide houses for military families.
2016	132	One thing I'd like to see the military give back to the community would be a multi-sports complex. And this would be a perfect opportunity in going through planning or whatever whenever this happens, which is eventually going to happen, where it's going to happen, no one knows yet, it's to be determined. But when it does happen, take into consideration of giving back to the community a multi-sports complex. Two ball fields, two football fields, a nice hiking trail, a dog park, something like that, along that line. Every county surrounding Okaloosa County has one. Pensacola, Panama city. There's one out in Freeport in Walton County. The only county that does not have a multi-sports complex is Okaloosa County. And if the military wants to give back, this is the perfect opportunity to do that. So that's all I'm asking for is to take that into consideration during the planning phase, wherever it does happen to be, to set off, you know, ten, twenty acres wherever it might be. Open the door up to the public with a multi-sports complex.	PA-13	While a community sports complex is not specifically a part of the proposed action analyzed in this environmental impact statement, the Air Force encourages you to engage with your civic leaders regarding your proposal.
3001	133	Almost a year ago the City of Valparaiso wrote to you expressing our sincere interest in working with the Air Force on their base housing construction needs on lands available within our city limits. Part of that letter contained an outline of numerous reasons we believe Valparaiso to be	PA-3	Thank you for your input. You are absolutely correct that access to infrastructure, available school capacities, and proximity to the base make the Valparaiso parcels an attractive option for the Air Force in comparison with other off base alternatives (see Final EIS sections 4.3.5, 4.2.5, and

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		the best choice in you basing housing needs. To reiterate some of those benefits the City has capacity to provide water and sewer services without restrictive development costs; the portion of the City owned by the Air Force conducive for development is ready for immediate construction; school concurrency is readily achievable due to excess capacity at existing school campuses; gas and electric are readily available through Okaloosa Gas and Gulf Power respectfully; and the proximity to Eglin is unmatched. In any consideration of constructing housing off-base, we simply believe the City of Valparaiso offers the greatest benefit to the Air Force in this particular project.		4.1.5). The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
3002	134	For the public record let me reiterate the sincerity of the City of Valparaiso in supporting the construction of the required base housing within the confines of our city limits. The city of Valparaiso continues to believe we offer the greatest benefit to the Air Force and look forward to a favorable consideration for this project	PA-3	Thank you for your input. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
3003	135	Also, it should be noted that, according to FNAI Element Occurrence data, in 2006 there were two groups of <i>Polygonella macrophylla</i> (Largeleaf Jointweed, a State ^{listed} Threatened plant species) within this parcel, each having 20 1 individuals . . .	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3003	136	Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal.	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3003	137	After review of the various alternatives, District staff concurs that at this stage Subalternative 2a,	WA-1	The Final EIS section 4.11.5 and 6 reiterates this point. The Air Force will provide the District an

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		the Preferred Alternative, appears to have the least impact from a water resources perspective. Since more specific site build out information would provide more certainty, the District would like the opportunity to review and comment on later stages of the MHPI development once specific details of the development proposal are generated.		opportunity to review the MHPI development plan once an alternative has been selected and a plan developed. This requirement has been added to Section 4.11 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
3003	138	Also note that compliance with the stormwater requirements of Chapter 6246, F.A.C., will be required.	WA-2	This requirement has been added to Section 4.11 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.
3003	139	The following are recommended to help prevent and mitigate potential impacts: 1) Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff. 2) Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape in order to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources. 3) Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential erosion and downstream flooding.	WA-6	These recommended mitigations have been added to Section 4.11.8 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.
3004	140	No Comment	GE-7	Acknowledged.
3005	141	However, as we begin, I would greatly appreciate if you could clarify whether occupancy of the proposed housing units will be restricted to military/federal personnel, or will civilians also be able to occupy the units if the private developer is unable to fill them with military/federal personnel? Based on information we received several months ago, it is our understanding that, if the demand for housing by military/federal personnel is insufficient to fill the	SE-1	The MHPI allows Other Eligible Tenants to occupy the privatized housing when occupancy remains below a specified percentage for an extended period of time. The developer, in concurrence with the government, may allow other active duty military, military retirees, DoD civilians and DoD contractors, and the general public (in that order) an opportunity to apply for privatized housing. The Request for Qualifications (RFQ) located at jillpress.com section 3.4.2.2.1 describes this process.

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		units and give the private developer a reasonable return on his investment, then the developer can rent them to regular citizens (civilians).		
3006	142	The Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) notes that the information related to state species listing status presented in Tables 3-34, 3-36 and 3-38 of the Draft EIS is now outdated. The FWC recently revised the state species listing rule, Chapter 68A-27, F.A.C., and produced a revised "Florida Endangered and Threatened Species" document, dated November 2010, which is available on their website. FWC agrees that, while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the proposed action, the mitigation requirements should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats.	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3006	143	Also, it should be noted that, according to FNAI Element Occurrence data, in 2006 there were two groups of <i>Polygonella macrophylla</i> (Largeleaf Jointweed, a State-listed Threatened plant species) within this parcel, each having 1-20 individuals . . .	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3006	144	Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal.	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3006	145	Also, it should be noted that, according to FNAI Element Occurrence data, in 2006 there were two groups of <i>Polygonella macrophylla</i> (Largeleaf Jointweed, a State-listed Threatened Plant Species) within this parcel, each having 1-20 individuals (see Figure 1).	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.

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3006	146	The FWC notes that the information related to state species listing status presented in Tables 3-34, 3-36 and 3-38 of the Draft EIS is now outdated. The FWC recently revised the state species listing rule, Chapter 68A-27, F.A.C., and produced a revised “Florida Endangered and Threatened Species” document, dated November 2010, which is available on their website. Staff agrees that, while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the proposed action, the mitigation requirements should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats.	BI-2	The identified corrections/information has been incorporated into the Final EIS, Sections 3.13 and 4.13 as appropriate.
3006	147	NWFWMD staff concurs that Subalternative 2a, the Preferred Alternative, appears to have the least impact from a water resources perspective at this stage. Since more specific site build out information would provide more certainty, the NWFWMD would like the opportunity to review and comment on later stages of the MHPI development once specific details of the development proposal are generated.	WA-1	The Final EIS section 4.11.5 and 6 reiterates this point. The Air Force will provide the District an opportunity to review the MHPI development plan once an alternative has been selected and a plan developed. This requirement has been added to Section 4.11 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS. The Air Force decision maker will fully consider the pros and cons of all the alternatives when making a final decision.
3006	148	The Florida Department of Environmental Protection’s (DEP) Northwest District Office in Pensacola notes that, based upon a review of the Draft EIS, the project proposes impacts to surface waters of the state, including, but not limited to, jurisdictional ditches, wetlands and possibly sovereignty submerged state lands. As referenced in the report, these impacts would require issuance of an Environmental Resource Permit under Chapters 62-346 and 18-21, <i>Florida Administrative Code (F.A.C.)</i> . The Environmental Resource Permit authorization will cover the requirements for both wetlands and	WA-3	These requirements have been added to Section 4.11 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.

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		stormwater management. Depending on the scope and size of the actual impacts, the applicant will need to apply to either the DEP or the Northwest Florida Water Management District (NFWFMD).		
3006	149	Based on the information contained in the Draft EIS and the enclosed state agency comments, the state has determined that, at this stage, the proposed activities are consistent with the Florida coastal Management Program (FCMP). To ensure the project's continued consistency with the FCMP, the concerns identified by our reviewing agencies must be addressed prior to project implementation. The state's continued concurrence will be based on the activity's compliance with FCMP authorities, including federal and state monitoring of the activity to ensure its continued conformance, and the adequate resolution of issues identified during this and subsequent reviews. The state's final concurrence of the project's consistency with the FCMP will be determined during the environmental permitting process in accordance with Section 373.428, <i>Florida Statutes</i> .	WA-5	This language has been added to Section 4.11 of and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.
3006	150	The following are recommended to help prevent and mitigate potential impacts: 1) Minimize the overall development footprint to reduce stormwater runoff. 2) Areas that are slated for demolition with no reconstruction should be returned to a natural vegetated landscape in order to decrease stormwater runoff and benefit surrounding water resources. 3) Consider multiple stormwater treatment management ponds with rate attenuation to reduce potential	WA-7	These recommended mitigations and requirements have been added to Section 4.11.8 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.

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		erosion and downstream flooding. 4) Conduct appropriate surveys for rare or imperiled plant and wildlife species prior to completing the development proposal. Please note that compliance with the stormwater requirements of Chapter 62-346, F.A.C., will be required.		
3007	151	We agree that while some negative impacts may occur due to construction related to the proposed action, the mitigation requirements should have a positive effect on listed species and their habitats.	BI-3	FDEP's concurrence will be noted in the Final EIS.
3007	152	The DEIS for the proposed project is determined to be consistent with our authorities under Chapter 379, Florida Statutes, as provided for under the Florida Coastal Management Program.	WA-4	This determination has been added to Section 4.11 and other pertinent areas of the Final EIS.

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APPENDIX C
LAWS AND REGULATIONS

RELEVANT AND PERTINENT LAWS, REGULATIONS, AND POLICIES

This Environmental Impact Statement was prepared with consideration and compliance of relevant and pertinent environmental laws, regulations, and policies. This section includes federal executive orders and laws; Department of Defense (DoD) directives and instructions; Air Force instructions and policy directives; and Florida state statutes and administrative codes. This list has been compiled and limited to include the most relevant laws, regulations, and policies that are pertinent to the specific alternatives described in this document.

GENERAL

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 (Public Law 91-190, 42 U.S.C 4347 et seq, as amended); Requires that federal agencies (1) consider the consequences of an action on the environment before taking the action and (2) involve the public in the decision making process for major Federal actions that significantly affect the quality of the human environment. The intent of NEPA is to protect, restore, or enhance the environment through well-informed federal decisions. The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) was established under NEPA to implement and oversee federal policy in this process.

National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996 (Public Law 104-106, 110 St, 186 Section 2801); Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MPHI): allows DoD to work with the private sector to build and renovate military housing.

42 USC 4321 et seq; 40 CFR 1500-1508; 1-July-88; Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations for Implementing the Procedural Provisions of NEPA; Provides regulations applicable to and binding all federal agencies for implementing the procedural provisions of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).

Executive Order 12372; 14-Jul-82; Intergovernmental Review of Federal Programs; Directs federal agencies to “make efforts to accommodate state and local elected officials’ concerns with proposed ... direct federal development.” It further states, “for those cases where the concerns cannot be accommodated, federal officials shall explain the basis for their decision in a timely manner.” The executive order requires federal agencies to provide state and local officials the opportunity to comment on actions that could affect their jurisdictions, using state-established consultation processes when possible.

Executive Order 12856; 3-Aug-93; Right to Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements; Directs all Federal agencies to reduce and report toxic chemicals entering any wastestream; improve emergency planning, response, and accident notification;

and encourage clean technologies and testing of innovative prevention technologies. The executive order also provides that federal agencies are persons for purposes of The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III), which obliges agencies to meet the requirements of the Act.

Executive Order 12898; 11-Feb-94; Environmental Justice; Directs federal agencies to achieve environmental justice by identifying and addressing, as appropriate, disproportionately high and adverse human health or environmental effects of its programs, policies, and activities on minority populations in the United States and its territories and possessions. The order creates an Interagency Working Group on Environmental Justice and directs each Federal agency to develop strategies within prescribed time limits to identify and address environmental justice concerns. The order further directs each Federal agency to collect, maintain, and analyze information on the race, national origin, income level, and other readily accessible and appropriate information for areas surrounding facilities or sites expected to have a substantial environmental, human health, or economic effect on the surrounding populations, when facilities or sites become the subject of a substantial Federal environmental administrative or judicial action and to make such information publicly available.

Air Force Policy Directive 32-70; 20-Jul-94; Environmental Quality; Develops and implements the Air Force Environmental Quality Program.

Air Force Instruction 32-7045; 1-Jul-98; Environmental Compliance and Assessment; Implements AFPD 32-70 by providing for an annual internal self-evaluation and program management system to ensure compliance with Federal, State, local, DoD, and Air Force environmental laws and regulations.

Air Force Instruction 32-7061; 24-Jan-95; The Environmental Impact Analysis Process; This Instruction provides a framework for how the Air Force is to comply with NEPA and the CEQ regulations.

Air Force Instruction 32-7062; 1-Oct-97; Air Force Comprehensive Planning; Implements AFPD 32-70 by establishing Air Force Comprehensive Planning Program for development of Air Force Installations, ensuring that natural, cultural, environmental, and social science factors are considered in planning and decision making.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-4; Permits; establishes permitting criteria for air, ground water, waste management, and water quality.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-12; Dredge and Fill Permits; Establishes permitting criteria for construction activities.

PHYSICAL RESOURCES

--- Air Quality

Clean Air Act, 42 USC 7401 et seq.; 40 CFR Parts 50 & 51; Dictates that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) must be maintained nationwide. The Act delegates authority to state and local agencies to enforce NAAQS and to establish air quality standards and regulations of their own. The adopted state standards and regulations must be at least as restrictive as the federal requirements. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) has the authority to regulate air pollution sources within Florida. Stationary sources must be permitted. Although mobile sources such as aircraft are exempt from air pollution permitting requirements, the operation of these sources must comply with state and federal regulations and the ambient air quality standards

Air Force Instruction 32-7040; 9-May-94; Air Quality Compliance; This AFI sets forth actions for bases to implement to achieve and maintain compliance with applicable standards for air quality compliance, and responsibilities for who is to implement them. Includes requirements for NEPA and RCRA as well as CAA.

Florida Statutes Chap. 403, Part I; 1996; Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act; Regulates air pollution within the state.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-25; Stormwater Discharge; regulates the discharge of stormwater to prevent pollution to waters of the state.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-204; 1996; Florida State Implementation Plan, with Ambient Air Quality Standards and PSD Program; Establishes state air quality standards and requirements for maintaining compliance with NAAQS.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-210; Stationary Sources (General Requirements); establishes general requirements for stationary sources of air pollutant emissions. This chapter provides criteria for determining the need to obtain an air construction or operation permit.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-213; 1996; Operation Permits for Major Sources of Air Pollution; Adopted Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) permit program, designed to control the impact of economic growth on areas that are already in attainment.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-242; Motor Vehicle Emissions Standards and Test Procedures; provides the Department of Highway Safety and Motor Vehicles with the necessary rules, standards, and criteria to administer the Florida Motor Vehicle Inspection Program.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-296; Stationary Sources (Emission Standards); establishes emission limiting standards and compliance requirements for stationary sources of air pollution. The chapter includes emission limitations for specific categories of facilities and emissions units, and it establishes reasonably available control technology requirements.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-297; Stationary Sources (Emission Monitoring); establishes test procedures that shall be used to determine the compliance of air pollutant emissions units with emission limiting standards specified in or established pursuant to any of the stationary source rules of FDEP.

--- Air Space Use

49 USC 106 & Subtitle VII, (Pub. L. 85-726, as amended); 1997-Supp; Federal Aviation Act of 1958 (FAA); Created the FAA and gives the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) sole responsibility for the safe and efficient management of all airspace within the continental United States, a responsibility that must be executed in a manner that meets the needs of all airspace users, both civil and military.

FAA Order 1000.1, as stated in FAA Order 7400.2 “Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters”-implements the FAA’s policy on airspace:

“The navigable airspace is a limited national resource, the use of which Congress has charged the FAA to administer in the public interest as necessary to insure the safety of aircraft and the efficient utilization of such airspace. Full consideration shall be given to the requirements of national defense and of commercial and general aviation and to the public right of freedom of transit through airspace. Accordingly, while a sincere effort shall be made to negotiate equitable solutions to conflicts over its use for non-aviation purposes, preservation of the navigable airspace for aviation must receive primary emphasis.” (FAA Order 7400.2)

FAA Order 7400.2 and FAA Handbook 7610.4H, Special Military Operations-regulates military operations in the National Airspace System. Part 7 of FAA Order 7400.2C contains the policy, procedures, and criteria for the assignment, review, modification, and revocation of special use airspace. The overland special use airspace-including Prohibited Areas, Restricted Areas, Military Operations Areas (MOAs), Alert Areas, and Controlled Firing Areas-is airspace of defined dimensions wherein activities must be confined because of their nature, and/or wherein limitations may be imposed upon aircraft operations that are not a part of those activities (FAA 1991). DoD policy on the management of special use airspace is essentially an extension of FAA policy, with additional provisions for planning, coordinating, managing, and controlling those areas set aside for military use. Airspace policy issues or interservice problems that must be addressed at the DoD level handled by DoD Policy Board on Federal Aviation, a

committee composed of senior representatives from each service. The procedures to modify or establish Special Use Airspace is described in FAA Order 7400.2.

FAA Order 7610.4J Special Military Operations. This order specifies procedures for air traffic control planning, coordination, and services during defensive activities and special military operations. It also defines procedures for operating in MOAs, ATCAAs, Warning Areas, and other special use airspace.

FAA Order 7400.2D Procedures for Handling Airspace Matters. This order prescribes policy, criteria, and procedures applicable to Air Traffic Rules and Procedures Services, as well as other elements involved in rulemaking and nonrulemaking actions associated with airspace allocation and utilization.

Executive Order 10854-extends the responsibility of the FAA to the overlying airspace of those areas of land and water outside the jurisdictional limit of the United States. Under this order, airspace actions must be consistent with the requirements of national defense, must not be in conflict with any international treaties or agreements made by the United States, nor be inconsistent with the successful conduct of the foreign relations of the United States. Accordingly, actions concerning airspace beyond the jurisdiction limit of 22 kilometers (12 nautical miles) beyond the coastline require coordination with the DoD and Department of State, both of whom have preemptive authority over the FAA (FAA Order 7400.2)

14 CFR Part 71; 1997; Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR); Defines federal air routes, controlled airspace, and flight locations for reporting position.

14 CFR Part 73; 1997; Federal Aviation Regulation (SFAR No. 53); Defines and prescribes requirements for special use airspace.

14 CFR Part 91; 1997; Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR); Governs the operation of aircraft within the United States, including the waters within 3 nautical miles of the U.S. Coast. In addition, certain rules apply to persons operating in airspace between 3 and 12 nautical miles from the U.S. Coast.

14 CFR Part 93; 1997 Federal Aviation Regulation (FAR); Governs the special use airspace around Egl8in and establishes corridors for commercial and private aircraft to transit the area.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Handbook 7400.2C; Contains the policy, procedures, and criteria for the assignment, review, modification, and revocation of special use airspace.

Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) Handbook 7110.65; Prescribes air traffic control procedures and phraseology for use by personnel providing air traffic control services in the United States.

Air Force Instruction 13-201; 1-Apr-98; This AFI provides policy on U.S. Air Force airspace management. It provides guidance and procedures for developing and processing special use airspace. It establishes practices to decrease disturbances from flight operations that might cause adverse public reaction, and provides flying unit commanders with general guidance for dealing with local problems.

Air Force Instruction 13-212V1; 28 Jul 94; This AFI provides policy on U.S. Air Force weapons ranges.

Air Force Instruction 13-212V2; 26 Aug 94; This AFI provides policy on U.S. Air Force weapons range management.

Air Force Instruction 13-212V3; 16 Dec 94; This AFI provides policy on U.S. Air Force hazard methodology and weapon safety footprints.

--- Land Resources

16 USC 670a to 670o; 1997-Supp; Sikes Act, Conservation Programs on Military Reservations; DoD, in a cooperative plan with DOI and State, opens AF bases to outdoor recreation, provides the state with a share of profits from sale of resources (timber), and conserves and rehabilitates wildlife, fish, and game on each reservation. AF is to manage the natural resources of its reservations to provide for sustained multipurpose use and public use

16 USC 1451 to 1465; 1997-Supp; Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (CZMA); Federal agency activities in coastal zones should be consistent with state management plans to preserve and protect coastal zones. Lands for which the Federal Government has sole discretion or holds in trust are excluded from the coastal zone.

USC 1701 et seq., (Public Law 94-579); 1997-Supp; Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 (FLPMA); Provides that the Sec. of Interior shall develop land use plans for public lands within BLM jurisdiction to protect scientific, scenic, historical, ecological, environmental and archeological values, and to accommodate needs for minerals, food and timber.

16 USC 3501 to 3510; 1997-Supp; Coastal Barrier Resources Act (CBRA); Limits Federal expenditure for activities on areas within the Coastal Barrier Resources System. An exception is for military activities essential to national security, after the Federal agency consults with the Secretary of the Interior.

Air Force Instruction 32-7062; 1-Oct-97; Air Force Comprehensive Planning; Implements AFPD 32-70 by establishing Air Force Comprehensive Planning Program for development of Air Force Installations, ensuring that natural, cultural, environmental, and social science factors are considered in planning and decision making.

Air Force Instruction 32-7063; 1-Oct-98; Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Program (AICUZ); Provides a framework to promote compatible development within area of AICUZ area of influence and protect Air Force operational capability from the effects of land use which are incompatible with aircraft operations.

Air Force Instruction 32-7064; 1-Aug-97; Integrated Natural Resources Management; Provides for development of an integrated natural resources management plan to manage the installation ecosystem and integrate natural resources management with the rest of the installation's mission. Includes physical and biological resources and uses.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 18-8; Conservation and Recreation Lands; sets forth the procedures for evaluation, selection, and management of lands proposed for public acquisition using moneys deposited in the Conservation and Recreation Lands Trust Fund or moneys allocated from the Florida Preservation 2000 Trust Fund.

--- Noise

42 USC 4901 to 4918, Public Law 92-574; 1997-Supp; Noise Control Act of 1972 (NCA); Provides that each Federal agency must comply with Federal, State, interstate and local requirements for control and abatement of environmental noise.

49 USC 44715; 1997-Supp; Controlling Aircraft Noise and Sonic Boom; Provides that the FAA will issue regulations in consultation with the USEPA to control and abate aircraft noise and sonic boom.

Executive Order 12088; 1978; Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards; Requires the head of each executive agency to take responsibility for ensuring all actions have been taken to prevent, control, and abate environmental (noise) pollution with respect to federal activities.

Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (1980); Defines noise levels for various land uses and may result in areas that will not qualify for federal mortgage insurance. Additional sections allow for noise attenuation measures that are often required for HUD approval.

Air Force Instruction 32-7063; 1-Oct-98; Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Program (AICUZ); The AICUZ study defines and maps noise contours. Update when noise

exposure in air force operations results in a change of Day-Night Average Sound Level of 2 decibels (dBs) or more as compared to the noise contour map in the most recent AICUZ study.

--- Water Resources

16 USC 1801 et seq.; 1996-Supp; Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act (MSFCMA); Requires federal agencies to assess potential impacts to Essential Fish Habitat for commercial fisheries managed by the National Marine Fisheries Service. An Essential Fish Habitat is described as those waters and substrate necessary for fish spawning, feeding or growth to maturity. Adverse impacts to Essential Fish Habitat have been further defined as those, which reduce quality and/or quantity of Essential Fish Habitat.

33 USC 426, 577, 577a, 595a; 1997-Supp; River and Harbor Act of 1970 (RHA); Keeps navigable waterways open, authorizing the Army Corps of Engineers to investigate and control beach erosion and to undertake river and harbor improvements.

33 USC 1251 et seq.; 1997-Supp; Clean Water Act (CWA) (Federal Water Pollution Prevention and Control Act, FWPCA); In addition to regulating navigable water quality, the CWA establishes NPDES permit program for discharge into surface waters and storm water control; Army Corps of Engineers permit and state certification for wetlands disturbance; regulates ocean discharge; sewage wastes control; and oil pollution prevention.

33 USC 1344-Section 404; 1997-Supp; Clean Water Act (CWA) (Federal Water Pollution Control Act, FWPCA), Dredged or Fill Permit Program; Regulates development in streams and wetlands by requiring a permit from the Army Corps of Engineers for discharge of dredged or fill material into navigable waters. A Section 401 (33 USC 1341) Certification is required from the State as well.

42 USC 300f et seq.; 1997-Supp; Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA); Requires the promulgation of drinking water standards, or MCLs, which are often used as cleanup values in remediation; establishes the underground injection well program; and establishes a wellhead protection program.

42 USC 6901 et seq.; 29-May-05; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA); Establishes standards for management of hazardous waste so that water resources are not contaminated: RCRA Corrective Action Program requires cleanup of groundwater that has been contaminated with hazardous constituents.

42 USC 9601 et seq., Public Law 96-510; 11-Dec-80; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA); Establishes the

emergency response and remediation program for water and groundwater resources contaminated with hazardous substances.

Executive Order 12962, 60 FR, No. 30769; 07-June-95; Recreational Fisheries; federal agencies are required to evaluate “the effects of federally funded, permitted, or authorized actions on aquatic systems and recreational fisheries and document these effects relative to the purposes” of the order.

Executive Order 12114, 44 FR, No. 62; 04-Jan-79; Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Federal Actions. Activities outside the jurisdiction of the United States that significantly harm the natural or physical environment shall be evaluated. An EIS shall be prepared for major federal actions having significant environmental effects within the global commons (i.e., Antarctica, oceans).

Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards; requires the head of each executive agency to be responsible for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken for the prevention, control and abatement of environmental pollution with respect to federal facilities and activities under the control of the agency.

Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management; directs that “any federally undertaken, financed, or assisted construction project must provide leadership and take action to reduce the risk of flood loss, to minimize the impact of floods on human safety, health, and welfare and to restore and preserve the natural and beneficial values served by floodplains.” This order requires each federal agency to determine whether the project will occur in a floodplain and to consider alternatives. If no practical alternative is found, it requires minimizing harm and notifying the public as to why the project must be located in the floodplain. It also provides for public review and comment.

Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands (1977); requires that leadership shall be provided by involved agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands. The order was issued to “avoid to the extent possible the long and short-term adverse impacts associated with the destruction or modification of wetlands and to avoid direct or indirect support of new construction in wetlands whenever there is a practicable alternative.” Federal agencies are required to provide for early public review of any plans or proposals for new construction on wetlands.

Department of Defense Directive 6050.7; 31-Mar-79; Environmental Effects Abroad of Major Department of Defense Actions. Implements Executive Order 12114.

Air Force Instruction 32-7006 29-Apr-94; Environmental Program in Foreign Countries; Implements DOD Directive 6050.7.

Air Force Instruction 32-7041; 13-May-94; Water Quality Compliance; Instructs the Air Force on maintaining compliance with the Clean Water Act; other federal, state, and local environmental regulations; and related DoD and AF water quality directives.

Air Force Instruction 32-7064; 1-Aug-97; Integrated Natural Resources Management; Sets forth requirements for addressing wetlands, floodplains and coastal and marine resources in an integrated natural resources management plan (INRMP) for each installation.

Florida Statutes Chaps. 253, 258; 1996; Florida Aquatic Preserves Act; Establishes state aquatic preserves.

Florida Statutes Chap. 403, Part I; Florida Air and Water Pollution Control Act; Establishes the regulatory system for water resources in the State of Florida.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-301; Surface Waters of the State; defines the landward extent of surface waters of the State of Florida.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-302; 1995; Surface Water Quality Standards; Classify Florida surface waters by use. Identify Outstanding Florida Waters.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-312; 1995; Florida Dredge and Fill Activities; Requires a State permit for dredging and filling conducted in, on, or over the surface waters of the State.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-520; Groundwater Classes, Standards, and Exemptions-establishes a classification system to designate the present and future most beneficial uses of all ground waters of the state of Florida. Water quality standards are set forth to protect these designated uses.

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

--- Animal Resources

16 USC 668 to 668d; 1995; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA); Makes it illegal to take, possess, sell, barter, offer to sell, transport, export or import Bald and Golden eagles in the United States. Taking may be allowed for scientific, exhibition, or religious purposes, or for seasonal protection of flocks.

16 USC 703 - 712; 1997-Supp; Migratory Bird Treaty Act (MBTA); protects migratory waterfowl and all seabirds by limiting the transportation, killing, or possession of those birds.

16 USC 1361 et seq.; 1997-Supp; Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, as amended (MMPA); Makes it illegal for any person to "take" a marine mammal, which term includes significantly disturbing a habitat, unless activities are conducted in accordance with regulations or a permit.

National Wildlife Refuge System Administration Act; provides for the acquisition, designation, administration, use, and protection of lands administered by the Secretary of the Interior for the conservation of fish and wildlife, including those threatened with extinction. The Act consolidates all Department of Interior wildlife refuges, protection and conservation areas for threatened and endangered fish and wildlife, wildlife ranges, wildlife management areas, and waterfowl production areas into the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Act provides for penalties and the authority to enforce prohibitions, including disturbing, injuring, cutting, burning, removing, destroying, or possessing natural growth, fish, birds, mammals, other animals, nests, or eggs.

Air Force Instruction 32-7064; 1-Aug-97; Integrated Natural Resources Management; Explains how to manage natural resources on Air Force property, and to comply with Federal, State, and local standards for resource management.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-11; Aquatic Animal Damage Valuation; establishes a monetary value to be assessed for damaging specific species.

--- Threatened & Endangered Species

16 USC 668 to 668d; 1995; Bald and Golden Eagle Protection Act (BGEPA); Makes it illegal to take, possess, sell, purchase, barter, transport, export or import, at any time in any manner, any bald or golden eagle, unless done in accordance with regulations or permit conditions.

16 USC 1361 et seq. Public Law 92-574; 1997-Supp; Marine Mammal Protection Act of 1972, (MMPA); Makes it illegal for a person to "take" a marine mammal, which term includes significantly disturbing the habitat, unless done in accordance with regulations or a permit.

16 USC 1531 to 1544; 1997-Supp; Endangered Species Act 1973 (ESA); Federal agencies must ensure their actions do not jeopardize the continued existence of any endangered or threatened species or destroy or adversely modify the habitat of such species and must set up a conservation program. Formal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is required under Section 7 of the Act for federal projects and other

projects that require federal permits where actions could directly or indirectly affect any proposed or listed species.

50 CFR Part 402; 1996; Endangered Species Act - Interagency Cooperation; These rules prescribe how a Federal agency is to interact with either the FWS or the NMFS in implementing conservation measures or agency activities.

50 CFR Part 450; 1996; Endangered Species Exemption Process; These rules set forth the application procedure for an exemption from complying with Section 7(a)(2) of the ESA, 16 USC 1536(a)(2), which requires that Federal agencies ensure their actions do not affect endangered or threatened species or habitats.

Air Force Instruction 32-7064; 1-Aug-97; Integrated Natural Resources Management; This AFI directs an installation to include in its INRMP procedures for managing and protecting endangered species or critical habitat, including State-listed endangered, threatened or rare species; and discusses agency coordination.

--- Human Safety

29 CFR 1910.120; 1996; Occupational Safety and Health Act, Chemical Hazard Communication Program (OSHA); Requires that chemical hazard identification, information and training be available to employees using hazardous materials and institutes material safety data sheets (MSDS) which provide this information.

Department of Defense Instruction 6055.1; Establishes occupational safety and health guidance for managing and controlling the reduction of radio frequency exposure.

Air Force Instructions 13-212v1 and v2; 18-Jul-94, 26-Aug-94, respectively. Weapons Ranges and Weapons Range Management; Establishes procedures for planning, construction, design, operation, and maintenance of weapons ranges as well as defines weapons safety footprints, buffer zones, and safest procedures for ordnance and aircraft malfunction.

Air Force Instruction 32-2001; 1-Apr-99; The Fire Protection Operations and Fire Prevention Program; Identifies requirements for Air Force fire protection programs (equipment, response time, and training).

Air Force Instruction 32-7063; 1-Oct-98; Air Installation Compatible Use Zone Program (AICUZ). The AICUZ Study defines and maps accident potential zones and runway clear zones around the installation, and contains specific land use compatibility recommendations based on aircraft operational effects and existing land use, zoning and planned land use.

Air Force Instruction 91-301; 1-Jun-96; Air Force Occupational and Environmental Safety, Fire Protection and Health (AFOSH) Program); Identifies occupational safety, fire prevention, and health regulations governing Air Force activities and procedures associated with safety in the workplace.

Air Force Manual 32-1123(I); 14-Sep-98; Airfield and Heliport Planning and Design; Provides standardized criteria for all Department of Defense airfield and heliports; Provides standards and criteria for developing, designing and siting airfields and heliports and establishes a waiver process for deviations from these standards and criteria.

Air Force Manual 91-201; 1-May-99; Explosives Safety Standards; Regulates and identifies procedures for explosives safety and handling as well as defining requirements for ordnance quantity distances, safety buffer zones, and storage facilities.

Department of Defense Flight Information Publication; Identifies regions of potential hazard resulting from bird aggregations or obstructions, military airspace noise sensitive locations, and defines airspace avoidance measures.

--- Habitat Resources

33 USC 1251 et seq.; Clean Water Act of 1977; requires a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for all discharge to reduce pollution that could affect any form of life. Section 404 of this act regulated development in streams and wetlands and requires a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers.

33 USC Section 1344 et seq., Sections 9 and 10; Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899; regulates all types of development in or over navigable water, including bridges, dam, dikes, piers, wharfs, booms, weirs, jetties, dredging, and filling by requiring a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers permit for such actions. Navigable waters are defined in title 33 CFR Section 329 to include past, present, and potential future use in transporting commerce. Court decisions have expanded protection to estuaries and wetlands.

16 USC Section 661 et seq.; Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (1934); requires the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers to consult with the USFWS and state wildlife agency or agencies on all permit applications for projects in waterways or wetlands under Corps jurisdiction.

Fish and Wildlife Conservation Act (1980); promotes state programs to conserve, restore, and benefit non-game fish and wildlife and their habitat.

Executive Order 11990; 24-May-77; Protection of Wetlands; Requires federal agencies to minimize the destruction, loss, or degradation of wetlands and to preserve and enhance

the natural and beneficial values of wetlands in their activities. Construction is limited in wetlands and requires public participation.

Executive Order 11988; 24-May-77; Floodplain Management; Directs Federal agencies to restore and preserve floodplains by performing the following in floodplains: not supporting development; evaluating effects of potential actions; allowing public review of plans; and considering in land and water resource use.

Executive Order 13089, Coral Reef Protection; requires that all federal agencies whose actions may affect U.S. coral reef ecosystems shall protect and enhance the conditions of the ecosystem. They will also ensure that any actions they authorize, fund, or carry out will not degrade the conditions of the ecosystem.

Executive Order 12088, Federal Compliance with Pollution Control Standards (1988); requires the head of each executive agency to be responsible for ensuring that all necessary actions are taken for the prevention, control, and abatement of environmental pollution with respect to federal facilities and activities under the control of the agency.

Air Force Instruction 32-7064; 1-Aug-97; Integrated Natural Resources Management; Sets forth requirements for addressing wetlands, floodplains and coastal and marine resources in an integrated natural resources management plan (INRMP) for each installation.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 18-20; Florida Aquatic Preserves – Manages all sovereignty lands (i.e., those lands including, but not limited to: tidal lands, islands, sandbars, shallow banks, and lands waterward of the ordinary or mean high water line, to which the State of Florida acquired by virtue of statehood.) primarily for the maintenance of essentially natural conditions, the propagation of fish and wildlife, and public recreation, including hunting and fishing where deemed appropriate by the managing agency.

OTHER RESOURCES

--- Hazardous Materials

7 USC 136 et seq., Public Law 92-516; 1997-Supp; Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Insecticide and Environmental Pesticide Control (FIFRA); Establishes requirements for use of pesticides that may be relevant to activities at Eglin Air Force Base.

42 U.S.C. Sect. 2011 - Sect. 2259; 1997-Supp; Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (AEA); Assures the proper management of source, special nuclear, and byproduct radioactive materials.

42 USC 6901 et seq.; 1980; Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 and Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1980 (RCRA); Subchapter III sets forth hazardous waste management provisions; Subchapter IV sets forth solid waste management provisions; and Subchapter IX sets forth underground storage tank provisions; with which Federal agencies must comply.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984; Significantly expanded the scope and requirements of RCRA and mandated the underground storage tank (UST) regulations.

42 USC 9601 et seq., Public Law 96-510; 1997-Supp; Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980, as amended (CERCLA); Establishes the liability and responsibilities of federal agencies for emergency response measures and remediation when hazardous substances are or have been released into the environment.

42 USC 11001 to 11050; 1995; Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA); Provides for notification procedures when a release of a hazardous substance occurs; sets up community response measures to a hazardous substance release; and establishes inventory and reporting requirements for toxic substances at all facilities.

42 USC 13101 to 13109; 1990; Pollution Prevention Act of 1990 (PPA); Establishes source reduction as the preferred method of pollution prevention, followed by recycling, treatment, then disposal into the environment. Establishes reporting requirements to submit with EPCRA reports. Federal agencies must comply.

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) of 1976; Principally regulates PCBs and asbestos containing materials in schools.

Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA); as amended in 1988 addresses the applications and disposal of pesticides and pesticide containers.

Air Force Instruction 32-7020; 19-May-94; The Environmental Restoration Program; Introduces the basic structure and components of a cleanup program under the Defense Environmental Restoration Program. Sets forth cleanup program elements, key issues, key management topics, objectives, goals and scope of the cleanup program.

Air Force Instruction 32-7042; 12-May-94; Solid and Hazardous Waste Compliance; Provides that each installation must develop a hazardous waste (HW) and a solid waste (SW) management plan; characterize all HW streams; and dispose of them in accordance with the AFI. Plans must address pollution prevention as well.

Air Force Instruction 32-7080; 12-May-94; Pollution Prevention Program; Each installation is to develop a pollution prevention management plan that addresses ozone

depleting chemicals; EPA 17 industrial toxics; hazardous and solid wastes; obtaining environmentally friendly products; energy conservation, and air and water.

Air Force Instruction 32-7086; 1-Aug-97; Hazardous Materials Management; Establishes procedures and standards that govern the management of hazardous materials throughout the Air Force. It applies to all Air Force personnel, who authorize, procure, issue, use, or dispose of hazardous materials; and to those who manage, monitor, or track these activities.

Air Force Policy Directive 40-2; 8-Apr-93; Radioactive Materials; Establishes policy for control of radioactive materials, including those regulated by the US Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), but excluding those used in nuclear weapons.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-730; Hazardous Waste; establishes the definitions to used in Florida's hazardous waste management program and establishes procedures by which hazardous waste may be identified.

Florida Administrative Code Chap. 62-731; County and Regional Hazardous Waste Management Programs; establishes program procedures and requirements.

--- Cultural Resources

16 USC 431 et seq.; PL 59-209; 34 Stat. 225; 43 CFR 3; 1906; Antiquities Act of 1906; Provides protection for archeological resources by protecting all historic and prehistoric sites on Federal lands. Prohibits excavation or destruction of such antiquities without the permission (Antiquities Permit) of the Secretary of the department that has the jurisdiction over those lands.

16 USC 461 to 467; 1997-Supp; Historic Sites, Buildings and Antiquities Act (HAS); Establishes national policy to preserve for public use historic sites, buildings and objects of national significance: the Secretary of the Interior operates through the National Park Service to implement this national policy.

16 USC 469 to 469c-1; 1997-Supp; Archaeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (AHPA); Directs Federal agencies to give notice to the Sec. of the Interior before starting construction of a dam or other project that will alter the terrain and destroy scientific, historical or archeological data, so that the Sec. may undertake preservation.

16 USC 470aa-470mm, Public Law 96-95; 1997-Supp; Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (ARPA); Establishes permit requirements for archaeological investigations and ensures protection and preservation of archaeological sites on federal and tribal lands. ARPA sets descriptions of prohibited activities in regards to cultural resources and provides financial and incarceration penalties for convicted violators.

16 USC 470 to 470w-6-16 USC 470f, 470h-2; 1997-Supp; National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA); The NHPA is our Nation's keystone federal law for historic preservation. Section 106 of NHPA is a planning process that requires Federal agencies to take into account the effects of their actions on historic properties and to provide ACHP with a reasonable opportunity to comment on those actions. Section 106 regulations explicitly address NEPA (see 36CFR§800.8).

25 USC 3001 - 3013), (Public Law 101-601); 1997-Supp; Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act of 1991 (NAGPRA); provides for the rights of Native American lineal descendants, Indian tribes, and Native Hawaiian organizations with respect to the treatment, repatriation, and disposition of Native American human remains, funerary objects, sacred objects, and objects of cultural patrimony, with which they can show a relationship of lineal descent or cultural affiliation.

42 USC 1996; 1994; American Indian Religious Freedom Act (AIRFA); Federal agencies are to make reasonable efforts to accommodate access to sites, use and possession of sacred objects, and the freedom to worship through ceremonial and traditional rites in the practice of their traditional religions.

Historical Sites Act of 1935; Provides the basis for the establishment of national landmarks which represent "outstanding examples of landforms, geological features, etc., or fossil deposits."

Executive Order 11593, 16 USC 470; 13-May-71; Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; Instructs federal agencies to identify and nominate historic properties to the National Register, as well as avoid damage to Historic properties eligible for National Register.

Executive Order 13007; 24-May-96; Directs federal agencies to provide access to and ceremonial use of sacred Indian sites by Indian religious practitioners as well as promote the physical integrity of sacred sites.

32 CFR Part 200; 1996; Protection of Archaeological Resources: Uniform Regulations; Implements ARPA; provides that no person may excavate or remove any archaeological resource located on public lands or Indian lands unless such activity is conducted pursuant to a permit issued under this Part or is exempted under this Part.

36 CFR Part 60; 1996; Nominations to National Register of Historic Places; Details how the Federal agency Preservation Officer is to nominate properties to the NPS for consideration to be included on the National Register.

36 CFR Part 800; 5-Aug-04; Protection of Historic and Cultural Properties; Sets out the requirements of Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA): under these regulations Federal agencies must take into account the effects of their

undertakings on historic properties and afford the Council a reasonable opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

DoD Directive 4715.16; 18-Sept-08 Cultural Resources Management; This DoDI establishes DoD policy and assigns responsibilities for DoD components (identified in the DoDI) to comply with applicable Federal statutory and regulatory requirements, Executive orders, and Presidential memorandums for the integrated management of cultural resources on DoD-managed lands.

DoD Directive DoDI 4710.02; 14 Sep 06 "DoD; Interactions with Federally-Recognized Tribes: This DoDI implements DoD policy, assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for DoD branches' interactions with federally-recognized tribes.

Air Force Instruction 32-7065; 1-Jun-04; Cultural Resource Management Program; Directs AF bases to comply with historic preservation requirements, and describes Air Force organizational responsibilities. The AFI provides guidance for principal actions associated with cultural resources compliance: Inventory, Project Review, and General Management.

AF Manual 126-5, Natural Resources, Outdoor Recreation, and Cultural Values; provides guidance, standards, and technical information on management of natural resources, outdoor recreational resources, and cultural resources.

--- Recreation / Visual

43 CFR 8300 Series, Recreation Management; "sets forth procedures and practices for the management and use of public lands for specific kinds of public recreation activities, resource conditions, outdoor recreation occupancy, and resource development." Guidelines are also provided regarding access to public lands and limitations on travel across public lands.

National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968; defines wild, scenic, and recreational rivers, designates a river classification system, and establishes limits to development on shoreland areas.

Wilderness Act of 1964; requires a wilderness review of roadless areas to determine suitability for designation by Congress as a Wilderness Area.

APPENDIX D

GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

Air Emission Inventory: A listing, by source, of the amount of air pollutants discharged into the atmosphere of a community; used to establish emission standards.

Air Pollutant: Any substance in air could, in high enough concentration, harm man, other animals, vegetation, or material. Pollutants may include almost any natural or artificial composition of airborne matter capable of being airborne. They may be in the form of solid particle, liquid droplets, gases, or in combination thereof. Generally, they fall into two main groups: (1) those emitted directly from identifiable sources and (2) those produced in the air by interaction between two or more primary pollutants, or by reaction with normal atmospheric constituents, with or without photoactivation. Exclusive of pollen, fog, and dust, which are of natural origin, about 100 contaminants have been identified. Air pollutants are often grouped in categories for ease in classification; some of the categories are: solids, sulfur compounds, volatile organic chemicals, particulate matter, nitrogen compounds, oxygen compounds, halogen compounds, radioactive compounds, and odors. **Air Pollution:** The presence of contaminants or pollutant substances in the air that interfere with human health or welfare, or produce other harmful environmental effects.

Air Quality Standards: The level of pollutants prescribed by regulations that are not to be exceeded during a given time in a defined area.

Alluvium: A sediment deposited by streams and varying widely in particle size. The stones and boulders when present are round and sub-rounded. Some of the most fertile soils are derived from alluvium of medium or fine texture.

Ambient Air: Any unconfined portion of the atmosphere: open air, surrounding air.

Ambient Air Quality Standards: (See: Criteria Pollutants and National Ambient Air Quality Standards.)

Attainment Area: An area considered to have air quality as good as or better than the national ambient air quality standards as defined in the Clean Air Act. An area may be an attainment area for one pollutant and a non-attainment area for others.

Canopy: The uppermost spreading, branchy layer of a forest.

Clay Soil: Soil material containing more than 40 percent clay, less than 45 percent sand, and less than 40 percent silt.

Coastal Zone: Lands and waters adjacent to the coast that exert an influence on the uses of the sea and its ecology, or whose uses and ecology are affected by the sea.

Code of Federal Regulations (CFR): Document that codifies all rules of the executive departments and agencies of the federal government. It is divided into fifty volumes, known as titles. Title 40 of the CFR (referenced as 40 CFR) lists all environmental regulations.

Community: In ecology, an assemblage of populations of different species within a specified location in space and time. Sometimes, a particular subgrouping may be specified such as the fish community in a lake or the soil arthropod community in a forest.

Conservation: Preserving and renewing, when possible, human and natural resources. The use, protection, and improvement of natural resources according to principles that will ensure their highest economic or social benefits.

Criteria: Descriptive factors taken into account by EPA in setting standards for various pollutants. These factors are used to determine limits on allowable concentration levels, and to limit the number of violations per year. When issued by EPA, the criteria provide guidance to the states on how to establish their standards.

Criteria Pollutants: The 1970 amendments to the Clean Air Act require EPA to set National Ambient Air Quality Standards for certain pollutants known to be hazardous to human health. EPA has identified and set standards to protect human health and welfare for six pollutants: ozone, carbon monoxide, total suspended particulates, sulfur dioxide, lead, and nitrogen oxide. The term, “criteria pollutants” derives from the requirement that EPA must describe the characteristics and potential health and welfare effects of these pollutants. It is on the basis of these criteria that standards are set or revised.

Decibel: A unit for measuring the relative loudness of sound.

Ecological Association: A general grouping of vegetative communities typically associated with each other because of geographic, topographic, hydrologic, geologic, or vegetative variations.

Ecological Impact: The effect that a man-caused or natural activity has on living organisms and their non-living environment.

Ecology: The relationship of living things to one another and their environment, or the study of such relationships.

Ecosystem: The interacting system of a biological community and its non-living environmental surroundings.

Emission: Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks, other vents, and surface areas of commercial or industrial facilities; from residential chimneys; and from motor vehicle, locomotive, or aircraft exhausts.

Emission Standard: The maximum amount of air polluting discharge legally allowed from a single source, mobile or stationary.

Endangered Species: Animals, birds, fish, plants, or other living organisms threatened with extinction by anthropogenic (man-caused) or other natural changes in their environment. Requirements for declaring a species endangered are contained in the Endangered Species Act.

Environmental Equity/Justice: Equal protection from environmental hazards for individuals, groups, or communities regardless of race, ethnicity, or economic status. This applies to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies, and implies that no population of people should be forced to shoulder a disproportionate share of negative environmental impacts of pollution or environmental hazard due to a lack of political or economic strength levels.

Environmental Impact Statement: A document required of federal agencies by the National Environmental Policy Act for major projects or legislative proposals significantly affecting the environment. A tool for decision making, it describes the positive and negative affects of the undertaking and cites alternative actions.

Estuary: An arm of the sea at the mouth of a river.

Game Fish: Species like trout, salmon, or bass, caught for sport. Many of them show more sensitivity to environmental change than “rough” fish.

Generator: 1. A facility or mobile source that emits pollutants into the air or releases hazardous waste into water or soil. 2. Any person, by site, whose act or process produces regulated medical waste, or whose act first causes such waste to become subject to regulation. Where more than one person (e.g., doctors with separate medical practices) is located in the same building, each business entity is a separate generator.

Ground Water: The supply of fresh water found beneath the Earth’s surface, usually in aquifers, which supply wells and springs. Because ground water is a major source of drinking water, there is growing concern over contamination from leaching agricultural or industrial pollutants or leaking underground storage tanks.

Habitat: The place where a population (e.g., human, animal, plant, microorganism) lives, including its surroundings, both living and non-living.

Hardpan: A horizon cemented with organic matter, silica, sesquioxides, or calcium carbonate. Hardness or rigidity is maintained when wet or dry.

Heavy Metals: Metallic elements with high atomic weights; (e.g., mercury, chromium, cadmium, arsenic, and lead); can damage living things at low concentrations and tend to accumulate in the food chain.

Hydrogeology: The geology of ground water, with particular emphasis on the chemistry and movement of water.

Hydrology: The science dealing with the properties, distribution, and circulation of water.

Ignitable: Capable of burning or causing a fire.

Infiltration: The penetration of water through the ground surface into sub-surface soil or the penetration of water from the soil into sewer or other pipes through defective joints, connections, or manhole walls.

Inversion: A layer of warm air that prevents the rise of cooling air and traps pollutants beneath it; can cause an air pollution episode.

Invertebrates: Any animal without a backbone or spinal column.

Irrigation: Applying water or wastewater to land areas to supply the water and nutrient needs of plants.

Karst: Terrain with distinctive characteristics of relief and drainage arising from dissolution of rock in natural waters, either at the surface or underground.

Large Quantity Generator: Person or facility generating more than 2200 pounds of hazardous waste per month. Such generators produce about 90 percent of the nation's hazardous waste, and are subject to all RCRA requirements.

Leachate: Water that collects contaminants as it trickles through wastes, pesticides, or fertilizers. Leaching may occur in farming areas, feedlots, and landfills, and may result in hazardous substances entering surface water, ground water, or soil.

Leaching: The process by which soluble constituents are dissolved and filtered through the soil by a percolating fluid. (See: leachate.)

Lead (Pb): A heavy metal that is hazardous to health if breathed or swallowed. Its use in gasoline, paints, and plumbing compounds has been sharply restricted or eliminated by federal laws and regulations. (See: heavy metals.)

Loam: Rich, permeable soil composed of a mixture of clay, salt, sand, and organic matter.

Major Stationary Sources: Term used to determine the applicability of Prevention of Significant Deterioration and new source regulations. In a non-attainment area, any stationary pollutant source with potential to emit more than 100 tons per year is considered a major stationary source.

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS): A compilation of information required under the OSHA Communication Standard on the identity of hazardous chemical, health, and physical hazards, exposure limits, and precautions. Section 311 of SARA requires facilities to submit MSDSs under certain circumstances.

Midstory: The layer of vegetation that is taller than 4 feet, but fall short of the canopy layer. Young trees, woody vines, and shorter mature trees are found in this layer.

Military Operations Area (MOAs): An airspace assignment of defined vertical and lateral dimensions established outside positive control areas to separate/segregate certain military activities from IFR traffic and to identify for VFR traffic where these activities are conducted.

Million-Gallons Per Day (MGD): A measure of water flow.

Mobile Source: Any non-stationary source of air pollution such as cars, trucks, motorcycles, buses, airplanes, and locomotives.

Mollusc: Any of a large phylum of invertebrate animals including the chitons, oysters, clams, mussels, snails, whelks, slugs, squid, and octopuses, characterized by a soft, unsegmented body, often enclosed wholly or in part in a mantle and a calcareous shell and usually having gills and a foot.

Muck Soils: Earth made from decaying plant materials.

National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS): Standards established by EPA that apply for outdoor air throughout the country. (See: criteria pollutants, state implementation plans.)

National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS): Emission standards set by EPA for an air pollutant not covered by NAAQS that may cause an

increase in fatalities or in serious, irreversible, or incapacitating illness. Primary standards are designed to protect human health, secondary standards to protect public welfare (e.g., building facades, visibility, crops, and domestic animals).

Nautical Mile: A unit of length used in sea and air navigation based on the length of one minute of arc of a great circle and equivalent to about 6,076 feet.

Navigable Water: Traditionally, waters sufficiently deep and wide for navigation by all, or specific vessels; such waters in the United States come under federal jurisdiction and are protected by certain provisions of the Clean Water Act.

Nitric Oxide (NO): A gas formed by combustion under high temperature and high pressure in an internal combustion engine; it is converted by sunlight and photochemical processes in ambient air to nitrogen oxide. NO is a precursor of ground-level ozone pollution, or smog.

Nitrogen Oxide (No_x): The result of photochemical reactions of nitric oxide in ambient air; major component of photochemical smog. Product of combustion from transportation and stationary sources and a major contributor to the formation of ozone in the troposphere and to acid deposition.

Non-Attainment Area: Area that does not meet one or more of the National Ambient Air Quality Standards for the criteria pollutants designated in the Clean Air Act.

No Observable Adverse Effect Level (NOAEL): An exposure level at which there are no statistically or biologically significant increases in the frequency or severity of adverse effects between the exposed population and its appropriate control; some effects may be produced at this level, but they are not considered as adverse, or as precursors to adverse effects. In an experiment with several NOAELs, the regulatory focus is primarily on the highest one, leading to the common usage of the term NOAEL as the highest exposure without adverse effects.

Ordnance: Any munitions, device, or agent that can be intentionally launched, fired, released, expended, or activated. This includes ammunitions of all types, rockets, probes, missiles, bombs, flares, targets (including drones), a tow cable, dropable tanks, shapes, chaff, spheres, and any other live or inert item that can be expended. Also includes laser operations and sonic booms when related to test and training projects.

Outstanding Florida Waters: An Outstanding Florida Water (or OFW for short) is a water designated worthy of special protection because of its natural attributes. This special designation is applied to certain waters with the intent of maintaining existing good water quality. Most OFWs are areas managed by the state or federal government as a park. Examples include wildlife refuges, preserves, marine sanctuaries, estuarine

research reserves, certain waters within state or national forests, scenic and wild rivers, or aquatic preserves. Generally, the waters within these managed areas are OFWs because the managing agency has requested this special protection to help protect the water quality. The Environmental Regulation Commission may designate waters of the state as a Special Water after making a finding that the waters are of exceptional recreational or ecological significance, and a finding that the environmental, social, and economic benefits of the action outweigh the environmental, social, and economic costs (Rules 62-302.700 (5), F.A.C.).

Overstory: See canopy.

Particulates: 1. Fine liquid or solid particles such as dust, smoke, mist, fumes, or smog, found in air or emissions. 2. Very small solids suspended in water; they can vary in size, shape, density, and electrical charge and can be gathered together by coagulation and flocculation.

Peat: An accumulation of dead plant material often forming a layer many meters deep. It is only slightly decomposed due to being completely waterlogged.

Permeability: The rate at which liquids pass through soil or other materials in a specified direction.

Permit: An authorization, license, or equivalent control document issued by EPA or an approved state agency to implement the requirements of an environmental regulation; e.g., a permit to operate a wastewater treatment plant or to operate a facility that may generate harmful emissions.

pH: An expression of the intensity of the basic or acid condition of a liquid; may range from 0 to 14, where 0 is the most acid and 7 is neutral. Natural waters usually have a pH between 6.5 and 8.5.

Photochemical Oxidants: Air pollutants formed by the action of sunlight on oxides of nitrogen and hydrocarbons.

Photochemical Smog: Air pollution caused by chemical reactions of various pollutants emitted from different sources. (See: photochemical oxidants.)

Plume: A visible or measurable discharge of a contaminant from a given point of origin. Can be visible or thermal in water, or visible in the air as, for example, a plume of smoke.

Point Source: A stationary location or fixed facility from which pollutants are discharged; any single identifiable source of pollution; e.g., a pipe, ditch, ship, ore pit, factory, smokestack.

Pollutant: Generally, any substance introduced into the environment that adversely affects the usefulness of a resource or the health of humans, animals, or ecosystems.

Pollution: Generally, the presence of a substance in the environment that because of its chemical composition or quantity prevents the functioning of natural processes and produces undesirable environmental and health effects. Under the Clean Water Act, for example, the term has been defined as the man-made or man-induced alteration of the physical, biological, chemical, and radiological integrity of water and other media.

Pollution Prevention: 1. Identifying areas, processes, and activities that create excessive waste products or pollutants in order to reduce or prevent them through alteration, or through eliminating a process.

Population: A group of interbreeding organisms occupying a particular space; the number of humans or other living creatures in a designated area.

Population at Risk: A population subgroup that is more likely to be exposed to a chemical, or is more sensitive to the chemical, than is the general population.

Potable Water: Water that is safe for drinking and cooking.

Potentiometric Surface: The surface to which water in an aquifer can rise by hydrostatic pressure.

Primary Drinking Water Regulation: Applies to public water systems and specifies a contaminant level, which, in the judgment of the EPA Administrator, will not adversely affect human health.

Primary Standards: National ambient air quality standards designed to protect human health with an adequate margin for safety. (See: National Ambient Air Quality Standards, secondary standards.)

Public Comment Period: The time allowed for the public to express its views and concerns regarding an action of a government agency.

Reasonable Maximum Exposure: The maximum exposure reasonably expected to occur in a population.

Receptor: Ecological entity exposed to a stressor.

Recharge Area: A land area in which water reaches the zone of saturation from surface infiltration; e.g., where rainwater soaks through the earth to reach an aquifer.

Recharge: The process by which water is added to a zone of saturation, usually by percolation from the soil surface; e.g., the recharge of an aquifer.

Release: Any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing into the environment of a hazardous or toxic chemical or extremely hazardous substance.

Resource Recovery: The process of obtaining matter or energy from materials formerly discarded.

Restricted Area: Airspace designated under (FAA) Part 73, within which the flight of aircraft, while not wholly prohibited, is subject to restriction. Most restricted areas are designated joint use. Joint Use Airspace is restricted area airspace that is authorized for joint use for IFR/VFR operations by the controlling Air Traffic Control facility when it is not being utilized by the using agency.

Riparian Habitat: Areas adjacent to rivers and streams with a differing density, diversity, and productivity of plant and animal species relative to nearby uplands.

Riparian Rights: Entitlement of a landowner to certain uses of water on or bordering the property, including the right to prevent diversion or misuse of upstream waters. Generally a matter of state law.

Riparian Zone: Pertaining to the banks and other adjacent, terrestrial (as opposed to aquatic) environs of freshwater bodies, watercourses, and surface-emergent aquifers (e.g., springs, seeps, oases), whose imported waters provide soil moisture significantly in excess of that otherwise available through local precipitation - soil moisture to potentially support a mesic vegetation, distinguishable from that of the adjacent more xeric upland.

River Basin: The land area drained by a river and its tributaries.

Secondary Drinking Water Regulations: Non-enforceable regulations applying to public water systems and specifying the maximum contamination levels that, in the judgment of the EPA, are required to protect the public welfare. These regulations apply to any contaminants that may adversely affect the odor or appearance of such water and consequently may cause people served by the system to discontinue its use.

Secondary Standards: National ambient air quality standards designed to protect welfare, including effects on soils, water, crops, vegetation, man-made materials,

animals, wildlife, weather, visibility, and climate; damage to property; transportation hazards; economic values, and personal comfort and well-being.

Sediments: Soil, sand, and minerals washed from land into water, usually after rain. They pile up in reservoirs, rivers, and harbors, destroying fish and wildlife habitat, and clouding the water so that sunlight cannot reach aquatic plants. Careless farming, mining, and building activities will expose sediment materials, allowing them to wash off the land after rainfall.

Silt: Sedimentary materials composed of fine or intermediate-sized mineral particles.

Silviculture: Management of forestland for timber.

Soil and Water Conservation Practices: Control measures consisting of managerial, vegetative, and structural practices to reduce the loss of soil and water.

Soil Erodibility: An indicator of a soil's susceptibility to raindrop impact, runoff, and other erosive processes.

Soil Moisture: The water contained in the pore space of the unsaturated zone.

Solid Waste: Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. Solid wastes also include sewage sludge, agricultural refuse, demolition wastes, and mining residues. Technically, solid waste also refers to liquids and gases in containers.

Source Reduction: Reducing the amount of materials entering the waste stream from a specific source by redesigning products or patterns of production or consumption (e.g., using returnable beverage containers). Synonymous with waste reduction.

Species: 1. A reproductively isolated aggregate of interbreeding organisms having common attributes and usually designated by a common name. 2. An organism belonging to such a category.

Standards: Norms that impose limits on the amount of pollutants or emissions produced. EPA establishes minimum standards, but states are allowed to be stricter.

State Aquatic Preserve: "Aquatic Preserve" means an exceptional area of submerged lands and its associated waters set aside for being maintained essentially in its natural or existing condition and characterized as being one or more of the following principal types: (1) Biological, an area set aside to promote certain forms of animal or plant life or their supporting habitat (2) Aesthetic, an area set aside to maintain certain scenic

qualities or amenities (3) Scientific, an area set aside to maintain certain qualities or features which have scientific value or significance. More specific information on State Aquatic Preserves may be found in Florida Statute Chapter 258 Part II.

State Implementation Plans (SIP): EPA approved state plans for the establishment, regulation, and enforcement of air pollution standards.

Stationary Source: A fixed-site producer of pollution, mainly power plants and other facilities using industrial combustion processes. (See: point source.)

Steephead: A nearly vertical, semicircular well at the head of a valley enclosed by steep walls, at the base of which underground water emerges as a spring.

Stressors: Physical, chemical, or biological entities that can induce adverse effects on ecosystems or human health.

Surface Water: All water naturally open to the atmosphere (rivers, lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, impoundments, seas, estuaries, etc.).

Swamp: A type of wetland dominated by woody vegetation but without appreciable peat deposits. Swamps may be fresh or salt water and tidal or non-tidal. (See: wetlands.)

Tidal Marsh: Low, flat marshlands traversed by channels and tidal hollows, subject to tidal inundation; normally, the only vegetation present is salt-tolerant bushes and grasses. (See: wetlands.)

Topography: The physical features of a surface including relative elevations and the position of natural and man-made features.

Toxicity: The degree to which a substance or mixture of substances can harm humans, plants, or animals. Acute toxicity involves harmful effects in an organism through a single or short-term exposure. Chronic toxicity is the ability of a substance or mixture of substances to cause harmful effects over an extended period, usually upon repeated or continuous exposure sometimes lasting for the entire life of the exposed organism. Subchronic toxicity is the ability of the substance to cause effects for more than one year but less than the lifetime of the exposed organism.

Turbidity: 1. Haziness in air caused by the presence of particles and pollutants. 2. A cloudy condition in water due to suspended silt or organic matter.

Understory: A layer of vegetation growing near the ground and beneath a taller layer.

Upland: An area where soils are relatively well drained, such that the water table is significantly below the soil surface most of the year.

Volatile: Any substance that evaporates readily.

Volatile Liquids, Volatile Organic Compounds, and Volatile Solids: Liquids that easily vaporize or evaporate at room temperature. Volatile Organic Compound (VOC): Any organic compound that participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions except those designated by EPA as having negligible photochemical reactivity. Volatile Solids: Those solids in water or other liquids that are lost on ignition of the dry solids at 550° centigrade.

Volatile Organic Compounds: Organic chemicals that tend to evaporate.

Waste: Unwanted materials left over from a manufacturing process.

Wastewater: The spent or used water from a home, community, farm, or industry that contains dissolved or suspended matter.

Water Quality Standards: State-adopted and EPA-approved ambient standards for water bodies. The standards prescribe the use of the water body and establish the water quality criteria that must be met to protect designated uses.

Water Table: The level of groundwater.

Water Well: An excavation where the intended use is for location, acquisition, development, or artificial recharge of ground water.

Wetlands: An area that is saturated by surface or ground water with vegetation adapted for life under those soil conditions, as swamps, bogs, fens, marshes, and estuaries (see: Tidal Marsh).

APPENDIX E
CULTURAL RESOURCES

CULTURAL RESOURCES

Description of project-specific cultural resources, historical background, and reference information that was provided this Appendix in the Draft EIS (2010) has been placed in the Administrative Record of the EIS. *Requests for the administrative record should be directed to Mr. Mike Spaits, Eglin AFB Public Affairs Office, 101 West D Avenue, Suite 110, Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542-5499, phone (850) 882-2836, email: mike.spaits@eglin.af.mil.*

The executed PA is attached to this Appendix as Attachment E-1. Specific attachments to the PA are withheld as "For Official Use Only," due to the sensitive nature of the information (i.e., provides site locations).

Correspondence with tribal parties is presented in Attachment E-2.

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ATTACHMENT E-1

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE,
HURLBURT FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER,
AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE
MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA**

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Preserving America's Heritage

February 28, 2011

Mr. Mark Stanley
Cultural Resources Manager
90 CEG/CEVSH
501 DeLeon St., Suite 101
Eglin Air Force Base, Florida 32542-5105

REF: Programmatic Agreement for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative, Eglin
Air Force Base and Hurlbert Field

Dear Mr. Stanley:

Enclosed are the three signature sheets for the executed Programmatic Agreement for the referenced undertaking. By carrying out the terms of this Agreement, the Air Force will have fulfilled its responsibilities under Sections 106 and 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation's regulations.

We appreciate your cooperation in reaching this agreement. If you have any questions, please call Dr. Tom McCulloch at 202-606-8505.

Sincerely,

Caroline D. Hall
Assistant Director
Federal Property Management Section
Office of Federal Agency Programs

Enclosures

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

1100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW, Suite 803 • Washington, DC 20004
Phone: 202-606-8503 • Fax: 202-606-8647 • achp@achp.gov • www.achp.gov

**PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT
AMONG
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE
HURLBURT FIELD
THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER
AND
THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION
ON
THE MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA**

WHEREAS, The United States Air Force (Air Force), pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 1996, Public Law (P.L.) 104-106, Title [XXVIII, Subtitle A- Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI)] (codified as 10 United States Code (U.S.C) Sections 2871-2885 as amended), proposes to privatize all existing Military Family Housing (MFH) units at Eglin Air Force Base (Eglin AFB) and at Hurlburt Field, Okaloosa County, Florida (See vicinity map, Appendix A); and

WHEREAS, the Air Force will achieve the proposed privatization by selecting the most qualified private developer to demolish existing MFH units and to construct new housing for military families, and manage these properties for the Air Force; and

WHEREAS, the Air Force will grant the selected developer, hereafter the Project Owner (PO), a lease (Ground Lease) for at least 50 years to all lands underlying existing housing, as well as certain undeveloped land, and will convey to the PO title to the newly constructed MFH units; and

WHEREAS, for as long as the Ground Lease is in effect, the PO will conduct all operation, maintenance, repair and upkeep activities for all MFH units and other ancillary facilities on behalf of the Air Force at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field; and

WHEREAS, the stipulations of this Programmatic Agreement (PA) will be made an exhibit to, and become incorporated within the Ground Lease binding the PO to the terms of this PA; and

WHEREAS, the undertaking, as further described below, will involve demolition and new construction activities on portions of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field; and

WHEREAS, the Air Force has identified four project alternatives for MFH development at Eglin AFB, which are being considered pursuant to the requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (42 USC 4321 et seq.); and

WHEREAS, the Area of Potential Effect (APE) will not be fully known until the Air Force issues a Record of Decision and selects a Preferred Alternative; therefore, the locations of all proposed actions and alternatives with the potential to effect historic properties are included in the APE; and

WHEREAS, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have identified within the APE multiple historic buildings and archaeological sites that are eligible for or listed in the National Register of Historic places (National Register), including the Camp Pinchot Historic District and the Eglin Field Historic District; and

WHEREAS, the Camp Pinchot Historic District is historically significant because of its role in the creation of the United States Department of Agriculture Forest Service (Forest Service); and

WHEREAS, properties within the Eglin Field Historic District and Camp Pinchot Historic District will be temporarily conveyed to the PO and returned to the Air Force once replacement MFH units are constructed; and

WHEREAS, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have consulted with the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer (SHPO) and the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C 470f), and in accordance with 36 CFR Part 800.5, have determined that the proposed undertaking may have an adverse effect on historic properties; and

WHEREAS, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have provided the public with an opportunity to comment on this undertaking through coordinated compliance with Section 106 and the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), as set forth in 36 CFR §800.8; and

WHEREAS, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have consulted with the National Trust for Historic Preservation (National Trust), the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation (Florida Trust), and the Forest Service and invited these parties to participate as concurring parties to this agreement; and

WHEREAS, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have consulted with five federally recognized tribes, the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama, the Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Thlopthlocco Tribal Town of the Creek (Muscogee) Tribe (the tribes), concerning historic properties of religious and cultural significance to the tribes that may be affected by the undertaking, and has invited the tribes to participate as concurring parties to this agreement; and

WHEREAS, the following definitions apply throughout this Agreement:

Adverse effect means altering the characteristics that make a historic property National Register eligible by diminishing the property's integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling and association.

Archaeological testing means limited scientific excavation conducted at an archaeological site to either collect information on National Register eligibility or to prepare for subsequent archaeological data recovery, in accordance with an approved testing plan.

Archaeological data recovery means comprehensive scientific excavation conducted at an archaeological site in accordance with an approved data recovery plan.

Historic property means any prehistoric or historic district, site, building, structure or object included in, or eligible for inclusion in, the National Register.

National Register means the National Register of Historic Places, maintained by the Secretary of the Interior.

Treatment means any measure to avoid, minimize or mitigate the adverse effects of an undertaking on historic properties.

NOW THEREFORE, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, the Florida SHPO, and the ACHP agree, and the consulting parties concur, that the MHPI undertaking shall be implemented in accordance with the following stipulations in order to take into account the effects of the undertaking on historic properties.

Stipulations

The Air Force shall ensure the following stipulations are carried out.

I. General Procedures

- A. Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field will ensure that this PA is appended to and made a part of the Ground Lease awarded the PO.
- B. Failure of the PO to follow the terms of this PA will constitute a default of the Ground lease subject to the notice and cure provisions and the rights and remedies of the Air Force as provided in the Ground Lease.
- C. The PO shall employ a person or persons meeting the qualifications specified in Stipulation VII. The qualified professional will be the point of contact representing the PO for all matters related to the implementation of this PA. The PO will provide the qualifications of such person(s) to Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field for approval prior to employment. Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field will provide the approved qualified professional with access to information on cultural resources, at their respective installations, for the purposes of carrying out the terms of this PA. The qualified professional shall follow Eglin AFB's curation guidelines for all cultural resource investigations.
- D. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, will meet the terms of this PA, at its own expense, prior to and during demolition and new construction of MFH, as well as for all subsequent operation and maintenance of MFH, as applicable. Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field will conduct all consultation with SHPO and the consulting parties, as specified.

E. To facilitate compliance with the terms of this PA, Eglin AFB will add a copy of the executed PA and each of the documents listed below, included herein by reference, to the Ground Lease for use by the PO. Eglin AFB will also provide copies of these documents to any party to this agreement upon request.

1. Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation
2. Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards
3. Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan
4. Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan
5. Eglin AFB curation guidelines

II. Description of the Undertaking

A. The Air Force proposes to meet the MHPI directive by developing one of four project alternatives within Eglin AFB. Development of any one alternative will include some elements that are common to all alternatives (project commonalities). The number of housing units to be demolished and constructed will be the same among all project alternatives; only the potential location of new housing construction will vary. The following describes the project commonalities and the four project alternatives under consideration for the undertaking.

1. Project Commonalities

- a. The Air Force will convey approximately 1,413 existing MFH units to the PO: 854 at Eglin Main Base, four at Camp Pinchot, 150 at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field.
- b. Once replacement units are constructed, the PO will return to the Air Force nine historic housing units and associated structures within two Historic Districts: five housing units and a garage located at Georgia Avenue within the Eglin Field Historic District, and four housing units and 12 additional structures at Camp Pinchot Historic District. The return of these properties is expected within five years following execution of the Ground Lease
- c. The PO will demolish approximately 1,404 dwellings (1,413 minus the nine historic units): 25 at Camp Rudder; 849 at Eglin Main Base, 150 at Poquito Bayou and 380 at Hurlburt Field.
- d. The PO will construct approximately 1,477 new units in phases: 35 units for Camp Rudder, 548 units for Hurlburt Field and 894 units for Eglin AFB.

- e. At completion of the housing privatization development, the PO will own and operate approximately 1,477 housing units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.
- f. The required demolition and new construction are expected to be conducted within five years of executing a contract between the Air Force and the PO.

2. Project Alternative 1 – White Point

The Air Force will construct up to 894 units for Eglin AFB using a combination of parcels within the White Point area, plus 64 units for Hurlburt Field (See map of Alternative 1 in Appendix B.1).

3. Project Alternative 2 – Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso

The Air Force will construct up to 894 units for Eglin AFB utilizing one parcel or a combination of up to 11 parcels at Eglin Main Base and Valparaiso, plus 64 units for Hurlburt Field (See map of Alternative 2 in Appendix B.2).

4. Subalternative 2a - Eglin Main Base (Preferred Alternative)

The Air Force will construct up to 894 units for Eglin AFB on parcel 1 in Alternative 2, plus 64 units for Hurlburt Field (See map of Subalternative 2a in Appendix B.3).

5. Project Alternative 3 – North Fort Walton Beach

The Air Force will construct up to 894 units for Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of parcels within the North Fort Walton Beach Area, plus 64 units for Hurlburt Field (See map of Alternative 3 in Appendix B.4).

6. Project Alternative 4 – Mix

The Air Force will construct approximately 958 units on Eglin AFB utilizing a combination of parcels within any of the areas identified above in Project Alternatives 1-3.

III. Identification and Eligibility

- A. Cultural resource inventory of the APE is complete. Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, in consultation with the Florida SHPO, have determined that historic properties are present within the APE. The results of identification along with National Register recommendations are presented by resource type in Appendix C and further described by installation below.

B. Eglin AFB

1. Project Commonalities

- a. Camp Pinchot has 16 buildings and structures. Buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561, and 1562 are contributing elements to the Historic District because of their association with the history of the United States Forest Service between 1910 and 1940 (See map of the Camp Pinchot Historic District in Appendix D.1). Five buildings and structures, 1550 (Tennis Court), 1560 (Seawall), 1565 (Pump House), 1569 (Water Tank) and 1570 (Carport) are not contributing elements. A sixteenth building, 1564, is a guest house associated with building 1559 (currently the Base Commander's residence) and was built in 1950. This building is potentially eligible to the National Register for its association with the military use of Camp Pinchot from 1940 to the present. For the purposes of this PA, building 1564 will be treated as a National Register eligible historic property. A contributing element to the Camp Pinchot Historic District is the tree-lined entrance road.
- b. The Georgia Avenue portion of the Eglin Field Historic District has six properties: Buildings 23, 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 (See map of the Georgia Avenue properties in Appendix D.2). Buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 are contributing elements to the District because of their association with the history of weapons testing and development during World War II. Building 23 is not a contributing element to the District.
- c. Archaeological site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under 36 CFR Part 60.4 (d) for its potential to contribute important information on the prehistory of the region (See map of site 8OK871 in Appendix D.1).
- d. Archaeological sites 8OK107 and 8OK952 at Poquito Bayou are eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places under 36 CFR Part 60.4 (d) for their potential to contribute important information on the prehistory of the region (See map of sites 8OK107 and 8OK952 in Appendix D.3).
- e. Eglin AFB has identified multiple "Capehart" housing units, built between 1951 and 1958, in the Capehart and Wherry housing areas. The potential adverse effects of Air Force undertakings on historic properties of this type have been addressed pursuant to Program Comments issued by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation in November, 2004. Eglin AFB will not mitigate the effects of the undertaking to Capehart housing units. Eglin AFB will, however, encourage the PO to consider the Neighborhood Design Guidelines for Army Capehart and Wherry Housing in finalizing all treatment strategies and development plans for areas in which Capehart housing units are currently located.

2. Project Alternative 1 (White Point)

Two archaeological sites, 8OK1006 and 8OK2627, are located within or adjacent to the APE for Alternative 1 (See location of sites 8OK1006 and 8OK2627 in Appendix B.1). Both sites are National Register eligible under 36 CFR Part 60.4 (d).

3. Project Alternatives 2 (Eglin Main Base/Valparaiso) and Subalternative 2A (Eglin Main Base)

One archaeological site, 8OK993, is located within the APE for Alternative 2 and Subalternative 2 A. The site is not National Register eligible.

4. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

Site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot is adjacent to but outside of the APE for Alternative 3. As noted above, the site is National Register eligible under 36 CFR Part 60.4 (d).

5. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

One or more of the above referenced historic properties may be located within the APE for this alternative.

C. Hurlburt Field

1. There are two archaeological sites, 8OK133 and 8OK061, located adjacent to but outside of the APE (See location of sites 8OK133 and 8OK061 in Appendix B.2). Both sites have been determined to be National Register eligible under 36 CFR Part 60.4 (d) for their potential to contribute important information on the prehistory of the region.
2. No Capehart housing is located within the APE at Hurlburt field. There are housing units in the Live Oak, Pine Shadows and Southside Manor housing areas that were constructed in 1957; however, Hurlburt Field, in consultation with the SHPO, has determined that these do not meet the criteria for listing to the National Register.

IV. Nature of Effects

- A. The proposed undertaking may alter, directly and indirectly, the characteristics of properties that are listed in or eligible for listing in the National Register by diminishing their integrity of location, design, setting, materials, and workmanship, and possibly feeling and association. The effects of the proposed demolition, new construction, and ongoing maintenance and repair of the historic properties, where applicable, are presented by resource type in Appendix C and further described below.

B. Eglin AFB

1. Project Commonalities

- a. Historic buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561, 1562, and 1564 at the Camp Pinchot Historic District may be adversely affected during maintenance and repair activities while these buildings are in the temporary custody of the PO.
- b. Historic buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in the Georgia Avenue portion of the Eglin Field Historic District may be adversely affected during maintenance and repair activities while these buildings are in the temporary custody of the PO.
- c. Archaeological site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot will not be directly affected by proposed construction. Portions of the site, however, may be adversely affected during maintenance and repair activities, as well as landscaping, while the Camp Pinchot property is in the temporary custody of the PO.
- d. Archaeological sites 8OK107 and 8OK952 at Poquito Bayou may be adversely affected by proposed demolition.

2. Project Alternative 1 (White Point)

- a. Archaeological site 8OK1006 is outside of but in close proximity to the APE and may be affected by the undertaking if the Air Force selects this alternative.
- b. Archaeological site 8OK2627 may be adversely affected by the proposed demolition and new construction if the Air Force selects this alternative.

3. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

- a. Archaeological site 8OK781 is outside of but in close proximity to the APE and may be affected by the undertaking if the Air Force selects this alternative.
- b. The tree lined entrance road to the Camp Pinchot Historic District is outside of but in close proximity to the APE and may be affected by the undertaking if the Air Force selects this alternative.

4. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

Any of the above referenced historic properties could be adversely affected as described above in Project Alternatives 1 – 3.

C. Hurlburt Field

Archaeological sites 8OK133 and 8OK2627 are outside of the APE but in close proximity to proposed demolition and new construction and may be affected by these activities.

V. Resolution of Adverse Effects

- A. The Air Force shall meet its responsibilities under 36 CFR 800.6 by ensuring that once the Record of Decision is issued and a preferred alternative is selected the PO, at its expense, resolves the adverse effects of the undertaking to historic properties at each installation in accordance with the following stipulations.

B. Eglin AFB

1. Project Commonalities

a. Camp Pinchot Historic District

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561 and 1562 in accordance with Stipulation VI.A.1. Any activity that is not routine maintenance will be an adverse effect. PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VI.B.
- (ii) Building 1564, potentially National Register eligible for its association with the military use of Camp Pinchot, is not included in the Camp Pinchot Historic Preservation Plan. The PO will consult with Eglin AFB prior to conducting routine maintenance and repair of building 1564. Any activities that Eglin AFB determines will have an adverse effect to building 1564 will require treatment in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VI.B.
- (iii) The PO will maintain the existing trees in accordance with the general treatment recommendations for landscaping in the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan. Planting new trees or removing existing trees anywhere on the property will be an adverse effect subject to prior consultation with Eglin AFB.
- (iv) Once the property and buildings at Camp Pinchot are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

b. Georgia Avenue (Eglin Field Historic District)

- (i) The PO shall conduct routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 in accordance with Stipulation VI.A.2. Any activity that is not routine maintenance

will be an adverse effect. The PO will ensure that any adverse effects to these buildings will be treated prior to the proposed activity. The PO, in consultation with Eglin AFB, shall follow the treatment recommendations of the Georgia Avenue Housing Historic Preservation Plan in accordance with the procedures in Stipulation VI.B.

- (ii) Once the property and buildings at Georgia Avenue are returned by the PO to the Air Force, the Air Force will determine the future of the buildings in accordance with Stipulation V.D.

c. Archaeological Site 8OK871 at Camp Pinchot

With the temporary conveyance of Camp Pinchot, archaeological site 8OK871 will become the management responsibility of the PO until returned to the Air Force. The PO shall consult with Eglin AFB prior to the initiation of any ground disturbing activities within the site's limits as follows.

- (i) Any ground disturbing activity, including but not limited to planting or removal of trees and other vegetation, affecting intact portions of the site will require archaeological testing and or data recovery following an approved plan developed in accordance with Stipulation VI.D.
- (ii) Any ground disturbing activity affecting previously disturbed portions of the site, including but not limited to the in-place removal and replacement of utilities or planting or removing trees or other vegetation, which is strictly limited to previously disturbed soil, shall be monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VI.C. Discovery of intact archaeological deposits during archaeological monitoring will be treated as an unanticipated discovery under Stipulation VIII.

d. Archaeological Sites 8OK107 and 8OK952 at Poquito Bayou

The PO shall, whenever possible, avoid all ground disturbances within the recorded limits of archaeological sites 8OK107 and 8OK952. This includes crossing over and parking on the sites with work vehicles. To ensure avoidance, the PO shall leave in place all building slabs, sidewalks and other hardscape features, as well as all utilities that are located within the sites' limits. The PO shall also ensure that all demolition activities are monitored by a professional archaeologist in accordance with Stipulation VI.C. If and when it is not possible to avoid ground disturbance within the limits of the sites, and adverse effects will occur, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and or data recovery following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D.

2. Project Alternative 1 (White Point)

- a. If the Air Force selects Alternative 1, the PO shall avoid affecting site 8OK1006 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within 50 meters of the site.
- b. If the Air Force selects Alternative 1, the PO shall conduct archaeological testing and data recovery at site 8OK2627 following the procedures in Stipulation VI.D prior to demolition and construction activities.

3. Project Alternative 3 (North Fort Walton Beach)

If the Air Force selects Alternative 3, the PO shall avoid affecting the Camp Pinchot Historic District by defining a development setback at least 100 feet wide along the District's property boundary. All new construction shall be prohibited within the development setback.

4. Project Alternative 4 (Mix)

Selection of this project alternative may result in adverse effects to one or more of the historic properties described above and will be resolved as described in Alternatives 1 and 3.

C. Hurlburt Field

The PO shall avoid affecting archaeological sites 8OK133 and 8OK061 by following the procedures for archaeological monitoring in Stipulation VI.C for all demolition and construction activities within a 50-meter buffer area around each site.

D. Return of Historic Properties

Once replacement MFH units are constructed, the PO will return to the Air Force, in equal or better condition than received, the buildings and structures at Georgia Avenue and Camp Pinchot as stated in Stipulation II.A.1.b. At that time, Eglin AFB will determine the future of these properties. Should the Air Force propose any action that may result in adverse effects to the Eglin Field or Camp Pinchot Historic Districts, including but not limited to adaptive reuse, Eglin AFB will consult with the consulting parties to resolve the adverse effects and either amend the PA in accordance with Stipulation XIII or develop a separate agreement document.

VI. Maintenance, Monitoring and Treatment Procedures

A. Procedures for Routine Architectural Maintenance

1. Routine maintenance of buildings 1551, 1552, 1553, 1555, 1556, 1557, 1558, 1559, 1561 and 1562 at the Camp Pinchot Historic District will be conducted following the routine and general maintenance recommendations in the Camp Pinchot Preservation Plan.

Routine maintenance involves only those activities that are specifically listed in the Preservation Plan, and any activity that is not listed in the Preservation Plan is not routine maintenance. On a quarterly basis, the PO shall submit to Eglin AFB a routine maintenance report on all maintenance conducted on these buildings.

2. Routine maintenance of buildings 25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 located in the Georgia Avenue portion of the Eglin Field historic district will be conducted following the routine maintenance recommendations in the Georgia Avenue Housing Preservation Plan. Routine maintenance involves only those activities that are specifically listed in the Plan and any activity that is not listed in the Plan is not routine maintenance. On a quarterly basis, the PO shall submit to Eglin AFB a routine maintenance report on all maintenance conducted on these buildings.

B. Procedures for Architectural Treatment

1. The PO shall prepare an architectural treatment plan detailing the proposed action for submittal to Eglin AFB.
2. Eglin AFB shall submit the architectural treatment plan to SHPO for 30 day review.
3. If the SHPO does not respond within 30 days of submittal, Eglin AFB shall assume the SHPO has no objection to the proposed architectural treatment plan. Should the SHPO object to the architectural treatment plan, however, Eglin AFB will resolve the objection pursuant to Stipulation XII. Eglin AFB will take into account any comments received from SHPO within the review time in preparing its recommendation to the PO. The PO shall make all changes to the architectural treatment plan recommended by Eglin AFB and submit the revised treatment plan to Eglin AFB for approval.
4. Upon approval of the architectural treatment plan, Eglin AFB shall inform the PO and the PO shall conduct the treatment.
5. The PO shall prepare a draft report of the treatment for submittal to Eglin AFB. Eglin AFB will submit a copy of the draft to the SHPO for 30 day review and comment. Any comments received from the SHPO will be forwarded to the PO for incorporation into the final report. The final report will be completed within 12 months of the end of treatment. The PO will provide both Eglin AFB and the SHPO with one copy of any final report.
6. All architectural treatment shall be conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation or the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for the Treatment of Historic Properties with Guidelines for Preserving, Rehabilitating, Restoring, and Reconstructing Historic Buildings, as applicable.

C. Procedures for Archaeological Monitoring

1. The PO shall ensure that all archaeological monitoring will be conducted by an archaeologist who meets the professional qualifications standards in Stipulation VII.
2. The PO shall ensure that the archaeological monitor will be authorized to record features, collect artifacts and samples, take photographs, draw maps and write notes, as needed. The monitor shall have the expressed authority to temporarily stop or redirect ground disturbing activities, as needed, at any time for the purposes of archaeological monitoring.
3. The PO shall submit a report of the monitoring activities to Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable. Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field shall submit a copy of the monitoring report to SHPO.

D. Procedures for Archaeological Testing or Data Recovery

1. The PO shall prepare archaeological testing or data recovery plans for submittal to Eglin AFB.
2. Eglin AFB shall submit these plans to SHPO and the tribes for 30 day review.
3. If the SHPO or one or more of the tribes does not respond within 30 days of submittal, Eglin AFB shall assume that party has no objection to the proposed testing or data recovery. If the SHPO or one of the tribes objects to the testing or data recovery plans, however, Eglin AFB will resolve the objection pursuant to Stipulation XII. Eglin AFB will take into account any comments received from SHPO or any of the tribes within the review time in preparing its recommendation to the PO. The PO shall make all changes to the testing or data recovery plans recommended by Eglin AFB and submit the revised plans to Eglin AFB for approval.
4. Upon approval of the testing or data recovery plans, Eglin AFB shall inform the PO and the PO shall conduct the testing or data recovery.
5. Within 60 days following the conclusion of field work for archaeological testing or data recovery, the PO shall prepare a management summary of the field work and submit the summary to Eglin AFB. All archaeological testing and data recovery shall be reported in full within 12 months of the end of field work. The PO shall prepare a draft of the report and submit the draft to Eglin AFB. Eglin AFB will submit the draft reports to SHPO and the tribes for 30 day review. Any comments received from SHPO or any of the tribes within the review period shall be forwarded by Eglin AFB to the PO along with its recommendations. The PO will make any changes needed to complete the reports as directed. The PO will provide Eglin AFB, the tribes and the SHPO with one copy each of any final report.

6. All archaeological testing and data recovery shall be conducted in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

VII. Qualifications

All actions performed in compliance with the terms of this PA shall be conducted by, or under the supervision of, a qualified professional meeting the Secretary of the Interior's Professional Qualification Standards in history, architecture, architectural history, historic architecture or archaeology, as applicable, described in the Federal Register: June 20, 1997 (Volume 62, Number 119, pages 33707-33723).

VIII. Unanticipated Discoveries

- A. If a previously unknown archaeological site is discovered during the undertaking, the PO shall carry out the following measure until the discovery is resolved.
 1. All construction related activity in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the discovery location will be secured from further harm.
 2. Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, will be notified immediately of the discovery.
 3. The PO's qualified professional will record the discovery and evaluate its nature, extent, condition, and National Register eligibility.
 4. A discovery report will be prepared and submitted to Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, within 48 hours of the discovery.
- B. Within 48 hours of receiving the discovery report, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, shall consult with SHPO on the National Register eligibility of the discovery and the potential effect of continuing the undertaking.
- C. If, in consultation with SHPO, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, determines that the discovery is National Register eligible and testing or data recovery is warranted, then it shall notify the PO and the PO shall conduct the treatment in accordance with the Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines for Archaeology and Historic Preservation. Once Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, determines that the treatment is complete, the PO will be notified and the work may resume. If the determination is that the discovery is not National Register eligible, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, shall notify the PO and the PO may resume work.

IX. Human Remains

- A. If human remains and associated funerary objects are discovered during construction, the PO shall carry out the following measures until the discovery is resolved.

1. All construction related activity in the vicinity of the discovery shall cease and the discovery location will be secured from further harm.
 2. Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, will be notified immediately of the discovery.
 3. The PO's qualified professional will record the discovery and evaluate its nature, extent, and condition.
 4. A discovery report will be prepared and submitted to Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, within 48 hours of the discovery.
- B. If Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, determines the human remains are Native American, it shall notify the appropriate tribe or tribes and consult in accordance with 43 CFR Part 10, the regulations implementing the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (25 U.S.C. 3001 et seq.).
- C. If Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, determines the human remains are not Native American, or the identity of the human remains is undetermined, the applicable party will consult with SHPO pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800 to resolve the discovery. Should subsequent investigation identify the remains as Native American, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, shall follow Stipulation IX.B

X. Emergency Exemptions

- A. In the event of an emergency declared by the President of the United States or the Governor of the State of Florida, pursuant to 36 CFR Part 800.12, the following emergency actions are exempted from further consideration under this PA during the time of the formally declared emergency.
1. Protection of human health and/or the environment from damage of harm by hydrocarbon or hazardous waste.
 2. Prevention of imminent damage resulting from the threat of hurricane, tornado or other natural disasters.
 3. Stabilization necessitated by the threat of imminent structural failure (e.g. repair of replacement of building footings).
 4. Actions waived from the usual procedures of Section 106 compliance, pursuant to 36 CFR 800.12 (d).

XI. Air Force Right to Make Determinations

The parties recognize the Air Force, through the Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing (1SOW/CC) at Hurlburt Field and the Commander, 96th Air Base Wing (96 ABW/CC) at Eglin AFB, or their designees, is required through this PA to make several determinations. Whether

these determinations concern the nature of the effects, unanticipated discoveries, human remains, the applicability of exemptions, or some other matter, these determinations may be made after the Air Force receives input from the PO. However, the Air Force shall make the determinations in its sole discretion, and no cause of action shall arise between the PO and the Air Force as a result of determinations made as a part of this PA. This provision in no way affects the rights of parties other than the PO and the Air Force.

XII. Dispute Resolution

A. Should any signatory to this Agreement object to any action carried out or proposed by either Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, with respect to the implementation of this PA, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field shall consult with that signatory party to resolve the objection. If Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field after initiating such consultation determines that the objection cannot be resolved, the applicable party shall forward documentation relevant to the objection to the ACHP, including a proposed response to the objection. Within forty-five (45) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, the ACHP shall exercise one of the following options:

1. Advise Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, that the ACHP concurs in its proposed final decision, whereupon Eglin AFB or Hurlburt field shall respond accordingly;
2. Provide Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, with recommendations, which the applicable party shall take into account in reaching a final decision regarding its response to the objection; or
3. Notify Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, that the objection will be referred to the ACHP membership for formal comment and proceed to refer the objection and comment within forty-five (45) days. The resulting comment shall be taken into account by Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field in accordance with 36 CFR § 800.7(c)(4).
4. Should the ACHP not exercise one of the above options within forty-five (45) days after receipt of all pertinent documentation, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, may assume the ACHP's concurrence in its proposed response to its objections.
5. Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, shall take into account any ACHP recommendation or comment provided in accordance with this stipulation with reference only to the subject of the objection; its responsibility to carry out all actions under this Agreement that are not the subjects of the objection shall remain unchanged.

XIII. Amendments

Any signatory to this agreement may request that the agreement be amended, as provided for under 36 CFR Part 800.6(c)(7), whereupon the other parties will consult to consider such amendment. Where there is no consensus among the signatories, the agreement will remain unchanged.

XIV. Termination

Any signatory to this agreement may revoke it upon written notification to the other parties by providing thirty (30) days notice to the other parties, provided that the parties will consult during the period prior to termination to seek agreement on amendments or other actions that would avoid termination. In the event of termination, Eglin AFB or Hurlburt Field, as applicable, will comply with 36 CFR Parts 800.3 through 800.6 with regard to individual aspects of the undertaking covered by this agreement.

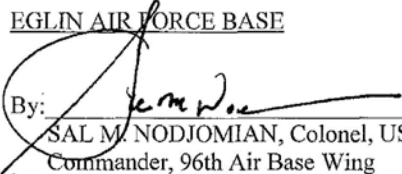
XV. Annual Review

Every year for the first five years following the execution of this PA, Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field will meet with the PO and the consulting parties to evaluate the effectiveness of the PA. At that time, the parties will discuss whether or not the PA is functioning as intended and whether the PA needs to be amended in accordance with Stipulation XIII to correct and improve its effectiveness. The parties will meet every two years thereafter for as long as the PA is in effect.

XVI. Execution

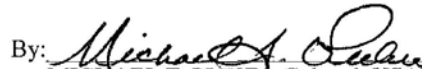
Execution and implementation of this agreement evidences that Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field have satisfied their responsibilities under Section 106 of the NHPA for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative undertaking at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE

By: 
SAL M. NODJOMIAN, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 96th Air Base Wing

Date: 13 OCT 10

HURLBURT FIELD

By: 
MICHAEL T. PLEHN, Colonel, USAF
Commander, 1st Special Operations Wing

Date: 17 Jan 11

ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: 
JOHN M. FOWLER, Executive Director

Date: 2/25/11

Signature Page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER

By: _____

SCOTT M. STROH III

Date: _____

2/9/11

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

Concurring Party:

MICCOSUKEE TRIBE OF INDIANS OF FLORIDA

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

Concurring party:

THE SEMINOLE TRIBE OF FLORIDA

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

Concurring party:

POARCH BAND OF CREEK INDIANS

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

Concurring party:

MUSKOGEE (CREEK) NATION OF OKLAHOMA

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT
FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE
ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD,
FLORIDA

Concurring party:

THLOPTHLOCCO TRIBAL TOWN OF THE CREEK (MUSKOGEE) TRIBE

By: _____ Date: _____

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

Concurring party:

NATIONAL TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date: _____
ELIZABETH MERRITT, Deputy General Counsel

Signature page for:

PROGRAMMATIC AGREEMENT AMONG EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, HURLBURT FIELD, THE FLORIDA STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION OFFICER AND THE ADVISORY COUNCIL ON HISTORIC PRESERVATION ON THE MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE, EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

Concurring party:FLORIDA TRUST FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION

By: _____ Date: _____
NANCY H. MADDOX, President

ATTACHMENT E-2
Correspondence with Tribal Parties

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United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

National Forests in
Florida

325 John Knox Road
Suite F-100
Tallahassee, Florida 32303
(850)523-8500
(850)523-8543 FAX

File Code: 2360

Date: JUL 12 2004

Julia Cantrell
NEPA Project Manager
HQ AFCEE/ISM
3300 Sydney Brooks Road
Brooks City-Base, TX 78235-5112

Dear Ms. Cantrell:

The National Forests in Florida have just recently learned of the proposed military housing demolition, construction, renovation and leasing program at Eglin Air Force Base, Florida. Due to our past management responsibility, we request to be added to the NEPA scoping list for Eglin AFB. From its inception, Eglin AFB has had close multi-faceted ties with the National Forests in Florida. As you are aware, the lands now comprising Eglin AFB were once the Choctawhatchee National Forest, established 1908, the first National Forest lands in Florida as well as some of the earliest in the eastern United States. We have a shared history.

We are very interested in your proposal to demolish Camp Pinchot, the earliest Forest Service administrative complex in Florida and one of the earliest in the eastern United States of America. As the first National Forests in Florida headquarters, Camp Pinchot was the summer home of our first Forest Supervisor, Inman "Cap" Eldredge. Appropriate to its prestige and status, it later became home to Eglin AFB generals.

Although your website indicates that the public scoping period ended March 23, 2004, we are grateful that you have agreed to accept our comments after this date because our agency is anxious to provide our input. We understand fully the need for convenient, affordable and quality housing for military personnel at Eglin AFB. However, we are interested in the preferred alternative that proposes demolition of structures at Camp Pinchot.

As a result of your proposal, we have researched the Florida Site File records for Camp Pinchot and discovered it was listed on the National Register of Historic Places as a Historic District in 1998 (8 Ok 1703) with 10 contributing structures having construction dates from 1910 to 1920. These structures are well maintained having survived over 80 to 90 years of beachfront weather, occasional hurricanes, and change of management.

Our research at the Florida Site File also indicates the presence of a prehistoric archeological site underlying Camp Pinchot with at least Deptford and Swift Creek components. We would like to share with you that through our NEPA and NHPA scoping, eleven federally recognized Tribes have indicated a desire to consult with federal land managing agencies for lands now comprising Eglin AFB. We are enclosing a list of those eleven Tribes for your information.



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We would like to express our gratitude to Mike Spaits of Eglin AFB Environmental Management Public Affairs who has kindly offered to make arrangements for a site visit to Camp Pinchot by our staff and other interested parties. Following our site visit, there may be additional comments or alternatives we may want to provide. We look forward to learning more about your proposed activities regarding the future of Camp Pinchot.

Sincerely,


MARSHA KEARNEY
Forest Supervisor

Enclosure

National Forests in Florida Tribal contacts as of 07/13/2004**Chairpersons or Chiefs of Tribes:**

Tarpie Yargee, Chief
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
P. O. Box 187
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883

Bill Anoatubby, Governor
Chickasaw Nation
P.O. Box 1548
Ada, Oklahoma 74821-1548

Gregory E. Pyle, Chief
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
Drawer 1210
Durant, Oklahoma 74702

Christine Norris, Chief
Jena Band of Choctaw Indians
P.O. Box 14
Jena, Louisiana 71342

Lowell Wesley, Mekko
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Post Office Box 332
108 North Main Street
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883

*Billy Cypress, Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe
P.O. Box 440021
Miami, Florida 33144

*Do not send any material dealing with cultural resources, archeology or human remains to Chairman Cypress. This info is considered culturally sensitive and is to go directly to the Tribal Historic Preservation Officer.

Philip Martin, Chief
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Choctaw Station
P.O. Box 6010
Choctaw, Mississippi 39350

A. D. Ellis, Principal Chief
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Eddie Tullis, Chairman
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, Alabama 36502

Kenneth Chambers, Chief
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1768
Seminole, Oklahoma 74868

Mitchell Cypress, Chairman
Seminole Tribe of Florida
6300 Stirling Road
Hollywood, Florida 33024

Tribal Historic Preservation Officers or Cultural Preservation Officers of Tribes:

Augustine Asbury
Cultural Preservation Specialist
Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town
P.O. Box 187
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883

Rena Duncan
Tribal Historic Preservation Office
Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 1548
Ada, Oklahoma 74821

Mr. Terry Cole
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Choctaw Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Drawer 1210
Durant, Oklahoma 74702

Christine Norris
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Jena Band of Choctaw
P.O. Drawer 14
Jena, Louisiana 71342

Note: Christine is both Chief and THPO

Josephine Anderson
Kialegee Tribal Town of the Muscogee (Creek) Nation
Post Office Box 332
108 North Main Street
Wetumka, Oklahoma 74883

Steve Terry
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
P.O. Box 440021
Tamiami Station
Miami, Florida 33144

Mr. Kenneth H. Carleton
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
P.O. Box 6257
Choctaw, Mississippi 39350

Joyce Bear, Cultural Preservation Officer
Muscogee (Creek) Nation
P. O. Box 580
Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447

Gayle Thrower
Poarch Creek Tribe of Alabama
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore, Alabama 36502

Emman Spain
Seminole Nation of Oklahoma
Historic Preservation Office
P.O. Box 1498
Wewoka, Oklahoma 74884

Mr. Willard Steele
Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida
Ah-tah-thi-ki Museum
HC-61, Box 21-A
Clewiston, Florida 33440



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

96 ABW/CC
401 W Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

20 AUG 2004

Billy Cypress
Tribal Chairman
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
P.O. Box 440021
Miami FL 33144

Dear Chairman Cypress

The United States Air Force is considering various alternatives for implementation of the Military Family Housing (MFH) Demolition, Construction, Renovation and Leasing Program, otherwise known as MFH Privatization, at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. Details of the various alternatives are included with this letter as attachment 1. The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida has been identified as possibly having an interest in such actions that occur on Eglin. Therefore, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, we are hereby providing information about the undertaking and its potential effects on historic properties and seeking your comments and input.

The area of potential effect (APE) for the overall MFH Privatization project is defined by the demolition and construction footprints depicted in the maps contained in attachment 1. The APE also includes any historic properties outside the construction zones where there is a potential for effect as a result of the presence of new housing developments subsequent to construction.

Under the preferred alternative for MFH Privatization, Eglin proposes to demolish 8OK1703, the Camp Pinchot Historic District. In 1998, the Air Force formally nominated Camp Pinchot to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the areas of conservation and military. The contributing buildings comprising the district are significant due to their association with the establishment and management of the Choctawhatchee National Forest, the first forest in the southeastern United States to earn that designation following the creation of the U.S. Forest Service by Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. The buildings were transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service to the War Department in 1940, at which time they were used as military housing. From 1950 to the present, Camp Pinchot has served as the installation commander's residence and for other high-ranking officers.

We have applied the criteria of adverse effect per 36 CFR §800.5(a)(1-2) and concluded that the proposed demolition of Camp Pinchot constitutes an adverse effect to this historic property as well as a NRHP-Eligible archaeological site, 8OK871, which occupies

approximately the same space as the historic district. The area of potential effect (APE) for the demolition is the currently defined boundary of archaeological site 8OK871, which incorporates the footprints of all the Camp Pinchot structures proposed for demolition (attachment 2).

Site 8OK871 is a multi-component site that contains both historic and prehistoric features. The prehistoric component of 8OK871 is concentrated along the shoreline of Garnier Bayou, with little to no expression further into the interior where deposits associated with the historic component are abundant. The historic component is comprised of a number of archaeological features representing the locations of previous structures and dumping episodes dating to the U.S. Forest Service period.

The prehistoric deposits have evidence of Gulf Formational Elliotts Point Complex, Late Deptford Okaloosa phase, Santa Rosa/Swift Creek and Weeden Island remains. Thus, prehistoric use of this site appears to have occurred over a period of time that may have begun as early as 1000 B.C. to around A.D. 940. The associated remains include ceramic vessel fragments, baked clay objects, stone tools and the by-products of tool manufacture, shell and animal bone. The latter has been identified to date as predominantly fish, with some deer. One pit feature has been identified and is associated with the Deptford component (circa 150 B.C. to A.D. 50).

We have not yet determined whether other NRHP-Eligible archaeological sites will be affected by the proposed undertaking. An archaeological survey of the APE is underway that will help us make that determination not later than October/November 2004.

The impacts of the MFH Privatization alternatives are being evaluated and will be documented in an Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). Due to our schedule it is important that we hear from you before 6 September 2004 for possible incorporation into the EIS; however, rest assured that your comments will be considered in the decision-making process even if they are received after that date.

We welcome your comments on the effects of the proposed undertaking on lands with which the Miccosukee Tribe may be culturally affiliated. Please address comments to Ms. Maria Rodriguez, Base Historic Preservation Officer, 96 ABW/EMH, 501 DeLeon Street, Suite 101, Eglin AFB FL 32542-5101 or by phone at (850) 882-8454.

Sincerely



EDMOND B. KEITH, Col, USAF
Commander

Attachments:

1. Description of the Undertaking
2. Location Map of Historic District and Archaeological Site

cc:

Mr. Steven Terry



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

96 ABW/CC
401 W Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

20 AUG 2004

Ann Tucker
Tribal Government Leader
Muscogee Nation of Florida
6 Lakeshore Drive
Shalimar FL 32579

Dear Ms. Tucker

The United States Air Force is considering various alternatives for implementation of the Military Family Housing (MFH) Demolition, Construction, Renovation and Leasing Program, otherwise known as MFH Privatization, at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. Details of the various alternatives are included with this letter as attachment 1. The Muscogee Nation of Florida has been identified as possibly having an interest in such actions that occur on Eglin. Therefore, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, we are hereby providing information about the undertaking and its potential effects on historic properties and seeking your comments and input.

The area of potential effect (APE) for the overall MFH Privatization project is defined by the demolition and construction footprints depicted in the maps contained in attachment 1. The APE also includes any historic properties outside the construction zones where there is a potential for effect as a result of the presence of new housing developments subsequent to construction.

Under the preferred alternative for MFH Privatization, Eglin proposes to demolish 8OK1703, the Camp Pinchot Historic District. In 1998, the Air Force formally nominated Camp Pinchot to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). It is significant under Criterion A at the national level in the areas of conservation and military. The contributing buildings comprising the district are significant due to their association with the establishment and management of the Choctawhatchee National Forest, the first forest in the southeastern United States to earn that designation following the creation of the U.S. Forest Service by Theodore Roosevelt in 1905. The buildings were transferred from the jurisdiction of the U.S. Forest Service to the War Department in 1940, at which time they were used as military housing. From 1950 to the present, Camp Pinchot has served as the installation commander's residence and for other high-ranking officers.

We have applied the criteria of adverse effect per 36 CFR §800.5(a)(1-2) and concluded that the proposed demolition of Camp Pinchot constitutes an adverse effect to this historic

property as well as a NRHP-Eligible archaeological site, 8OK871, which occupies approximately the same space as the historic district. The area of potential effect (APE) for the demolition is the currently defined boundary of archaeological site 8OK871, which incorporates the footprints of all the Camp Pinchot structures proposed for demolition (attachment 2).

Site 8OK871 is a multi-component site that contains both historic and prehistoric features. The prehistoric component of 8OK871 is concentrated along the shoreline of Garnier Bayou, with little to no expression further into the interior where deposits associated with the historic component are abundant. The historic component is comprised of a number of archaeological features representing the locations of previous structures and dumping episodes dating to the U.S. Forest Service period.

The prehistoric deposits have evidence of Gulf Formational Elliotts Point Complex, Late Deptford Okaloosa phase, Santa Rosa/Swift Creek and Weeden Island remains. Thus, prehistoric use of this site appears to have occurred over a period of time that may have begun as early as 1000 B.C. to around A.D. 940. The associated remains include ceramic vessel fragments, baked clay objects, stone tools and the by-products of tool manufacture, shell and animal bone. The latter has been identified to date as predominantly fish, with some deer. One pit feature has been identified and is associated with the Deptford component (circa 150 B.C. to A.D. 50).

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We welcome your comments on the effects of the proposed undertaking on lands with which the Muscogee Nation of Florida may be culturally affiliated. Please address comments to Ms. Maria Rodriguez, Base Historic Preservation Officer, 96 ABW/EMH, 501 DeLeon Street, Suite 101, Eglin AFB FL 32542-5101 or by phone at (850) 882-8454.

Sincerely


EDMOND B. KEITH, Col, USAF
Commander

Attachments:

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2. Location Map of Historic District and Archaeological Site



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

96 ABW/CC
401 W Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

20 AUG 2004

Principal Chief A.D. Ellis
Tribal Leader
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee OK 74447

Dear Chief Ellis

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Sincerely


EDMOND B. KEITH, Col, USAF
Commander

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2. Location Map of Historic District and Archaeological Site



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

96 ABW/CC
401 W Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

20 AUG 2004

Chairman Eddie Tullis
Tribal Leader
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore AL 36502

Dear Chairman Tullis

The United States Air Force is considering various alternatives for implementation of the Military Family Housing (MFH) Demolition, Construction, Renovation and Leasing Program, otherwise known as MFH Privatization, at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. Details of the various alternatives are included with this letter as attachment 1. The Poarch Band of Creek Indians has been identified as possibly having an interest in such actions that occur on Eglin. Therefore, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, we are hereby providing information about the undertaking and its potential effects on historic properties and seeking your comments and input.

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Sincerely



EDMOND B. KEITH, Col, USAF
Commander

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cc.

Mr. Robert Thrower



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

96 ABW/CC
401 W Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

25 AUG 2004

Seminole Tribe of Florida
Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum
Attn: Mr. Bill Steele
Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
HC 61 Box 21-A
Clewiston FL 33440

Dear Mr. Steele

The United States Air Force is considering various alternatives for implementation of the Military Family Housing (MFH) Demolition, Construction, Renovation and Leasing Program, otherwise known as MFH Privatization, at Eglin Air Force Base and Hurlburt Field, Florida. Details of the various alternatives are included with this letter as attachment 1. The Seminole Tribe has been identified as possibly having an interest in such actions that occur on Eglin. Therefore, in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, we are hereby providing information about the undertaking and its potential effects on historic properties and seeking your comments and input.

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Sincerely



EDMOND B. KEITH, Col, USAF
Commander

Attachments:

1. Description of the Undertaking
2. Location Map of Historic District and Archaeological Site



Muscogee Nation of Florida

(Florida Tribe of Eastern Creek Indians)

P.O. Box 3028 Bruce, Florida 32455

Ph: (850)835-2078 Fax: (850)835-5691

August 27, 2004

Commander Edmond B. Keith
96 ABW/CC
401 W. Van Matre, Ste 106
Eglin AFB FL 32542-6802

RE: MFH Privatization Project at Camp Pinchot

Dear Commander Keith,

Please reference your letter on the above project. I have forwarded the package received from Maria Rodriguez to our Tribal Archeologist, Dan Penton, for comment as this site falls within Muscogee Nation of Florida's indigenous area. His phone number is 850/575-1800 and he will be the Tribal Government's point-of-contact on this issue.

I have also sent a copy of your letter to Joseph Kitto, The Kitto Law Firm, who is the General Counsel for the Muscogee Nation of Florida. I have asked Mr. Kitto to draw up a proposed government-to-government agreement that will establish a formal relationship between Eglin AFB and the Muscogee Nation of Florida. Mr. Kitto can be reached at 202/538-4748 by your appropriate staff. It is my hope that we will have the opportunity to meet and enter into an agreement that will be of benefit to both of our parties.

Should you have any questions, please feel free to contact me at 850/609-1012 or by my cell phone at 850/803-8304. I will be on travel from August 31st through September 8th, but hope to hear from your office upon my return. On behalf of the people of Muscogee Nation, thank you for allowing our participation in this important project.

Sincerely,

Ann Denson Tucker
Chairwoman

cc: Maria Rodriguez, Base Historic Preservation Officer
Joseph Kitto, General Counsel
Dan Penton, Tribal Archeologist



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

06 May 2005

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Mr. Bill Steele
Deputy Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida
HC 61 Box 21-A
Clewiston FL 33440

Dear Mr. Steele

Enclosed with this letter is a copy of the report Final Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations for Architect-Engineering (A-E) Services for Cultural Resources Work in Support of Lease, Demolition, and Construction of Military Family Housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, FL produced by Prentice Thomas and Associates, Inc.

Per our recent telephone conversations, this report is provided for your records and information as the consultation process for the Military Family Housing Privatization proceeds. If you have any questions or comments concerning this report, please feel free to contact me at the above address or by phone at (850) 882-8459.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Mark E. Stanley", is positioned above the typed name.

MARK E. STANLEY, GS-12

1 Attachment:

1. Final Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations for Architect-Engineering (A-E) Services for Cultural Resources Work in Support of the Lease, Demolition, and Construction of Military Family Housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, FL



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

06 May 2005

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Mr. Robert Thrower
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore AL 36502

Dear Mr. Thrower

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MARK E. STANLEY, GS-12

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

06 May 2005

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Ms Joyce A. Bear
Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee OK 74447

Dear Ms Bear

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

06 May 2005

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Mr. Dan Penton
Muskogee Nation of Florida
4808 Deerrun Dr.
Tallahassee, FL 32303

Dear Mr. Penton

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Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Business Council Members
Billy Cypress, Chairman

Jasper Nelson, Ass't. Chairman
Max Billie, Treasurer

Andrew Bert Sr., Secretary
Jerry Cypress, Lawmaker

November 3, 2004

Ms. Maria Rodriguez
Base Historic Preservation Officer
96 ABW/EMH
501 DeLeon Street, Suite 101
Eglin, AFB, FL 32542-5101

Dear Ms. Rodriguez:

The Miccosukee Tribe received Col. Keith's letter concerning the Military Family Housing program at Eglin AFB. The Tribal Chairman referred this letter to me as I am the Tribal Representative for Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation and Section 106 consultation. Mr. Fred Dayhoff is a Tribal Consultant on these matters. Please direct all future correspondence to me.

After careful consideration of the documents provided, Mr. Dayhoff and I determined that there is insufficient information to provide detailed comments at this time. However, we will give general comments. It is against Tribal culture, teachings, and tradition to disturb archaeological resources. Therefore, we would prefer that any alternative developed will take this into consideration. We further recommend that a detailed cultural resources survey of the proposed area be done for the archaeological resources. Once that is completed, then the Air Force can develop alternatives with maps showing the potential impact on these resources for each alternative. The Tribe will gladly comment on the alternatives and wants to be consulted during development of the alternatives.

I apologize for the lateness of our comments as I have been extremely busy of late. Thank you for consulting with the Tribe. Please contact me at the below number, Ext. 2243, if you require additional information.

Sincerely,

Steve Terry
NAGPRA & Section 106 Representative

P.O. Box 440021, Tamiami Station, Miami, Florida 33144, (305) 223-8380, fax (305) 223-1011
Constitution Approved by the Secretary of the Interior, January 11, 1962



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

06 May 2005

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Mr. Steve Terry
Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida
Mile Marker 70
US 41 at Administration Building
Miami FL 33194

Dear Mr. Terry

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Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Business Council Members Billy Cypress, Chairman

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Andrew Bert Sr., Secretary
Jerry Cypress, Lawmaker

Mr. Mark Stanley
Acting Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 Deleon St #101
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5105

Dear Mr. Stanley:

The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida received the report titled Final Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations for Architect-Engineering (A-E) Services for Cultural Resources Work in Support of Lease, Demolition, and Construction of Military Family Housing for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, FL. After careful review of this report and in discussion with Mr. Fred Dayhoff, Tribal Consultant, the Miccosukee Tribe offers these comments on the Military Family Housing Plan for Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

This report breaks down the Poquito Bayou/Eglin Main Housing into 5 separate areas. X-699, X-701, and X702 have no historic or pre-historic sites. These areas comprise 538 acres. We have no objections to housing in these areas.

Area X-700 currently has family housing. There are two sites of cultural significance in this area, 8OK107 and 8OK952/8OK953. The preferred alternative of demolition without rebuilding in this area is acceptable to the Tribe; PROVIDED, 8OK107 and 8OK952/8OK953 are avoided with preservation in place. We concur with the recommendations in the report for these sites, i.e. a 50m buffer around these sites with no demolition or constructed related activities to take place within these areas plus full time monitoring by a professional archaeologist during the demolition/construction stage. We further concur that if the preferred alternative is followed that the concrete slabs of the housing stay in place to minimize ground disturbing activities. While the Tribe usually does not comment on historic places unless there is a direct link to the Tribe, we must concur with the recommendations of the report concerning the Davis Cemetery. No human remains of any kind, historic or prehistoric, should be disturbed.

The Camp Pinchot historic complex (8OK 871) contains both historic and prehistoric components. The historic components are important to the people of the United States and the State of Florida, for reasons discussed in this report. To destroy these historic structures is to lose a part of history of the formation of the United States Forest Service. Surely, some accommodation can be made to preserve at least some of these structures with interpretation as

P.O. Box 440021, Tamiami Station, Miami, Florida 33144, (305) 223-8380, fax (305) 223-1011
Constitution Approved by the Secretary of the Interior, January 11, 1962


Mr. Stanley Letter
May 27, 2005
Page 2

part of a park like setting. We understand the need to provide safe, adequate housing for members of the military. We support the general concept to achieve this objective. The Tribe is concerned also because of the prehistoric component at Camp Pinchot. We are of the opinion due to the location of the prehistoric component on high ground overlooking Garnier Bayou, that this may be a religious site of cultural significance. Therefore, we request a set of plans which shows the proposed development of this complex. We would insist that no construction be done on the prehistoric component at all due to its cultural significance. If the Air Force insists on going forward with its plan to construct housing here, then the Tribe will want to meet on site to discuss these plans.

All of the prehistoric sites can be preserved as green space. The Tribe would have no objections to these areas being turned into parks for all based at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field to utilize and enjoy.

Thank you for consulting with the Miccosukee Tribe. Please contact me at (305) 223-8380, Ext. 2243 or e-mail at SteveT@miccosukeetribe.com.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Steve Terry". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the printed name and title.

Steve Terry
NAGPRA & Section 106 Representative



DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Ms. Maria D. Rodriguez
Chief, Cultural Resources Branch
96 CEG/CEVH
501 DeLeon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

04 AUG 2005

Mr. Frederick Gaske
Director, Division of Historical Resources
Department of State
ATTN: Review and Compliance Section
R.A. Gray Bldg
500 South Bronough St
Tallahassee FL 32399-0250

Dear Mr. Gaske

Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) is designed to ensure that historic preservation is fully integrated into the programs and missions of Federal agencies. One aspect of this mandate directs an agency to undertake the identification of historic properties under its jurisdiction.

Attached is a copy of the draft report Inventory of Historic Properties FY 2003, Eglin Air Force Base, Okaloosa County, Florida, including The Eglin Ben's Lake Housing Area, produced by M & P Services International Corporation.

During the course of the FY 2003 inventory, 10 (Ten) Ben's Lake family housing duplexes (Eglin building numbers: 2401, 2402, 2404, 2405, 2407, 2408, 2410, 2411, 2412, and 2414) were evaluated to determine eligibility for nomination to the NRHP. All the buildings were found ineligible. Eglin concurs with the findings of the evaluation.

With this letter Eglin is notifying you, as required by Section 110 of the NHPA, that it has evaluated the subject historic structures for eligibility for listing in the NRHP. Should you have any questions regarding the reports, please contact me 850-882-8454.

Eglin is again pleased to work with you in protecting the cultural resources of the Base and the state of Florida.

Sincerely


MARIA D. RODRIGUEZ, GS-13

Attachment:
Report



4000

Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida

Business Council Members
Billy Cypress, Chairman

Jasper Nelson, Ass't. Chairman
Max Billie, Treasurer

Andrew Bert Sr., Secretary
Jerry Cypress, Lawmaker

April 25, 2005

Ms. Julia Cantrell
HQ AFCEE/ISM
3300 Sydney Brooks Road
Brooks City-Base, TX 78235-5112

RE: DEIS Military Family Housing Demolition, Construction, renovation, and Leasing
(DCR&L) Program, Eglin AFB, FL, Hurlburt Field, FL

Dear Ms. Cantrell:

The Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida received the Draft Environmental Impact Statement ("DEIS") for the above referenced Air Force Bases. We are in the process of reviewing the DEIS and will provide additional comments as concerns the impacts to cultural resources. However, we must comment immediately on the following. Under 3.5.3 Native American Indian Consultation and Coordination, it is stated that 5 federally recognized tribes were of primary concern. These are the Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida, the Seminole Tribe of Florida, the Poarch Band of Creek Indians, the Muskogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma, and the Muscogee Nation of Florida. The Muscogee Nation of Florida is not a federally recognized Tribe. Enclosed is the official list printed in the Federal Register which lists all of the federally recognized Tribes. We insist that all communication cease with the Muscogee Nation of Florida as they are not federally recognized and have no rights whatsoever on any activities which occur on federal lands.

CR-8

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please contact Mr. Steve Terry of my staff if you require additional information. Mr. Terry will provide additional comments and is designated as the staff person for this project.

Sincerely,

Billy Cypress
Tribal Chairman

PC: Steve Terry, NAGPRA & Section 106 Representative

P.O. Box 440021, Tamiami Station, Miami, Florida 33144, (305) 223-8380, fax (305) 223-1011
Constitution Approved by the Secretary of the Interior, January 11, 1962

Agency Comments



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

12 JUN 2008

Maria D. Rodriguez
Acting Chief, Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEV
501 Deleon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Ms. Joyce A. Bear
Muscogee (Creek) Nation of Oklahoma
P.O. Box 580
Okmulgee OK 74447

RE: Utilities project Camp Pinchot, RCS #08-318
Camp Pinchot 8OK871

Dear Ms. Bear

In meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) and managing cultural resources important to the heritage of the United States, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is hereby providing documentation describing an undertaking planned for the Camp Pinchot compound. Eglin believes that, because the project footprint is not over the prehistoric component of the archaeology site, there will be no impact and no adverse effect to the prehistoric components of the site. Pursuant to Section 106, Eglin AFB is inviting the tribe to comment on the project described below.

The 796 CES, in order to meet FDEP requirements for chlorine detention time before the first service tap, must re-pipe the hydro-pneumatic tank from a single inlet/outlet to an "in one side out the other side" system. This effort will require the excavation of approximately 18 feet of linear trench to a depth of approximately three feet. This proposed undertaking must be done to ensure compliance with the FDEP water quality standards and eliminate the potential for a violation.

This project is located at the Camp Pinchot Historic District (8OK1339 through 8OK1350), a National Register Property and archaeological site (8OK871), an eligible property within Eglin AFB. This proposed action has the potential to cause an adverse effect on the historic component of the archaeological site; however, it falls outside the known limits of the prehistoric component of the archaeological site. Furthermore, the proposed actions will not have an impact to the historic structures of the Camp Pinchot District (see attached).

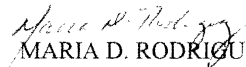
To mitigate the adverse effect of the re-piping project on the historic component of the eligible archaeology site, our office suggests that an archaeologist excavate a 50cm wide trench

the entire 18 feet to a depth below cultural deposits to assure that no cultural features are present in the area. In addition, an archaeologist will monitor the project to ensure no further impact to the site occurs.

It is the opinion of this office that minimal archaeological excavation and monitoring will prevent adverse impact to the eligible resources during the proposed undertaking. We look forward to any comments that you may have concerning this project. If we have not received comments from your office within 30 days, it is assumed you concur with the determinations and recommendations in this letter.

Eglin is again pleased to work with you in protecting the cultural resources of the Base and the State of Florida. Should you have any questions regarding the report, please contact Mark Stanley at 850-882-8459 or mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil.

Respectfully


MARIA D. RODRIGUEZ, YF-02

Attachment:

Map showing Camp Pinchot National Register Structures and archaeological site 8OK871 boundary in relationship to project area.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

12 JUN 2008
tsk

Maria D. Rodriguez
Acting Chief, Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEV
501 Deleon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Chairman Buford L. Rolin
Poarch Band of Creek Indians
5811 Jack Springs Road
Atmore AL 36502

RE: Utilities project Camp Pinchot, RCS #08-318
Camp Pinchot 8OK871

Dear Chairman Rolin

In meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) and managing cultural resources important to the heritage of the United States, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is hereby providing documentation describing an undertaking planned for the Camp Pinchot compound. Eglin believes that, because the project footprint is not over the prehistoric component of the archaeology site, there will be no impact and no adverse effect to the prehistoric components of the site. Pursuant to Section 106, Eglin AFB is inviting the tribe to comment on the project described below.

The 796 CES, in order to meet FDEP requirements for chlorine detention time before the first service tap, must re-pipe the hydro-pneumatic tank from a single inlet/outlet to an "in one side out the other side" system. This effort will require the excavation of approximately 18 feet of linear trench to a depth of approximately three feet. This proposed undertaking must be done to ensure compliance with the FDEP water quality standards and eliminate the potential for a violation.

This project is located at the Camp Pinchot Historic District (8OK1339 through 8OK1350), a National Register Property and archaeological site (8OK871), an eligible property within Eglin AFB. This proposed action has the potential to cause an adverse effect on the historic component of the archaeological site; however, it falls outside the known limits of the prehistoric component of the archaeological site. Furthermore, the proposed actions will not have an impact to the historic structures of the Camp Pinchot District (see attached).

To mitigate the adverse effect of the re-piping project on the historic component of the eligible archaeology site, our office suggests that an archaeologist excavate a 50cm wide trench

the entire 18 feet to a depth below cultural deposits to assure that no cultural features are present in the area. In addition, an archaeologist will monitor the project to ensure no further impact to the site occurs.

It is the opinion of this office that minimal archaeological excavation and monitoring will prevent adverse impact to the eligible resources during the proposed undertaking. We look forward to any comments that you may have concerning this project. If we have not received comments from your office within 30 days, it is assumed you concur with the determinations and recommendations in this letter.

Eglin is again pleased to work with you in protecting the cultural resources of the Base and the State of Florida. Should you have any questions regarding the report, please contact Mark Stanley at 850-882-8459 or mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil.

Respectfully


MARIA D. RODRIGUEZ, YF-02

Attachment:

Map showing Camp Pinchot National Register Structures and archaeological site 8OK871 boundary in relationship to project area.



**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE, FLORIDA**

12 JUN 2008
ASG

Maria D. Rodriguez
Acting Chief, Environmental Management Division
96 CEG/CEV
501 Deleon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5105

Mr. Willard Steele
Tribal Historic Preservation Officer
Seminole Tribe of Florida
Ah-Tah-Thi-Ki Museum, HC-61, Box 21A
Clewiston FL 33440

Re: Utilities project Camp Pinchot, RCS #08-318
Camp Pinchot 8OK871

Dear Mr. Steele

In meeting the requirements of 36 CFR Part 800, the regulations implementing Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (16 U.S.C. 470f) and managing cultural resources important to the heritage of the United States, Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) is hereby providing documentation describing an undertaking planned for the Camp Pinchot compound. Eglin believes that, because the project footprint is not over the prehistoric component of the archaeology site, there will be no impact and no adverse effect to the prehistoric components of the site. Pursuant to Section 106, Eglin AFB is inviting the tribe to comment on the project described below.

The 796 CES, in order to meet FDEP requirements for chlorine detention time before the first service tap, must re-pipe the hydro-pneumatic tank from a single inlet/outlet to an "in one side out the other side" system. This effort will require the excavation of approximately 18 feet of linear trench to a depth of approximately three feet. This proposed undertaking must be done to ensure compliance with the FDEP water quality standards and eliminate the potential for a violation.

This project is located at the Camp Pinchot Historic District (8OK1339 through 8OK1350), a National Register Property and archaeological site (8OK871), an eligible property within Eglin AFB. This proposed action has the potential to cause an adverse effect on the historic component of the archaeological site; however, it falls outside the known limits of the prehistoric component of the archaeological site. Furthermore, the proposed actions will not have an impact to the historic structures of the Camp Pinchot District (see attached).

To mitigate the adverse effect of the re-piping project on the historic component of the eligible archaeology site, our office suggests that an archaeologist excavate a 50cm wide trench the entire 18 feet to a depth below cultural deposits to assure that no cultural features are present in the area. In addition, an archaeologist will monitor the project to ensure no further impact to the site occurs.

It is the opinion of this office that minimal archaeological excavation and monitoring will prevent adverse impact to the eligible resources during the proposed undertaking. We look forward to any comments that you may have concerning this project. If we have not received comments from your office within 30 days, it is assumed you concur with the determinations and recommendations in this letter.

Eglin is again pleased to work with you in protecting the cultural resources of the Base and the State of Florida. Should you have any questions regarding the report, please contact Mark Stanley at 850-882-8459 or mark.stanley@eglin.af.mil.

Respectfully


MARIA D. RODRIGUEZ, YF-02

Attachment:

Map showing Camp Pinchot National Register Structures and archaeological site 8OK871 boundary in relationship to project area.

*Creek Nation of Oklahoma*

July 23, 2009

Cultural and Historic Preservation

Mr. Mark E. Stanley
Cultural Resource Manager
96 CEG/CEVSH
501 Deleon St., Suite 101
Eglin AFB, FL 32542-5101

**RE: Fence replacement at Camp Pinchot, 8OK 871
RCS 09-485**

Dear Mr. Stanley,

In keeping the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (HPA), 36 CFR Part 800 this letter is to acknowledge that the Muscogee (Creek) Nation has received notice of a proposed fence to be replaced at the above mentioned location.

A fence that is 45.5 meters in length with four gates and 26 posts within Camp Pinchot Historic District has deteriorated and needs to be replaced. The fence is located within 8OK871, a National Register eligible multi-component archaeological site and the replacement will affect the prehistoric component of 8OK871 site.

To prevent adverse impacts to the site, Eglin AFB proposes to remove and replace the posts in a controlled manner. The site will be monitored by qualified archaeologist.

At this time we are unaware of any historic, cultural, religious or sacred sites at this location. Therefore, for archaeological or cultural resources, we recommend a finding of "No Effect" for the proposed undertaking. We do request if cultural or archeological resource materials are encountered that all activity cease and the Muscogee (Creek) Nation and other appropriate agencies be contacted immediately.

If you have questions, I can be reached by phone, (918) 732-7731, FAX: (918) 758-0649 or
By E-mail: preservation@muscogeenation-nsn.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Joyce A. Bear".

Joyce A. Bear
Historic Preservation Officer
Muscogee (Creek) Nation

cc: Alfred Berryhill

Creek Nation Tribal Complex • Highway 75 & Loop 56 • P.O. Box 580 • Okmulgee, Oklahoma 74447 • 918/732-7731 Fax 918/758-0649

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APPENDIX F

SUPPORTING INFORMATION FOR BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

BIOLOGICAL RESOURCES

Federally Listed Species

Gulf Sturgeon

The Gulf sturgeon (*Acipenser oxyrinchus desotoi*) is a federally and state listed threatened species. This large fish occurs predominately in the northeastern Gulf of Mexico, feeding in offshore areas and inland bays during the winter months and moving into freshwater rivers during the spring to spawn. Migration into fresh water generally occurs from March to May, while migration into salt water occurs from October through November (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Almost all of the waters adjacent to Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) are designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat (see Sensitive Habitats section for more information). The lower rivers provide summer resting and migration habitat, and the bays, sound, and Gulf contain winter feeding and migration habitat (U.S. Air Force, 2006). The major issue for Gulf sturgeon in freshwater and estuarine areas around Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field is erosion/sedimentation.

Eastern Indigo Snake

The eastern indigo snake (*Drymarchon corais couperi*) is listed as a federal and state threatened species that is the largest nonvenomous snake in North America. The primary reason for its listing is population decline resulting from habitat loss and fragmentation. Movement along travel corridors between seasonal habitats exposes the snake to danger from increased contact with humans. Indigo snakes frequently utilize gopher tortoise burrows and the burrows of others species for over-wintering. The snake frequents flatwoods, hammocks, stream bottoms, riparian thickets, and high ground with well-drained, sandy soils. The indigo snake could occur anywhere on the Eglin Range because it uses such a wide variety of habitats (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

The species is extremely uncommon on the Eglin Range with the sighting of only 29 indigo snakes throughout the Eglin Range from 1956 to 1999, while no sightings have been reported since 1999 (Gault, 2009). Most of these snakes were seen crossing roads or after being killed by vehicles. It is difficult to determine a precise number or even estimate of the number of these snakes due to the secretive nature of this species (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander

The reticulated flatwoods salamander (*Ambystoma bishopi*) is state and federally endangered. Optimum habitat for this small mole salamander is open, mesic

(moderately wet) woodlands of longleaf or slash pine flatwoods maintained by frequent fires and that contain shallow, ephemeral wetland ponds. Males and females migrate to these ephemeral ponds during the cool, rainy months of October to December. The females lay their eggs in vegetation at the edges of the ponds. Flatwoods salamanders may disperse long distances from breeding sites to upland sites where they live as adults.

Eglin supports approximately 17,000 acres of potential salamander habitat, with 18 known breeding ponds. However, flatwoods salamanders have not been found at several of these wetlands in the past 10 years. A survey conducted between 2002 and 2004 visited all historical wetlands on multiple occasions and captured flatwoods salamanders (larvae and adults) at seven wetlands (six historical, one new) (U.S. Air Force, 2006). Since 2004, larvae have been documented in no more than four ponds in any year. Flatwoods salamanders appear to have declined in numbers of individuals and active breeding wetlands since the original surveys in 1993 and 1994, possibly due in part to several years of drought in the late 1990s and early 2000s. Breeding wetlands may not have remained wet long enough for larvae to complete metamorphosis if rainfall amounts were not sufficient, resulting in little population recruitment over the last few years at these wetlands.

Red-Cockaded Woodpecker

The red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) (*Picoides borealis*) is listed as a federally and state endangered bird species. The RCW excavates cavities in live longleaf pine trees that are at least 85 years old. The RCW historically had a habitat range as far north as New Jersey and as far west as Oklahoma. Today, the RCW has been restricted to the southeastern United States, from Florida to Virginia and to southeast Texas, due to a loss of habitat. In the southeast, 98 percent of the longleaf pine forests have been removed, making relatively undeveloped federal lands such as Eglin AFB primary habitat for the species. Due to the preservation of continuous longleaf pine forests on Eglin, the Eglin Range has one of the largest remaining populations of RCWs in the country. In 2003, the USFWS identified Eglin AFB as 1 of 13 primary core populations for the RCW (U.S. Air Force, 2006). Eglin's population goal is 350 Potential Breeding Groups (PBGs). The Eglin RCW population has been increasing since 1994, and it reached the designated recovery goal of 350 PBGs in 2009. The current population size is 420 active clusters and 371 PBGs.

The removal of longleaf pine trees, degradation of quality habitat (i.e., due to fire suppression or ground disturbance), and noise generated from mission-related or other activities are potential threats to the RCW on the Eglin Range. Eglin is executing a USFWS-approved management strategy to meet certain growth objectives of the RCW and to obtain increased mission flexibility with the federal requirements for RCW impacts (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

The Eglin NRS GIS database includes the locations of active RCW cavity trees (tree containing one or more cavities that are utilized by the RCW) and inactive RCW cavity trees (tree containing cavities that were once utilized by the RCW but have not shown recent activity). Inactive RCW cavities, which are defined as those cavities that were once utilized by the RCW but have not shown recent activity, are spatially recorded. The NRS also maps RCW foraging habitat around active clusters of RCW cavities in the GIS. If timber is to be removed within 0.5 miles of active cavity trees, then a forage habitat analysis must be completed to determine potential impacts. Consultation will be required if resulting resources fall below USFWS guidelines.

Sea Turtles

Species Description

Four species of marine turtles found in the Gulf of Mexico have been documented to nest on Eglin AFB's Santa Rosa Island (SRI) beaches: the Atlantic loggerhead, the Atlantic green, the Kemp's ridley, and the leatherback. The Atlantic loggerhead and the Atlantic green sea turtles are known to nest regularly on SRI beaches. A leatherback nest was reported one year on SRI. In 2008, Eglin documented three Kemp's ridley nests on SRI. The officially recognized sea turtle nesting and hatching season in northwest Florida occurs from 1 May through 31 October, with most nesting occurring between May and August and most hatching occurring between mid-August and mid-October.

The Atlantic loggerhead sea turtle (*Caretta caretta*) is federally and state listed as threatened. Loggerhead nests in Florida account for 90 percent of all loggerhead nests in the United States. Their nesting sites are on the numerous barrier islands and beaches between the Florida Keys and the northern Gulf of Mexico. Nesting females approach SRI in the spring and summer and dig their nests either between the high tide mark and the dune line or sometimes between dunes (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

The Atlantic green sea turtle (*Chelonia mydas*) is listed as federally threatened throughout its eastern range around North America, except in Florida, where it is listed as endangered. It is also state listed as endangered. In the United States, it nests on south Florida beaches and also occasionally in the northern Gulf of Mexico and along the North Carolina coast. Eglin AFB's SRI property supports the highest number of green sea turtle nests in northwest Florida (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

The Kemp's ridley (*Lepidochelys kempii*) is federally and state listed as endangered. The Kemp's ridley is one of the smallest of the sea turtles, with adults reaching about 2 feet in length and weighing up to 100 pounds. This turtle is a shallow water benthic feeder with a diet consisting primarily of crabs. This is the only sea turtle species known to lay

eggs during the day time. The Kemp's ridley is a rare nester on Eglin beaches and was documented for the first time in 2008 when three nests were deposited on SRI.

The leatherback sea turtle (*Dermochelys coriacea*) is listed as federally and state endangered. This species commonly nests along the shorelines of the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans. Only infrequent nesting activity has been documented for the leatherback in northwest Florida. Until the spring of 2000, the only confirmed leatherback nests in northwest Florida were in Franklin and Gulf Counties. In May and June 2000, leatherback nesting activity was documented for the first time in Okaloosa County on Eglin's portion of SRI (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Sea Turtle Densities

Based on data collected between 1989 and 2009 on the 17 miles of Eglin SRI beaches, the average annual nesting density for loggerheads is approximately 1.2 nests per mile. During this period, 423 loggerhead nests were recorded. Peak loggerhead nesting on SRI occurs in June and July, with approximately 86 percent of nests established during this period. The average nest incubation length is 68 days, with a range from 52 to 89 days. Loggerhead hatching peaks in August and September. The average annual nest emergence success rate is 54 percent which is based on the number of nest with emergence and total number of nest. Annual hatching success is approximately 35 percent based on number of emerged hatchlings and total number of eggs found in nest. Slightly higher loggerhead nesting densities have been documented near Site A-2, Site A-4, between Sites A-9 and A-13B, and between Sites A-15A and A-15.

Eglin's SRI property supports the greatest number of green sea turtle nests in northwest Florida. Green sea turtles nested on SRI every other year from 1990 to 2002. However, the pattern changed in 2003 when there were four green sea turtle nests, followed by a year when there were no nests. Then there were four consecutive years with nests (2005-2008), but no nests in 2009. During this period, 131 green sea turtle nests were recorded. The average annual nesting density for green sea turtles is approximately 0.64 nests per mile. Peak green sea turtle nesting occurs in June and July, with approximately 86 percent of nests established during this period. The average nest incubation length is 68 days, with a range from 51 to 82 days. Green sea turtle hatching peaks in August and September. The average annual nest emergence success rate is 54 percent which is based on the number of nests with emergence and total number of nest. Annual hatching success is approximately 35 percent based on number of emerged hatchlings and total number of eggs found in nest. Most green sea turtle nests have been documented between Sites A-7 and A-13B.

Leatherback nesting has been documented only one year on Eglin SRI, during 2000 when three nests were laid in May and June and hatched in September. The three nests were located between Sites A-7 and A-10. In 2008, there were three Kemp's ridley nests

laid on Eglin property. One nest was witnessed and the other two were confirmed through DNA testing. Two of the nests were washed away during storms and the third nest had 88 eggs that showed no signs of development.

Okaloosa Darter

The Okaloosa darter (*Etheostoma okaloosae*) is a small federally and state-listed endangered fish. Spawning occurs from March to October, with the greatest amount of activity taking place during April (USFWS, 1998). The entire global population of this species is found in the tributaries and main channels of Toms, Turkey, Mill, Swift, East Turkey, and Rocky Creeks, which drain into two bayous of Choctawhatchee Bay. These seepage streams have persistent discharge of clear, sand-filtered water through sandy channels, woody debris, and vegetation beds. The Eglin Range contains 90 percent of the 457-square kilometer (176 square mile) drainage area (U.S. Air Force, 2006). The remaining portions of the watershed are within the urban areas of Niceville and Valparaiso.

The most immediate threat to the Okaloosa darter is loss of habitat through degradation of stream water quality from soil erosion into streams. The sources with high soil and sediment erosion probability are borrow pits, clay roads that cross streams, and a few test area sites where vegetation is maintained by using choppers on slopes. The Eglin Natural Resources Section is over 95 percent complete with erosion control projects in darter watersheds and will soon be entering the maintenance phase (U.S. Air Force, 2009). Due to a recovery plan that Eglin AFB implemented for the Okaloosa darter in 1998, the darter was proposed for downlisting from endangered to threatened in February 2010.

State-Listed and Rare Species

Air Force Instruction (AFI) 32-7064 calls for the protection and conservation of state-listed species when not in direct conflict with the military mission. The conservation of state-listed species and other rare but unlisted species is encouraged and in some cases is critical to ensuring continued mission flexibility. Management actions conducted by Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field for many of the federally listed species provide direct and indirect benefits to many state-listed and rare species.

Florida Black Bear

The Florida black bear (*Ursus americanus floridanus*) is currently listed as a state threatened species except in Baker and Columbia Counties and in Apalachicola National Forest. Florida black bear populations are currently found in Florida and Georgia, and there is also a small population in Alabama. Reasons for population declines include loss of habitat due to urban development and direct mortality due to

collisions with vehicles. Black bear in Florida breed in June-July, and young are born in January-February. Many of the black bears in the Eglin Range and Hurlburt Field areas utilize large swamps and floodplain forests, where they feed on fruits, acorns, beetles, and yellow jackets. Black bear sightings have occurred at numerous locations throughout the Eglin and Hurlburt Field areas, both within the interstitial areas and near urban areas (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Gopher Tortoise

The gopher tortoise (*Gopherus polyphemus*) is a state threatened species. It also may become a federal “candidate” species. The tortoise is found primarily within the sandhills and open grassland ecological associations on the Eglin Range. Gopher tortoises construct burrows that are frequently located in areas with low-growing plants and sandy, well-drained soils in open, sunny areas with bare patches of ground. Gopher tortoise burrows serve as important habitat for many species, including the federally listed eastern indigo snake (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Southeastern American Kestrel

The southeastern American kestrel (*Falco sparverius paulus*), a state threatened species, is a common permanent resident of Eglin. This small raptor typically preys on small rodents, reptiles, and insects in clearings or woodland edges. The species can be found within the sandhills and open grassland/shrubland ecological associations, and may occur on or near any of the test areas at Eglin.

Florida Pine Snake

The Florida pine snake (*Pituophis melanoleucus mugitus*), a state species of concern, inhabits dry areas such as the longleaf pine, oak woodlands, and sand pine scrub communities found within the Sandhills ecological association. The species is physically adapted for digging into loosely packed sand. It also enters into rodent burrows and occasionally into gopher tortoise burrows.

Gopher Frog

Gopher frogs (*Rana capito*), a state species of concern, are associated with gopher tortoise habitat, as they use gopher tortoise burrows for cover, but are also known to flourish where the tortoises no longer occur. They also use old field mouse burrows, hollow stumps, and other holes for cover. The species requires nearby seasonally flooded grassy ponds, depression marshes, or Sandhills upland lakes that lack fish populations, found within the Sandhills ecological association, for breeding. They have been found in the longleaf pine, turkey oak, pine flatwood, and sand pine scrub.

Migratory Birds

Migratory birds pass through the region of influence (ROI), but neither Eglin nor Hurlburt is considered an important stopover area or concentration site for neotropical migratory birds in the spring or fall (Tucker et al., 1996) (Table F-1). Breeding neotropical migrants at Eglin and Hurlburt are primarily found in riparian, hammock, and barrier island habitats. These areas can serve as temporary habitat for neotropical birds migrating to and from the Caribbean and South and Central America. Neotropical migrants are more common within the ROI during fall migration than spring migration (Tucker et al., 1996).

Table F-1. Neotropical Migratory Birds at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field

Common Name	Scientific Name
Acadian flycatcher	<i>Empidonax virescens</i>
American redstart	<i>Setophaga ruticilla</i>
Black-and-white warbler	<i>Mniotiltavaria</i>
Blackburnian warbler	<i>Dendroica fusca</i>
Blackpoll warbler	<i>Dendroica striata</i>
Black-throated blue warbler	<i>Dendroica caerulescens</i>
Black-throated green warbler	<i>Dendroica virens</i>
Blue-gray gnatcatcher	<i>Poliophtila caerulea</i>
Blue grosbeak	<i>Guiraca caerulea</i>
Blue-winged warbler	<i>Vermivora pinus</i>
Broad-winged hawk	<i>Buteo platypterus</i>
Canada warbler	<i>Wilsonia canadensis</i>
Cape May warbler	<i>Dendroica tigrina</i>
Common yellowthroat	<i>Geothlypis trichas</i>
Eastern kingbird	<i>Tyrannus tyrannus</i>
Eastern wood-pewee	<i>Contropus virens</i>
Gray catbird	<i>Dumetella carolinensis</i>
Great crested flycatcher	<i>Myiarchus crinitus</i>
Hooded warbler	<i>Wilsonia citrine</i>
Indigo bunting	<i>Passerina cyanea</i>
Kentucky warbler	<i>Oporornis formosus</i>
Magnolia warbler	<i>Dendroica magnolia</i>
Merlin	<i>Falco columbarius</i>
Northern oriole	<i>Icterus galbula</i>
Northern parula	<i>Parula americana</i>
Northern waterthrush	<i>Seiurus noveboracensis</i>
Orchard oriole	<i>Icterus spurius</i>
Ovenbird	<i>Seiurus aurocapilus</i>
Prairie warbler	<i>Dendroica discolor</i>
Prothonotary warbler	<i>Protonotaria citrea</i>
Red-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo olivaceus</i>

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Table F-1. Neotropical Migratory Birds at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Cont'd

Common Name	Scientific Name
Rose-breasted grosbeak	<i>Pheucitcus ludovicianus</i>
Ruby-throated hummingbird	<i>Archilochus colubris</i>
Scarlet tanager	<i>Piranga olivacea</i>
Summer tanager	<i>Piranga rubra</i>
Swainson's warbler	<i>Limnothlypis swainsonii</i>
Tennessee warbler	<i>Vermivora peregrine</i>
Verry	<i>Catharus fuscescens</i>
White-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>
Wood thrush	<i>Hylocichla mustelina</i>
Worm-eating warbler	<i>Helmitheros vermivorus</i>
Yellow-billed cuckoo	<i>Coccyzus americanus</i>
Yellow-breasted chat	<i>Icteria virens</i>
Yellow-throated vireo	<i>Vireo flavifrons</i>
Yellow warbler	<i>Dendroica petechia</i>

Ecological Assets

Habitat Types

Four broad matrix ecosystems exist on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field: sandhills, flatwoods, wetlands/riparian, and maritime hammock. The ecosystems are defined by floral, faunal, and geophysical characteristics. Artificially maintained urban/landscaped areas also exist within the ROI, primarily on the main bases at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Although urban/landscaped areas are not natural ecosystems, they are included in this section as a type of land use.

Sandhills Matrix

This system is the most extensive natural community type within the ROI. Longleaf pine sandhills are characterized by an open, savanna-like structure with a moderate-to-tall canopy of longleaf pine, a sparse midstory of oaks and other hardwoods, and a diverse groundcover composed mainly of grasses, forbs, and low-stature shrubs. Its structure and composition are maintained by frequent fires (every 3-5 years), which control hardwood, sand pine, and titi encroachment. Longleaf Pine Sandhills consist of a high diversity of species adapted to fire and the heterogeneous conditions that fires create. The dominant native grass species in sandhills within the ROI is either wiregrass or bluestem, depending on location. Sandhills are often associated with and grade into scrub, upland pine forest, xeric hammock, or slope forests. This matrix is also known as longleaf pine turkey oak, longleaf pine-xerophytic oak, longleaf pine-deciduous oak, or high pine (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

The functional significance of the sandhills matrix is to provide maintenance of regional biodiversity. As little as 5,000 acres of old growth longleaf pine forest remains globally and Eglin's Sandhills contain more than any other forest in the world. The Eglin Range

represents the largest and least fragmented longleaf pine ownership in the world and has the best remaining stand of old-growth longleaf pine (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

Flatwoods Matrix

Pine flatwoods occur on flat, moderately well drained sandy soils with varying levels of organic matter, often underlain by a hard pan. While the canopy consists of slash pine and longleaf pine, the understory varies greatly from shrubby to an open diverse understory of grasses and herbs. The primary environmental factors controlling vegetation type are soil moisture (soil type and depth to groundwater) and fire history. The average fire frequency in flatwoods is one to eight years, with nearly all of the plants and animals inhabiting this community adapted to recurrent fires. Home to numerous rare and endangered plants and animals, the flatwoods matrix plays a significant role in maintaining regional biodiversity. Eglin's more than 300 acres of old growth flatwoods are among the last remaining of such high quality (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

Wetlands/Riparian Matrix

Wetlands are extraordinarily important contributors to the health and diversity of the Eglin and Hurlburt Field landscapes. Riparian areas are generally found along a water feature such as a river, stream, or creek. Great diversity of invertebrate and fish species is found within the streams associated with these watersheds. At least 11 different plant community types are found within riparian areas of the ROI. Streams are perennial, originating in the sandy uplands of the installation and fed by groundwater recharge. Flood events only occur during extreme rain events (e.g., hurricanes); otherwise, flows are relatively consistent. Temperatures fluctuate during the year and each day, being more constant near the headwaters. These seepage streams are moderately acidic. The specific types of wetlands/riparian matrices found within the ROI are depression wetlands, seepage slopes, and floodplain wetlands (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

Maritime Hammock

Maritime hammocks consist of a narrow strip of hardwood forest inland from coastal areas. Live oak, redbay, and cabbage palm dominate the canopy. These hammocks occur on old, stabilized coastal dunes. Fires are infrequent, occurring only every 26 to 100 years (FNAI and FDNR, 1990).

Urban/Landscaped Areas

This land use predominantly occurs within the main base within the ROI. Bahia grass (*Panicum notatum*) is the primary turf grass that is used in the semi-improved areas while St. Augustine grass (*Stenotaphrum secundatum*) and centipede grass (*Eremochloa ophiuroides*) are the primary turf grasses used in the improved areas. Ground

maintenance encourages low-maintenance landscaping and uses native plants whenever possible (U.S. Air Force, 2007).

Flora and Fauna of Each Habitat Type

Table F-2 provides a summary of some of the plant and animal species commonly found within the habitats described above. The list is not a comprehensive inventory of the species found within these habitats; the table provides a reference summary.

Table F-2. Typical Plant and Animal Species of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field by Habitat Type

Plants		Animals	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Sandhills			
Long leaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Red-cockaded woodpecker	<i>Picoides borealis</i>
Turkey oak	<i>Quercus laevis</i>	Bobwhite quail	<i>Colinus virginianus</i>
Blackjack oak	<i>Q. marilandica</i>	Great horned owl	<i>Bubo virginianus</i>
Bluejack oak	<i>Q. incana</i>	Gopher tortoise	<i>Gopherus polyphemus</i>
Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Diamondback rattlesnake	<i>Crotalus adamanteus</i>
Bracken fern	<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i>	Six-lined racerunner	<i>Cnemidophorus sexlineatus</i>
Blueberry	<i>Vaccinium</i> spp.	Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>
Yaupon	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger</i>
Gallberry	<i>Ilex glabra</i>	Least shrew	<i>Cryptodius parva</i>
Gopher apple	<i>Licania michauxii</i>	Cottontail rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus floridanus</i>
Blackberry	<i>Rubus cuneifolius</i>	Pocket gopher	<i>Geomys pinetus</i>
Pine-woods bluestem	<i>Andropogon arctatus</i>	White-tailed deer	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Wiregrass	<i>Aristida stricta</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Flatwoods			
Longleaf pine	<i>Pinus palustris</i>	Wood duck	<i>Aix sponsa</i>
Runner oak	<i>Quercus pumila</i>	Red-winged blackbird	<i>Agelaius phoeniceus</i>
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Cotton mouth	<i>Agkistridon piscivorus</i>
St. John's wort	<i>Hypericum brachyphyllum</i>	Reticulated flatwoods salamander	<i>Ambystoma bishopi</i>
Slash pine	<i>Pinus elliotii</i>	River otter	<i>Lutra canadensis</i>
Black titi	<i>Cliftonia monophylla</i>	Beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Milkweed	<i>Asclepias humistrata</i>	Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>
Pitcherplant	<i>Sarracenia</i> spp.	Gray fox	<i>Urocyon cinereoargenteus</i>

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Table F-2. Typical Plant and Animal Species of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field by Habitat Type Cont'd

Plants		Animals	
Common Name	Scientific Name	Common Name	Scientific Name
Wetland and Riparian Areas			
Freshwater			
Yellow water lily	spp.	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Saw grass	<i>Cladium jamaicensis</i>	Florida black bear	<i>Ursus americanus floridanus</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha domingensis</i>	Sherman's fox squirrel	<i>Sciurus niger shermani</i>
Phragmites	<i>Phragmites australis</i>	American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>
White cedar	<i>Chamaecyparis thyoides</i>	Pine barrens tree frog	<i>Hyla andersonii</i>
Water tupelo	<i>Nyssa biflora</i>	Five-lined skink	<i>Eumeces fasciatus</i>
Pitcher plant	<i>Sarracenia purpurea</i>	Green anole	<i>Anolis carolinensis</i>
Red titi	<i>Cyrilla racemiflora</i>	Garter snake	<i>Thamnophis sirtalis</i>
Tulip poplar	<i>Liriodendron tulipifera</i>	Indigo snake	<i>Drymarchon corais</i>
Sweet bay magnolia	<i>Magnolia virginiana</i>	American beaver	<i>Castor canadensis</i>
Red bay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Parula warbler	<i>Parula americana</i>
Saltwater			
Black needle rush	<i>Juncus roemerianus</i>	Periwinkles	<i>Littorina irrorata</i>
Salt marsh cordgrass	<i>Spartina alterniflora</i>	Oyster	<i>Crassostrea virginica</i>
Salt meadow hay	<i>Spartina patens</i>	Gulf Crab	<i>Calinectes smilis</i>
Seaside elder	<i>Iva imbricata</i>	Long-nosed killifish	<i>Fundulus similis</i>
Saltgrass	<i>Distichylis spicata</i>	Sheepshead minnow	<i>Cyprinodon variegatus</i>
Wax myrtle	<i>Myrica cerifera</i>	American alligator	<i>Alligator mississippiensis</i>
Yaupon holly	<i>Ilex vomitoria</i>	Great blue heron	<i>Ardea herodias</i>
Cattail	<i>Typha angustifolia</i>	Belted kingfisher	<i>Megasceryle alcyon</i>
Palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Raccoon	<i>Procyon lotor</i>
Marsh elder	<i>Iva frutescens</i>	Salt marsh rabbit	<i>Sylvilagus aquaticus</i>
Maritime Hammock			
Live oak	<i>Quercus virginiana</i>	Gray squirrel	<i>Sciurus carolinensis</i>
Redbay	<i>Persea borbonia</i>	Squirrel treefrog	<i>Hyla squirella</i>
Saw palmetto	<i>Serenoa repens</i>	Ring-necked snake	<i>Diadophis punctatus</i>
Beautyberry	<i>Callicarpa americana</i>	Rat snake	<i>Elaphe obsoleta spiloides</i>
American holly	<i>Ilex opaca</i>	Hooded warbler	<i>Wildsonia citrina</i>
Wild olive	<i>Osmanthus americanus</i>	White-eyed vireo	<i>Vireo griseus</i>

Sources: U.S. Air Force, 2003; U.S. Air Force, 2007a; FNAI and FDNR, 1990.

Sensitive Habitats

Gulf Sturgeon Critical Habitat

The USFWS designated Gulf sturgeon critical habitat in 2003 in multiple Gulf of Mexico rivers, bays, and the Gulf itself. Federally designated critical habitat is defined as a specific area that contains physical or biological features essential to a species' conservation and that may require special management considerations or protection.

As it pertains to the Eglin Range and Hurlburt Field, designated critical habitat includes the following: Choctawhatchee Bay (including the main body of Choctawhatchee Bay, Hogtown Bayou, Jolly Bay, Bunker Cove, and Grassy Cove, and excluding all other bayous, creeks, and rivers at their mouths/entrances), Santa Rosa Sound, Yellow River, Shoal River, Blackwater Bay, East Bay, and the Gulf of Mexico out to 1 nautical mile offshore of SRI. The lower rivers provide summer resting and migration habitat, and the bays, sound, and Gulf contain winter feeding and migration habitat (U.S. Air Force, 2006).

Essential Fish Habitat

The 1996 amendments to the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act require, among other things, that the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and regional Fishery Management Councils designate essential fish habitat (EFH) for species included in a fishery management plan. EFH is defined as those waters and substrate necessary to fish for spawning, breeding, feeding, or growth to maturity. Federal agencies that fund, permit, or carry out activities that may adversely affect EFH are required to consult with NMFS regarding potential impacts, and respond in writing to NMFS and Fishery Management Council recommendations. Adverse impacts are defined as impacts that reduce quality and/or quantity of EFH, and may include contamination, physical disruption, loss of prey, and reduction in species' fecundity. EFH present in the area includes emergent vegetation and submerged aquatic vegetation (seagrasses), discussed below.

Emergent Vegetation

Emergent vegetation species occur in isolated locations in Choctawhatchee Bay, Santa Rosa Sound, and East Bay as areas of saltmarsh and beach vegetation. North Florida marshes typically support *Juncus roemerianus* (black needle rush), *Spartina* sp. (smooth cordgrass), *Distichlis spicata*, *Scirpus* spp., *Salicornia* spp., and *Phragmites australis*, among others. The primary occurrence of emergent vegetation at the proposed action locations appears to be a wetland or beach component and not as fish habitat, since inundation by marine or estuarine waters occurs only during storm events. As such, the areas at the Eglin sites on Choctawhatchee Bay and Hurlburt sites on Santa Rosa Sound are technically considered wetland and are not providing fish habitat. As a result, this area is addressed in this document as a part of the wetland environment.

Seagrasses

Submerged aquatic vegetation, or seagrasses, are submerged grass-like plants that inhabit shallow coastal waters. Seagrasses are a vital component of Florida's coastal ecology and perform invaluable functions in aquatic ecosystems by filtering and trapping sediment and absorbing nutrients (i.e., nitrogen and phosphorus), which can adversely affect water quality. Seagrasses are found along much of Santa Rosa Sound

and in areas of Choctawhatchee Bay where the sunlight, salinity, water depth, and bottom sediment allow these grasses to flourish.

Invasive Non-native Species Management

Invasive non-native species (INS) include plants, animals, insects, diseases, and other organisms that are becoming established and spreading at an alarming rate throughout the world. An invasive species can be defined as a species that is non-native to an ecosystem and whose intentional or accidental introduction causes or is likely to cause environmental or economic damage or harm to human health. Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field INS management focuses on invasive non-native plant and animal species that cause or may cause negative environmental impacts to native ecosystems. The purpose of the program is to protect the integrity of Eglin and Hurlburt's natural ecosystems by reducing and controlling the spread of INS. Some of the main invasive non-native species of concern are Chinese tallow, cogon grass, Japanese climbing fern, Chinese privet, torpedo grass, feral pigs, and feral cats.

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Agency Correspondence

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DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS 96TH AIR BASE WING (AFMC)
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE FLORIDA

Mr. Stephen M. Seiber
Chief, Natural Resources Section
96 CEG/CEVSN
501 De Leon Street, Suite 101
Eglin AFB FL 32542-5133

MAR 15 2010

Mr. Donald W. Imm, Ph.D
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Avenue
Panama City FL 32405

Dear Mr. Imm:

Eglin Air Force Base (AFB) Natural Resources Section (NRS) is reinitiating Section 7 consultation under the Endangered Species Act for the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI) due to a change in the Proposed Action at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida (FWS Log No. 2008-I-0221). Eglin NRS still maintains a No Effect determination based on the following: 1) no federally-listed threatened or endangered species are present, and 2) no known essential habitat is present.

Eglin is currently preparing a Preliminary Draft Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Proposed Action is for the Air Force, through privatization, to initially convey 1,413 housing units (including infrastructure and utilities) located on Eglin and Hurlburt (854 at Eglin Main Base, 4 at Camp Pinchot, 150 at Poquito Bayou, 25 at Camp Rudder, and 380 at Hurlburt Field) to a private real estate development and property management company (Figure 1 and Table 1). Of the 1,413 units, the Air Force proposes that the contractor would demolish a minimum of 1,404 existing dwellings through a phased approach (25 at Camp Rudder; 849 at Eglin Main Base; 150 at Poquito Bayou; and 380 at Hurlburt Field).

Using the same phased approach, the Air Force proposes that the private developer would construct 1,477 new units (35 units at Camp Rudder, 484 units at Hurlburt Field, 958 units at Eglin AFB on Parcel 1), which would be owned and operated by the private developer on behalf of Eglin and Hurlburt Field (Figure 1 and Table 1). While for Parcel 1 a total of 673 acres may actually be leased, only approximately 603 acres are available for development at this parcel. Once suitable replacement housing has been developed, 9 historic units (4 at Camp Pinchot and 5 at Georgia Avenue) and associated facilities within the Historic Districts would be returned to the Air Force for adaptive reuse. The Recreation Center Family Camp (FAMCAMP) would be relocated to the eastern portion of Hurlburt Field (Figure 2).

The majority of the parcels proposed for demolition and construction at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field are already urban or landscaped. The undeveloped portion of the Main Base Parcel is mostly poor quality, fire-suppressed longleaf pine sandhills. The Camp Rudder parcel

is already developed, although it is surrounded by high quality sandhills habitat. At Hurlburt Field, the undeveloped portions of the Pine Shadows and FAMCAMP parcels are flatwoods and hammock habitats, and the relocation sites for the FAMCAMP are flatwoods.

Confirmed flatwoods salamander habitat exists west of the Pine Shadows and Live Oak Terrace parcels at Hurlburt Field (Figure 2). Gulf sturgeon critical habitat is present off-shore of Soundside Manor, the Capehart and Wherry parcels slated for demolition, and Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 (Figures 2 and 3). The Eastern indigo snake has been sighted near the Camp Rudder parcel and red-cockaded woodpecker (RCW) foraging habitat is located approximately 0.25 miles to the east of the Camp Rudder parcel (Figure 3). Two inactive RCW cavity trees exist along the western boundary of the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, and recent surveys documented one inactive gopher tortoise burrow on this parcel (Figure 3). Black bears have been sighted at or near each of the proposed sites. No sensitive animal species were documented within the boundaries of the proposed areas during surveys conducted during October and November, 2009 (Entrix, 2010).

Eastern Indigo Snake and Gopher Tortoise

The gopher tortoise and indigo snake may be found anywhere on Eglin. While these species prefer frequently burned pine forests, they may traverse lower quality habitats, and may also use open areas such as road right-of-ways and sandy spots within developed areas. Land clearing, demolition, and construction activities must abide by certain restrictions per the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB* (USFWS, 2009). One month prior to any demolition, land clearing or construction, a gopher tortoise/indigo snake survey must be completed. If any tortoises or indigo snakes are found in the path of construction/demolition, Eglin NRS personnel will relocate the animals in accordance with Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission (FWC) guidelines.

Before any clearing or construction activities begin, personnel must view a brief on Eglin threatened and endangered species, including the indigo snake. Informational brochures containing the following information must be distributed to contractors, and signs with this same information must be posted at land clearing, demolition, and construction sites:

- A description of the indigo snake, its habits, and protection under Federal Law;
- Instructions not to injure, harm, harass, or kill this species;
- Directions to stop clearing activities and allow the indigo snake sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming clearing;
- Telephone number to call if a live or dead eastern indigo snake is encountered.

Although unlikely, there is the possibility that one of these species may traverse a demolition or construction area; thus, vehicle and equipment operators will be directed to cease any activities should an indigo snake or gopher tortoise be sighted, and allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming activities. Personnel must immediately report any sightings of an indigo snake or gopher tortoise to the Eglin NRS. If a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction, all

activities will be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until Natural Resources staff have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species, if necessary.

Given the poor habitat quality of most of the proposed Military Family Housing (MFH) sites, and implementation of requirements from the *Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion*, impacts to the gopher tortoise and indigo snake will not be significant, and there will be no effect on the indigo snake.

Red-cockaded Woodpecker

Two inactive RCW cavity trees are located along the northwestern boundary of Eglin Main Base Parcel 1. No good foraging habitat is available near the trees, with most of the surrounding habitat consisting of sand pine. Additionally, the closest active clusters are over five miles away, and RCWs do not fly this great a distance, particularly with no foraging habitat available. These areas are not significant or of importance in future RCW management or as an emphasis area as designated by the *Eglin Integrated Natural Resources Management Plan* (U.S. Air Force, 2006). Furthermore, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) concurred with the Eglin NRS that any future developments impacting inactive RCW trees on Eglin Main Base were not likely to adversely affect the RCW (USFWS, 1997). Thus, there will be no effect on the RCW at Parcel 1.

The Camp Rudder parcel is bordered on three sides by high quality sandhills habitat, much of which serves as foraging habitat for the federally endangered RCW. The housing area is approximately 0.25 mile from RCW foraging habitat and 0.75 mile from the nearest active RCW cavity tree (Figure 3). No direct impacts to RCW foraging habitat or cavity trees will occur, but noise impacts from demolition, construction, and daily housing activities may occur. Only 25 units will be demolished and 35 built at the Camp Rudder site, so demolition/construction noise impacts will be short-term. If the nearby RCW cluster was disturbed by demolition/construction activities, the birds will likely just utilize other portions of their foraging habitat during that short time period. Over the long-term, daily housing operations will not constitute a significant impact to RCWs in the Camp Rudder area because these birds are already exposed and habituated to visual and noise disturbances from the existing development and roads. There will be no effect on the RCW at the Camp Rudder Parcel.

Reticulated Flatwoods Salamander

Buffer habitat for confirmed reticulated flatwoods salamander ponds is about 0.25 miles to the west of Pine Shadows at Hurlburt Field. Stormwater runoff may increase the amount of sediment, pollutants, and volume of water (thus altering hydrology) entering wetlands. However, the 1,500-foot vegetated buffer around the pond will serve to treat pollutants, uptake excess nutrients, control erosion, slow the flow of water, and decrease the volume of water reaching the wetland. Thus, there will be no effect on the reticulated flatwoods salamander at the Hurlburt parcels.

On the southeast portion of the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, there is a small area of overgrown flatwoods surrounding a shallow depression that is considered potential habitat for the federally endangered reticulated flatwoods salamander (120 acres) (Figure 3); however, Eglin NRS

biologists stated that this pond has very low potential to support the flatwoods salamander as it is more of a sand pit than a natural pond (Gault, 2010). No land clearing or construction will occur within at least 50 feet of the wetland, leaving a vegetated buffer to help filter pollutants and prevent erosion. Permits will mandate stormwater management and erosion control measures, which will provide additional pollutant treatment. Given the low likelihood of occurrence and the implementation of buffer and stormwater and erosion control requirements, there will be no effect to the reticulated flatwoods salamander at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1.

Gulf Sturgeon

Demolition at Capehart and Wherry on Eglin Main Base, and demolition and construction at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1 and Hurlburt's Soundside Manor will occur in close proximity to bay shoreline, and may result in increased polluted runoff and turbidity in nearby Choctawhatchee Bay where Gulf sturgeon critical habitat is designated. Potential adverse effects to Gulf sturgeon and Gulf sturgeon critical habitat from this polluted runoff could include species avoidance of the impact area, minor physiological effects (such as interference with respiratory functions), and indirect effects related to the reduction of light and degradation of bottom substrates where prey items reside. However, less than one mile of shoreline will be temporarily affected, and will not result in significant or long-term effects to water quality or the quality of bottom sediments.

The developer must implement stormwater management and erosion control measures as mandated by permits. These controls would help to slow the velocity of the water, allow infiltration, allow sediments to settle out, and treat pollutants in the runoff. Additionally, a minimum vegetated buffer width of 50 feet will be maintained along the bay shoreline at the Eglin Main Base Parcel 1, and no new vegetated areas along the shoreline at Soundside Manor will be cleared.

Once construction is complete, establishment of only a limited number of access points to the water will help maintain the vegetated buffer such that it will filter most runoff from the MFH areas. Any access point that begins to become an erosion problem will be temporarily closed and rehabilitated to minimize sedimentation issues in the bay and sound. Recreational activities of MFH residents may disturb bottom sediments and degrade or destroy area of submerged vegetation. Measures that will minimize these impacts include roping off designated swimming areas and providing educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting these habitats.

Required stormwater management and erosion controls, maintenance of a vegetated buffer, and designation of access points and swimming areas will serve to minimize impacts to nearby waters from runoff and sedimentation. Thus, there will be no effect on the Gulf sturgeon or Gulf sturgeon critical habitat.

Sea Turtles

Several species of sea turtles utilize Santa Rosa Island (SRI) for nesting. Urban glow associated with street and house lighting can disorient nesting turtles and hatchlings. The use of "turtle friendly" lighting for new street or dock lights at the Soundside Manor location will

minimize the effect of urban glow to sea turtles and hatchlings on SRI. There will be no effect on sea turtles.

Migratory Birds

Noise and human presence associated with demolition, construction, and daily activities may affect migratory birds using nearby habitats. However, neither Hurlburt Field nor Eglin AFB is considered an important stopover area or concentration site for neotropical migratory birds. Migratory birds that do use the area may avoid habitats along the border with the development, but will still have many acres of suitable habitat in the nearby area. Thus, although MFH noise may affect migratory birds, Hurlburt Field and Eglin AFB will still maintain a sizeable area of habitat to support migratory birds during spring and fall migrations; thus, impacts to migratory bird populations will not be significant.

Management Requirements

The developer (through lease agreement) will implement all permitting requirements and management actions developed through coordination with regulatory agencies, such as utilization of stormwater management techniques. Additionally, the following management actions will occur to minimize impacts to biological resources.

- Maintain at least a 50-foot vegetated buffer around all wetlands and water bodies on Eglin Main Base, with a suggested minimum of 100 feet.
- Do not clear any new areas along the sound shoreline or around wetlands at the Hurlburt Field parcels.
- Avoid construction in jurisdictional wetlands.
- Control suspended sediments and increases in turbidity through management practices such as sediment curtains.
- Implement the highest standards possible for stormwater management.
- Limit the number of access points to the water to maintain the vegetated buffer.
- Temporarily close and rehabilitate any access point that begins to become an erosion problem.
- Designate swimming areas to minimize disturbance to shoreline vegetation.
- Provide educational materials (i.e., signs, brochures) to residents on the importance of protecting water quality and shoreline vegetation.
- One month prior to land clearing, demolition, or construction activities, conduct a gopher tortoise/indigo snake survey, and relocate any animals in accordance with FWC guidelines.
- Provide project personnel with a description of the eastern indigo snake, its habitat, and protection under federal law. Instruct personnel not to injure, harm, or kill this species.

- Direct project personnel and residents to cease any activities if an eastern indigo snake or gopher tortoise is sighted, and to allow the animal sufficient time to move away from the site on its own before resuming such activities.
- Direct project personnel and residents to report any sightings of indigo snakes or gopher tortoises to the Eglin NRS.
- Direct personnel to contact Eglin NRS staff if a gopher tortoise burrow is discovered during demolition, land clearing, or construction. All activities should be avoided within 25 feet of the burrow until NRS personnel have had a chance to examine the burrow and relocate the animal and any commensal species if necessary.
- Use “turtle friendly” lighting (low-pressure sodium vapor street lighting) at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and FAMCAMP.

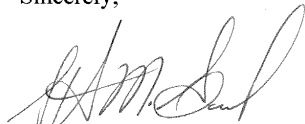
Additional potential mitigations not directly related to federally-listed species that are under consideration include:

- Educate workers and residents on the need to contain their household wastes in a manner so as to not attract bears.
- Educate vehicle/equipment operators and residents on the need to stop the vehicle or equipment if a bear is sighted and to allow the bear to move away from the site before resuming activities.
- Direct personnel and residents to report any sightings of black bears to the Eglin NRS.
- Require off-site equipment to be cleaned for invasive non-native species prior to first-time use on Eglin.
- Coordinate with Eglin NRS to monitor the MFH areas during demolition, construction, and post-construction for early detection and treatment of any invasive non-native species that are discovered.
- Require the developer to remove any invasive non-native species within the MFH areas.

Eglin NRS biologists indicate there is no potential for direct or indirect effects from the proposed action on protected species. Eglin NRS has made a No Effect determination concerning the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field.

Eglin AFB will notify the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service immediately if it modifies any of the actions considered in this No Effect determination or if additional information on listed species becomes available, as the USFWS may require a reinitiation of consultation. If impacts to listed species occur beyond what Eglin has considered in this assessment, all operations will cease and Eglin will notify the USFWS. Prior to commencement of activities, Eglin will implement any modifications or conditions resulting from consultation with the USFWS. Eglin NRS believes this fulfills all requirements of Section 7 of the Endangered Species Act and no further action is necessary. If you have any questions regarding this letter or require a copy of the EIS, please feel free to contact Bob Miller (850-883-1153) or myself (882-8391).

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'S.M. Seiber', is written over a faint, larger signature.

STEPHEN M. SEIBER, YF-02
Chief, Natural Resources Section

Attachments:
Table 1
Figures 1-3

References

Entrix, 2010. Eglin Air Force Base Military Housing Privatization Initiative Habitat Assessment and Biological Survey. Prepared by Russell Burdge and Andy Barth. January, 2010.

Gault, 2010. Personal communication between Kathy Gault, Eglin Endangered Species Biologist and Stephanie Hiers, SAIC Environmental Scientist, regarding potential flatwoods salamander ponds at Eglin Main Base Parcel 1. February 2010.

U.S. Air Force, 2006. Threatened and Endangered Species Component Plan, Eglin AFB, FL. 96 CEG/CEVSN.

USFWS, 1997. Concurrence signature on Section 7 Consultation letter regarding development on Eglin Main Base and inactive RCW trees. June 10, 1997.

USFWS, 2009. Indigo Snake Programmatic Biological Opinion for Eglin AFB, FL. February 18, 2009.

Table 1. Proposed MHPI Activities

Parcel		Current Number of Units	Year Built	Commonalities			Max # Units Potentially Constructed*
Name	Acres			Action for Current Units	# Units Demolished (minimum)	# Units Renovated	
Eglin AFB							
Wherry Capehart	306	479	1951-58	Demolition	479	0	0
Georgia Avenue	3	5	1943	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Hidden Oaks	651	126	2001	Demolition	126		
Old Plew		58	1966-68	Demolition	58		
New Plew		186	1968	Demolition	186		
Poquito Bayou	91	150	1976	Demolition	150		
Camp Pinchot	15	4	1912-1940	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Camp Rudder	10	25	1975	Demolition	25		
Total	1,076	1,033	N/A		1,024		35
Eglin Main Base Parcel 1		0	N/A				958
Hurlburt Field							
Live Oak Terrace	35	110	1957 & 1976	Demolition	110	0	484
Pine Shadows	85	196	1957		196		
Soundside Manor	31	74	1957 & 1997		74		
FAMCAMP	19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total	158	380	N/A		380	0	484
Overall Totals	N/A	1,413			1,404	0	1,477
Total End State (current units (1,413) – adaptive reuse (9) – demolition (1,404) + new construction (1,477))							1,477 Units

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2009

*Numbers represent the optimal development scenario at each location based on desired features in the privatization RFQ and are for planning purposes only; actual numbers of units and distribution may vary depending on proposals offered by developers. Existing FAMCAMP would be relocated near Commando Village on Hurlburt Field as part of the Proposed Action.



Figure 1. Overview of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Areas

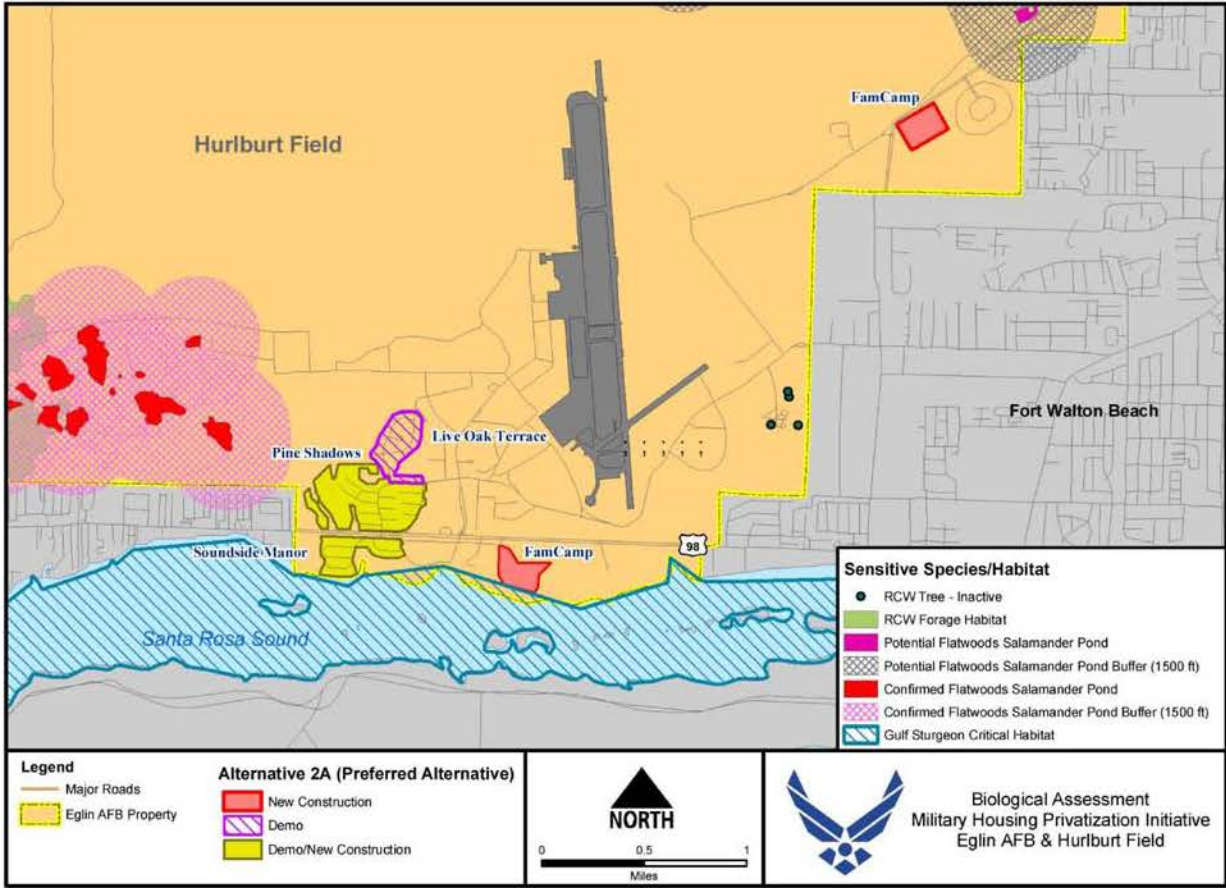


Figure 2. Sensitive Species at Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Areas

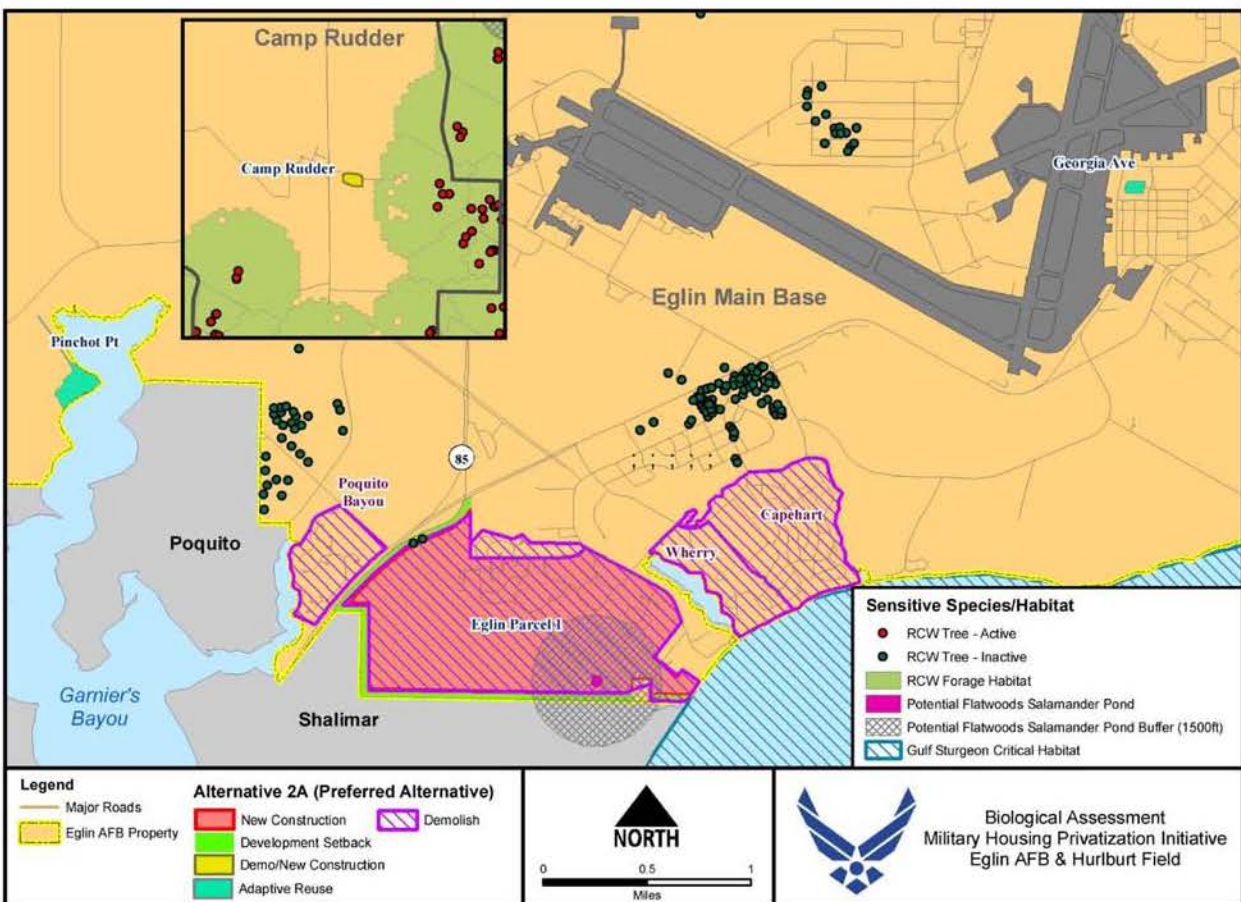


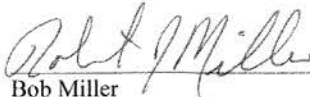
Figure 3. Sensitive Species at Eglin AFB Military Family Housing Areas

SIGNATURES

CONSULTATION REGARDING

IMPACTS TO FEDERALLY LISTED SPECIES
RESULTING FROM MILITARY HOUSING PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE
AT EGLIN AFB, FLORIDA AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA

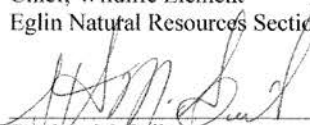
Reviewed by:


Bob Miller
Endangered Species Biologist
Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/10/10
Date



Bruce Hagedorn
Chief, Wildlife Element
Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/10/10
Date


Stephen M. Seiber
Chief, Eglin Natural Resources Section

3/11/10
Date

USFWS CONCURRENCE:


Project Leader
U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Panama City, FL

3/26/10
Date

FWS Log No. 4410-2010-J-0175

Addendum per April 14 email from USFWS: All exterior (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) within the areas known as Soundside Manor and FamCamp-south shall be wildlife lighting (http://myfwc.com/CONSERVATION/Conservation_LivingWith_WildlifeLighting_index.htm). In addition, At Pine Shadows full cut-off low pressure sodium street lighting only is needed. Replaces language regarding sea turtle friendly lighting in original March 2010 consultation and March 17 email from USFWS.

Utsey, Tara D.

From: Utsey, Tara D.
Sent: Friday, April 16, 2010 3:48 PM
To: Utsey, Tara D.
Subject: FW: MFHP Eglin

-----Original Message-----

From: Hiers, Stephanie D CTR USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW
[mailto:Stephanie.Hiers.ctr@Eglin.af.mil]
Sent: Thursday, April 15, 2010 8:35 AM
To: Akstulewicz, Kevin D.; Utsey, Tara D.
Cc: Koralewski, Jason M.
Subject: FW: MFHP Eglin

This email is an addendum to the original USFWS, 2010 concurrence. The wording in the EIS will need to be updated to match Lorna's wording.

Ref: USFWS, 2010. Addendum to March 26, 2010, USFWS Concurrence letter regarding Endangered Species Act Section 7 Consultation for Eglin MHPI EIS.
April 14, 2010.

Jason/Tara: Please add this email to the folder containing government coordination.

-----Original Message-----

From: Lorna_Patrick@fws.gov [mailto:Lorna_Patrick@fws.gov]
Sent: Wednesday, April 14, 2010 3:40 PM
To: Miller, Bob CIV USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW
Cc: Harold_Mitchell@fws.gov
Subject: Re: MFHP Eglin

Bob,

Thank you for the clarification of the location of the residential areas and their distance to Santa Rosa Island where sea turtles nest. Based on telephone discussions and email correspondence the Service concurs with Eglin AFB determination of effects resulting from the Military Housing Privatization Initiative at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, Florida based on the following:

All exterior (outside building lights including houses, recreational facilities and all street lights) within the areas known as Soundside Manor and FamCamp-south shall be wildlife lighting (<http://myfwc.com/CONSERVATION/Conservation/LivingWithWildlife/Lighting/index.htm>). In addition, At Pine Shadows full cut-off low pressure sodium street lighting only is needed.

Lorna

Lorna Patrick
Fish and Wildlife Biologist
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
1601 Balboa Ave
Panama City, FL 32405
(850) 769-0552 x229

1

Fax (850) 763-2177

lorna_patrick@fws.gov

"Miller, Bob CIV USAF AFMC 96 CEG/CEVSNW"

<bob.miller@eglin.af.mil>

04/14/2010 10:05 AM

To

<Lorna.Patrick@fws.gov>

Subject

MFHP Eglin

Lorna

Here is some better verbiage for the No Effects statement, we did state in the No Effects Letter the last bullet under management requirements that only the Sounside Manor, Pine Shadow, and FamCamp housing would require sea turtle friendly lighting. I hope this helps if you have any questions please feel free to contact me.

At Hurlburt Field, construction of new housing will occur only at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and FamCamp. Units at Live Oak Terrace will be demolished and no new units will be built.

The northern FamCamp area will be the new camping area with 50 recreational vehicle spaces and a new bath house; there will be few lights and the area is surrounded by forested habitat, thus no glow should reach SRI.

Eglin agrees to the requirements that exterior lighting at Soundside Manor, Pine Shadows, and the new housing units at the old FamCamp site must be fully shielded and downward directed, and all street lights must use full cut-off fixtures and 35-watt or less low pressure sodium or amber LED lamps.

The parcels at Eglin Main Base are almost five miles from the nearest sea turtle nesting beach, thus it is unlikely sufficient amounts of light would reach SRI to disorient turtles. Eglin does not feel that sea turtle friendly lighting requirements would be necessary at the Eglin Main Base parcels.

Bob Miller

Endangered Species Biologist
Eglin Natural Resources
107 Highway 85 North
Niceville, Florida 32542

Phone: 850-883-1153

Fax: 850-882-5321

e-mail: bob.miller@eglin.af.mil

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APPENDIX G

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION
FOR WATER RESOURCES**

WATER RESOURCES

WATER RESOURCE DESCRIPTIONS

Wetlands

As discussed in Chapter 3, the National Wetlands Inventory Classification for Wetlands (Cowardin et al., 1979) describes wetland habitats according to a hierarchical classification system progressing from System and Subsystem, at the general level, to Classes and Subclasses (where applicable). A System refers to a complex of wetlands and deepwater habitats that share the influence of similar factors such as hydrologic and geomorphic features and chemical and biological characteristics. This classification system describes ecological taxa and provides uniformed concepts and terms. The five wetland categories in this classification system are *estuarine*; *riverine*; *lacustrine*; *palustrine*; and *marine*.

Floodplains

Floodplains are lowland areas adjacent to surface water bodies (i.e., lakes, wetlands and rivers) that are periodically covered by water during flooding events, and can carry and store floodwaters during these flood events. Floodplains are any areas of land susceptible to inundation by floodwaters from any source. A 100-year floodplain differs in that it is an area adjoining a river, stream, or other waterway that is covered by water in the event of a 100-year flood. A 100-year flood is a flood having a one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in magnitude in any given year. The 100-year floodplain is considered a Wetland Resource Area under the Wetlands Protection Act.

The 100-year-frequency flood (or base flood) is one with a probability of occurring once every hundred years, meaning it has a one-in-one-hundred or one percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. A 500-year frequency flood is one with a probability of occurring once every five hundred years, having a one-in-five-hundred or 0.2 percent chance of being equaled or exceeded in any year. A 50-year frequency flood has a one-in-fifty or two percent chance of occurring within any year. Although all of these frequencies may be considered in the design of development in an area prone to flooding, the 100-year frequency flood is the one serving as the standard for most regulations. The height reached by water in a base flood or 100-year frequency flood is called the base flood elevation. Water may rise above this level during a flood, but that is the official regulatory flood stage.

Executive Order (EO) 11988, *Floodplain Management* (1977, 42 FR 26951), requires federal agencies to avoid adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid floodplain development whenever possible. Additionally, EO

11988 requires federal agencies to make every effort to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare, and preserve the natural beneficial value of floodplains.

EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands* (24 May 1977, 42 FR 26961), places additional requirements on floodplains when considered as wetlands. The EO requires federal agencies to avoid undertaking or providing assistance for new construction located in wetlands unless there is no practicable alternative, and all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands have been implemented. Also, the EO precludes federal entities from leasing space in wetland areas unless there are no practicable alternatives.

Parts of the floodplain that are also considered wetlands will, in addition to floodplain zonings, receive protection from federal, state and local wetland laws. These laws, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit Program, regulate alterations to wetlands to preserve both the amount and integrity of the nation's remaining wetland resources.

Floodplains and riparian habitat are biologically unique and highly diverse ecosystems providing a rich diversity of aquatic and terrestrial species, acting as a functional part of natural systems. River corridors are frequently used as flyways for migrating birds, and floodplain vegetation provides important resting, feeding, and nesting areas for many waterfowl species. However, fragmentation of continuous natural areas reduces their appeal and function for a wide variety of wildlife species. Floodplains also provide habitat for microbiotic organisms and plants that can biodegrade some toxic chemicals and pesticides, while floodplain vegetation and natural river channels regulate in-stream temperatures to maintain an adequate environment for fish and other river life. Floodplains also provide protective refuge areas for fish during floods.

Floodplain vegetation and soils act as water filters, intercepting surface water runoff before it reaches lakes, streams, or rivers. This process aids in the removal of excess nutrients, pollutants, and sediments from the water and helps reduce the need for costly cleanups and sediment removal. Floodplains also reduce downstream flooding by increasing upstream storage in wetlands, sloughs, back channels, side channels, and former channels.

Florida Water Body Classifications

Class	Designation	Water Body Type	Characteristics
I	Drinking Water	Usually Lakes or reservoirs	N/A
II	Shellfish Harvesting	Estuaries	N/A
III - Freshwater	Wildlife and	N/A	N/A
III - Marine	Recreation	N/A	Chloride > 1,500ppm
IV	Agriculture	N/A	N/A
V	Industrial	N/A	N/A

Source: FDEP, 2004

N/A = Not applicable

WATER RESOURCE REGULATIONS

Clean Water Act

Section 401 of the Clean Water Act

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments, also known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). Section 401 of the CWA, gives states the authority to grant, deny, or condition issuance of federal permits that may result in a discharge to waters of the United States, including the discharge of dredged or fill material under the State Water Quality Certification process. Through the 401 certification process, states can prevent noncompliance with water quality standards through permit denials or conditions of permit issuance (i.e., mitigation requirements). The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) encourages states to use 401 certification as a means of protecting wetlands and offsetting unavoidable impacts by obtaining mitigation proposals before granting 401 certification.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) administers a program called the Environmental Resource Permit program under Part IV, Florida Statutes Section 373, which includes wetlands regulations. Florida's wetland program regulates dredge and fill activities in both fresh and salt waters under their jurisdiction. Jurisdictional waters include surface waters that are present all year and are greater than 10 acres at a minimum average depth of two feet existing throughout the year, and permanent flowing streams and tributaries. Waters adjoining Florida's coastline are also under the state's jurisdiction.

Section 402 of Clean Water Act

In 1972, the CWA was amended to provide that the discharge of any pollutant to waters of the United States from any point source is unlawful without a National Pollution Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit (Section 403.0885, Florida Statutes). The program aims to control water pollution by regulating point sources that discharge pollutants into waters of the State of Florida from certain municipal, industrial, and construction activities. Section 402 of the CWA advocates the use of best management practices (BMPs) to minimize or eliminate the introduction of stormwater pollutants into waters of the United States.

The total land disturbance (i.e. impervious surface, land clearing/grading/excavating) created as a result of construction/demolition activities and related infrastructure will exceed one acre and will therefore require that the Proponent file a NPDES permit application (with associated requirements and fees) prior to any construction. This program is independent of Florida's environmental resource permitting programs (found under Part IV, Chapter 373, Florida Statutes and Chapter 62-25, Florida Administrative Code).

Section 404 of the Clean Water Act

Section 404 of the CWA aims “to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity” of the nation’s waters. Section 404 of the CWA requires a permit from the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and authorized state agency (FDEP) for the discharge of dredged or fill material into the waters of the United States, including wetlands. The potential for Section 404 permitting action under the CWA exists because of the proximity of the construction project to area wetlands.

Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899

The legal authority for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers’ permit process is derived from Section 10 of the River and Harbor Act. The Act requires authorization from the Secretary of the Army, acting through the USACE, for the construction of any structure in or over any navigable water of the United States. The law applies to any dredging or disposal of dredged materials, excavation, filling, re-channelization, or any other modification of a navigable water of the United States, and applies to all structures, including the residential, commercial, and governmental boat dock and piers.

EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands

Under EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands* (1977, 42 Federal Register 26961), federal agencies are prohibited from undertaking or providing assistance for activities, including new construction, located in wetlands unless there are no practicable alternatives and all practicable measures to minimize harm to wetlands have been implemented. It also precludes federal entities from leasing space in wetland areas unless there are no practicable alternatives. Wetlands on federal lands are further protected under EO which states “...each federal agency shall provide leadership and shall take action to minimize the destruction, loss or degradation of wetlands...”

EO 11988, Floodplain Management

Under EO 11988, *Floodplain Management* (1977, 42 Federal Register 26951), federal agencies are prohibited from the occupancy and modification of floodplains and floodplain development unless there is no practicable alternative. The EO also requires federal agencies to make every effort to reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize the impact of floods on human health, safety, and welfare, and preserve the natural beneficial value of floodplains. The EO stipulates that federal agencies proposing actions in floodplains consider alternative actions to avoid adverse effects, avoid incompatible development in the floodplains, and provide opportunity for early public review of any plans or proposals. If adverse effects are unavoidable, the proponent must include mitigation measures in the action to minimize impacts.

Given these EO requirements, the FDEP wetland data and Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) floodplain data were added to the GIS and included in this report.

Parts of the floodplain that are also considered wetlands will, in addition to floodplain zonings, receive protection from federal, state, and local wetland laws. These laws, such as the USACE regulates Section 404 Permit Program, regulate alterations to wetlands to preserve both the quantity and quality of the nation's remaining wetland resources under EO 11990, *Protection of Wetlands*.

Safe Drinking Water Act

In 1974, the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) was passed with several amendments since then to expand the authority of U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's enforcement. This regulatory authority was later passed on to individual states and now the USEPA serves only to supervise the state-approved programs. The primary purpose of the SDWA is to stop organic chemicals from entering drinking water systems. The Act strives to accomplish this by establishing water quality standards for drinking water, monitoring public water systems, and guarding against groundwater contamination from injection wells (42 United States Code [USC] 300f -300j-26).

Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act

The Watershed Protection and Flood Protection Act (16 USC 1001-1009), and its subsequent amendments, authorizes federal assistance for planning and carrying out projects in watershed areas for conservation and use of land and water, and flood prevention. The Act is intended to preserve, protect, and improve terrestrial and aquatic resources.

North American Wetlands Conservation Act

Under the North American Wetlands Conservation Act (16 USC 4401-4414) Wetlands are afforded protection in order to maintain "healthy populations of migratory birds in North America." Under this legislation, the Act holds that wetland ecosystems provide "essential and significant habitat for fish, shellfish, and other wildlife of commercial, recreational, scientific, and aesthetic values."

Coastal Wetlands Protection Act

The Coastal Wetlands Protection Act (CWPA) aims to preserve the natural state of the coastal wetland ecosystems and to prevent destruction of these areas that are not designed to serve a higher public interest. The CWPA provides additional authority to protect tidal wetlands.

WATER RESOURCES IMPACT ANALYSIS

Impervious Surface Estimates

Current amounts of impervious surface at all proposed demolition and construction sites were estimated using Geographic Information Systems (GIS) coverages. The impervious surface classification at the existing and proposed MFH areas was derived from a 15 January 2003 Landsat Enhanced Thematic Mapper satellite imagery (15-30 meter resolution). An unsupervised classification technique was used to select natural groupings of pixels with similar characteristics. Urban/developed areas were extracted from the groupings derived from the unsupervised classification to produce a GIS coverage depicting areas that contain impervious surfaces. Acreages and percentages were tabulated using the GIS areas of interest and the derived image classification.

Stormwater Runoff Peak Flow Analyses

There are several different methods available for determining stormwater runoff peak flows. Two of the most widely used methods are the Rational Method and the Soil Conservation Service (SCS) Method. The Rational Method determines a peak runoff discharge rate by using a factor that quantifies the runoff potential for the area, the maximum rainfall intensity for the location and the total land area, as shown in the equation below (FDEP, 2002).

$$q = 0.0028 C i A$$

C = runoff coefficient

i = rainfall intensity for a duration equal to time of concentration (in/hr)

A = watershed area in acres

The SCS method classifies land use and soil type with one parameter, Curve Number (CN), and then calculates runoff through a series of equations. The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA), SCS Technical Release 55 (TR-55) Urban Hydrology for Small Watersheds was first issued in January 1975 as a simplified procedure to calculate the storm runoff volume, peak rate of discharge, hydrographs and storage volumes required for storm water management structures. The SCS method is recommended for areas with greater than 10 percent urbanization. In comparison to the Rational Method, the SCS equations may under-predict runoff volume from most small storms. This is because the CN values used in the SCS method assume that runoff will only occur once the soil has become saturated (FDEP, no date).

There are many variations in interpretation and methodology of calculating stormwater runoff. The SCS method is an accepted method to calculate runoff from urban sites and it was determined that a model based on the SCS method would provide data effective in evaluating stormwater runoff rates and volumes from existing and proposed housing development areas involved in Housing Privatization. The model chosen is the Natural

Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) WinTR-55 and is a single-event rainfall-runoff small watershed hydrologic model based on the USDA, SCS TR-55. The model allows great flexibility in subdividing watershed areas, calculating combined CN values based on the multiple land uses and soil types for one location and providing calculations of other necessary parameters.

Evaluation. The WinTR-55 model and User Manual NRCS Version Date: 19, 2002 were downloaded from the NRCS website (<http://www.wcc.nrcs.usda.gov/hydro/hydro-tools-models-wintr55.html>). The maximum area for the model is 25 mi², which is sufficient for the Housing Privatization areas, and the rainfall distributions include NRCS Type I, IA, II, III, NM 60, NM65, NM70, NM75, or user-defined. The Rainfall duration of the model is 24 hours and the primary inputs needed to run WinTR-55 are the drainage area, CN, and Time of Concentration (T_c).

Rainfall. Typical stormwater system design considerations for the County evaluate the peak discharge for 25-year storms for multiple durations ranging from 1 hour to 24 hours. This accounts for variations in soil types and accompanying percolation rates. Soils with good percolation rates may experience peak runoff rates during shorter, more intense storms and soils with poor percolation rates may experience peak flows during longer storms with greater total rainfall amounts. The WinTR-55 model provides Type III rain data for Okaloosa County; however, the rain data is only for a 24-hour duration. It was decided that a 25-year storm was the appropriate frequency storm to evaluate runoff volume for existing and proposed housing sites based on the County's requirements. A 24-hour duration event was acceptable due to the predominance of sandy, well draining soils at the housing area locations. A 25-year/24-hour storm event is one that theoretically occurs once every twenty-five years and lasts for 24 hours. This type of rain event yields 10.23 inches of rain in Okaloosa County, Florida.

Land Areas. The land areas for each housing location were identified on United States Geological Survey (USGS) Topographical maps and were divided into drainage areas based on the area contours. To determine housing acreages, the total number of housing units at a site was divided by 3 (maximum of 3 housing units/acre). In order to determine an average for the miles of roads per acre for MFH on Eglin, GIS coverage of the current Old Plew/New Plew Housing Area was selected and road mileage and acreage for the area were determined. The miles of road within the Old Plew/New Plew Housing Area (4.76 miles) was divided by the acres in the area (224 acres) to determine an average for the miles of roads per acre (0.019 miles of road/acre, or 100.3 ft/acre). Next, to calculate the area of impervious road surface, this average (100.3 ft of roads/acre) was multiplied by the minimum required width of roads in the new developments (24 feet) to get the square footage of roads/acre of land (2407 sq ft roads/acre). Then, this road square footage was multiplied by the acreage of each expansion area (varies) for the square footage of roads for each expansion area. Since some areas (i.e., wetlands) will not be developed within certain areas, this method of estimation inherently overestimates road coverage, but it should only be a small amount.

Land Use. As previously stated, the CN parameter quantifies the runoff potential for an area based on land use and soil type. The Hydrologic Soil Groups (HSG) A, B, C, and D identify the soil type. A is considered very pervious with low runoff potential and D is not pervious with a high runoff potential. For example, a sandy soil would be in group A and a clayey soil would be in group D (Lindeburg, 1999). Figures G-1 through G-8 identify the soil types for each of the parcels. All parcels were found to be located in areas identified with sandy soils; therefore, all parcels were assumed to have a HSG A.

Areas calculated from the maps shown in Figures G-1 through G-8 were used to determine the area of the soil type at a site. Table G-1 lists the CN values used during this evaluation, depending upon the soil type. It was assumed that the three potential cover types at each parcel would be paved streets, residential lots, grassed areas, and woods. Existing residential lots were assumed to be 1/3 acre (30 percent impervious) based on an overall estimate of 3 housing units/acre. Housing unit densities of 4 units/acre (38% impervious) and 6 units/acre were evaluated for the proposed new developments. The WinTR-55 model does not provide a CN value for residential lots with a 6 units/acre density. This potential Housing Privatization density is proposed for the development of townhouse units, therefore, the default WinTR-55 CN value for townhouses, 8 units/acre (65% impervious), is used as a reasonable estimate for a housing density of 6 units/acres. Woods in good condition were assumed to be the existing condition for undeveloped areas and the undisturbed areas in the developed areas. It was assumed that the new land use for areas with planned demolition and no new construction would be established grass.

Table G-1. Runoff Curve Numbers

Runoff Curve Numbers of Urban Areas (TR-55)					
Cover Description		Curve Numbers for Hydrologic Soils			
Cover type and Hydrologic Condition	Average % Impervious Area	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
Paved streets and roads with curb and storm sewers		98	98	98	98
Residential districts by average lot size (1/3 acre)	30	57	72	81	86
Residential districts by average lot size (1/4 acre)	38	61	75	83	87
Residential districts by average lot size (1/8 acre; townhouses)	65	77	85	90	92
Woods (good condition)		30	55	70	77

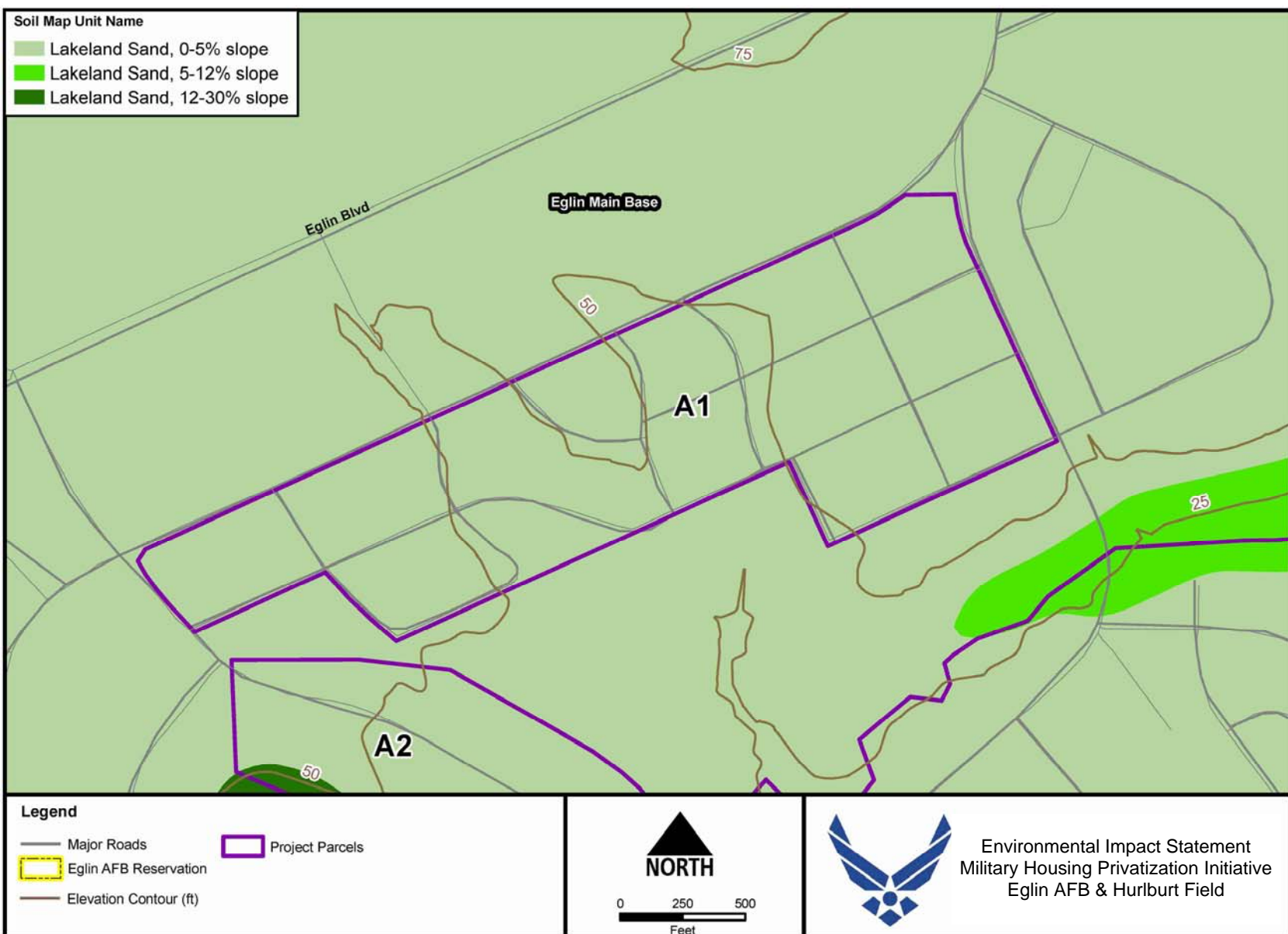


Figure G-1. Eglin AFB Parcel A1 Soil Types

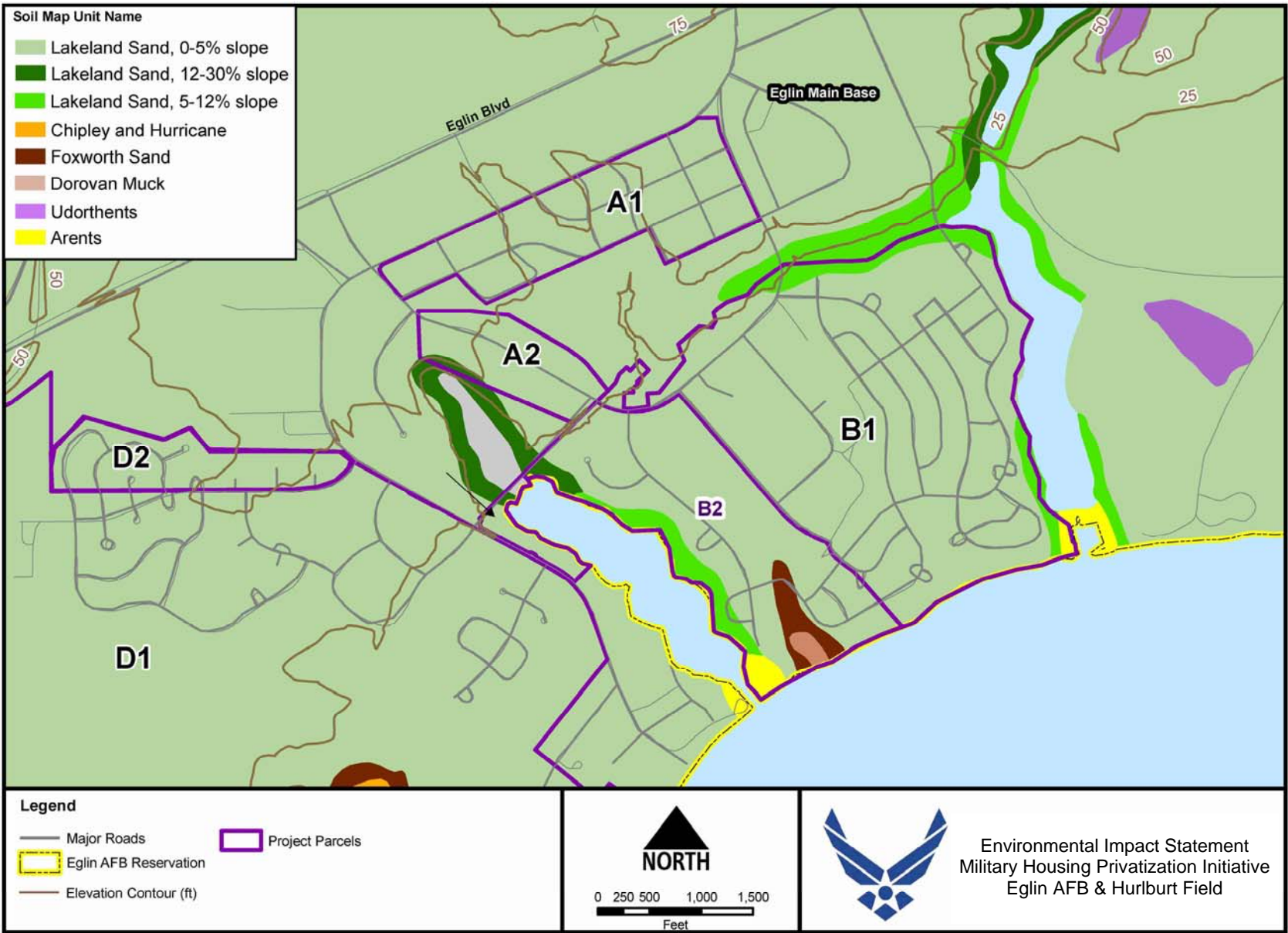


Figure G-2. Eglin AFB Parcels A2, B1 and B3 Soil Types

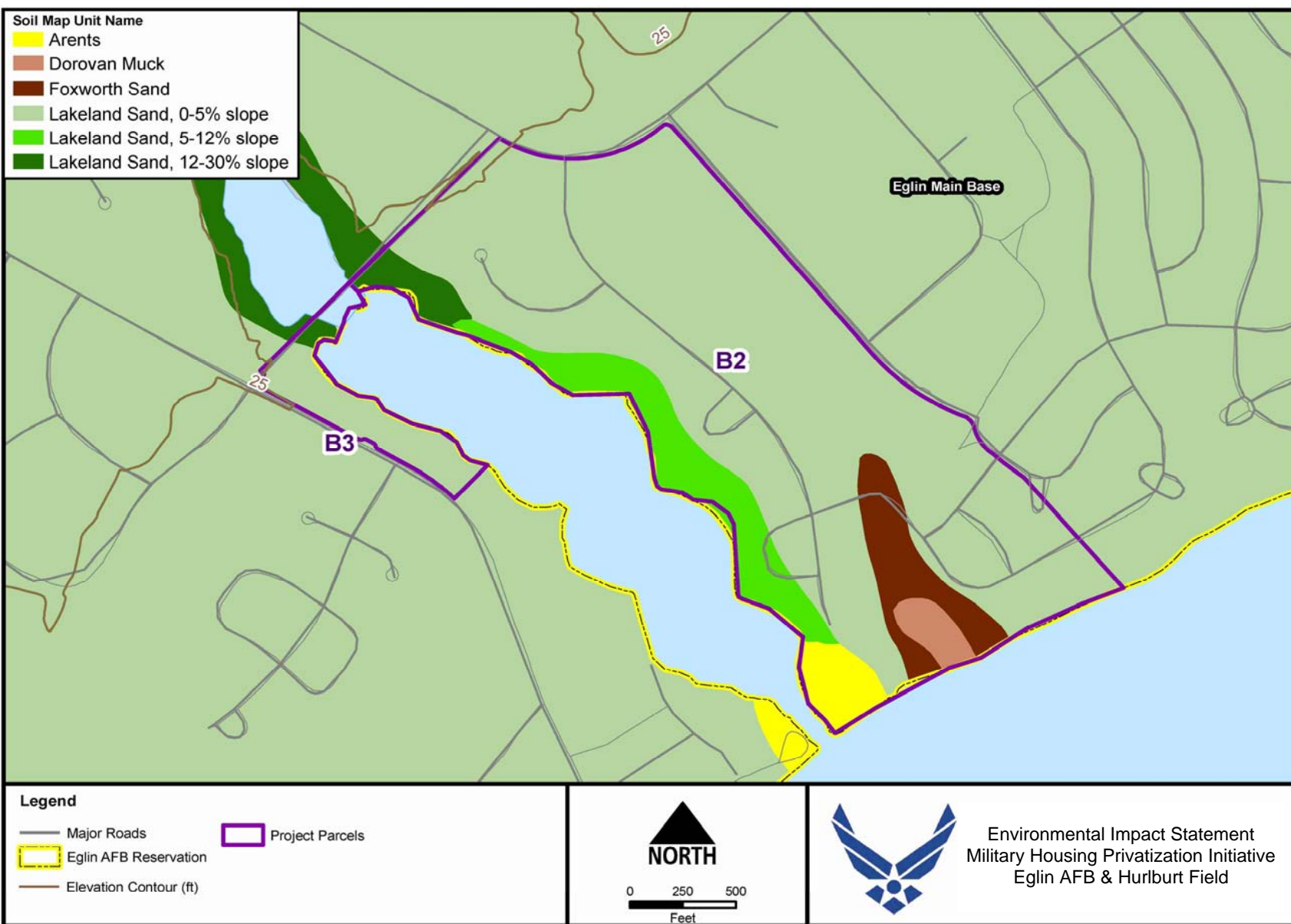
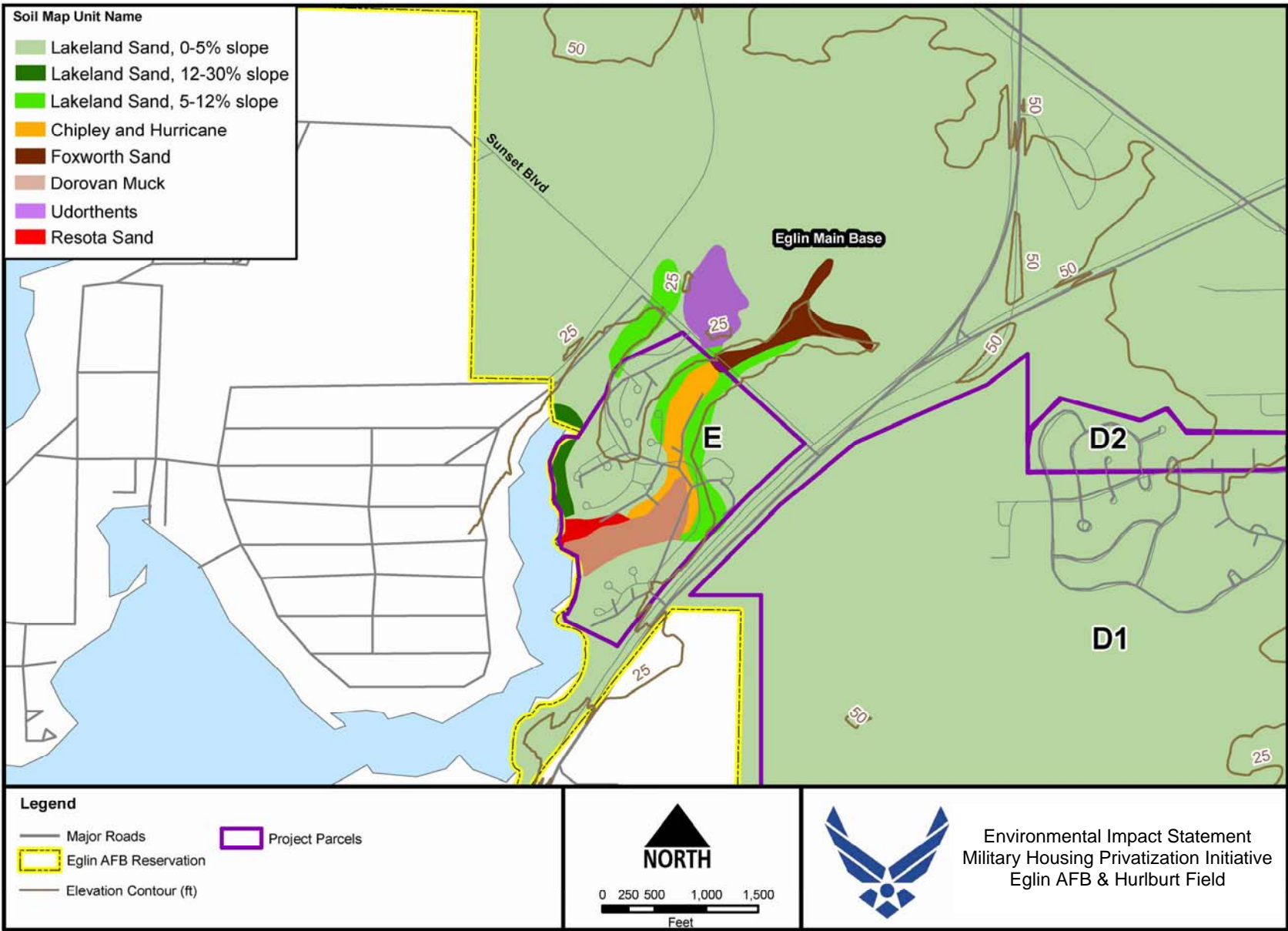


Figure G-3. Eglin AFB Parcels B2 and B3 Soil Types



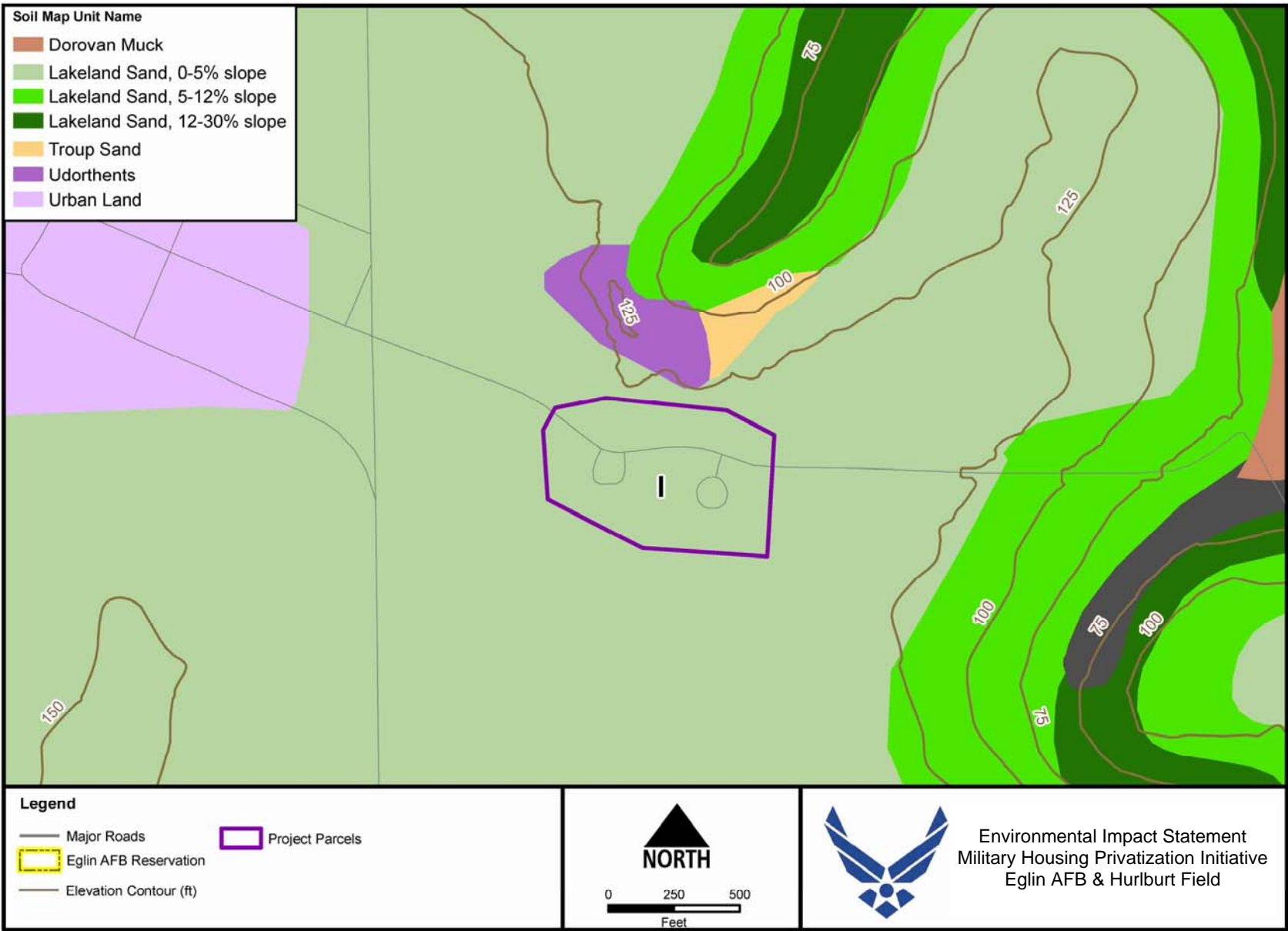


Figure G-5. Eglin AFB Parcel I Soil Types

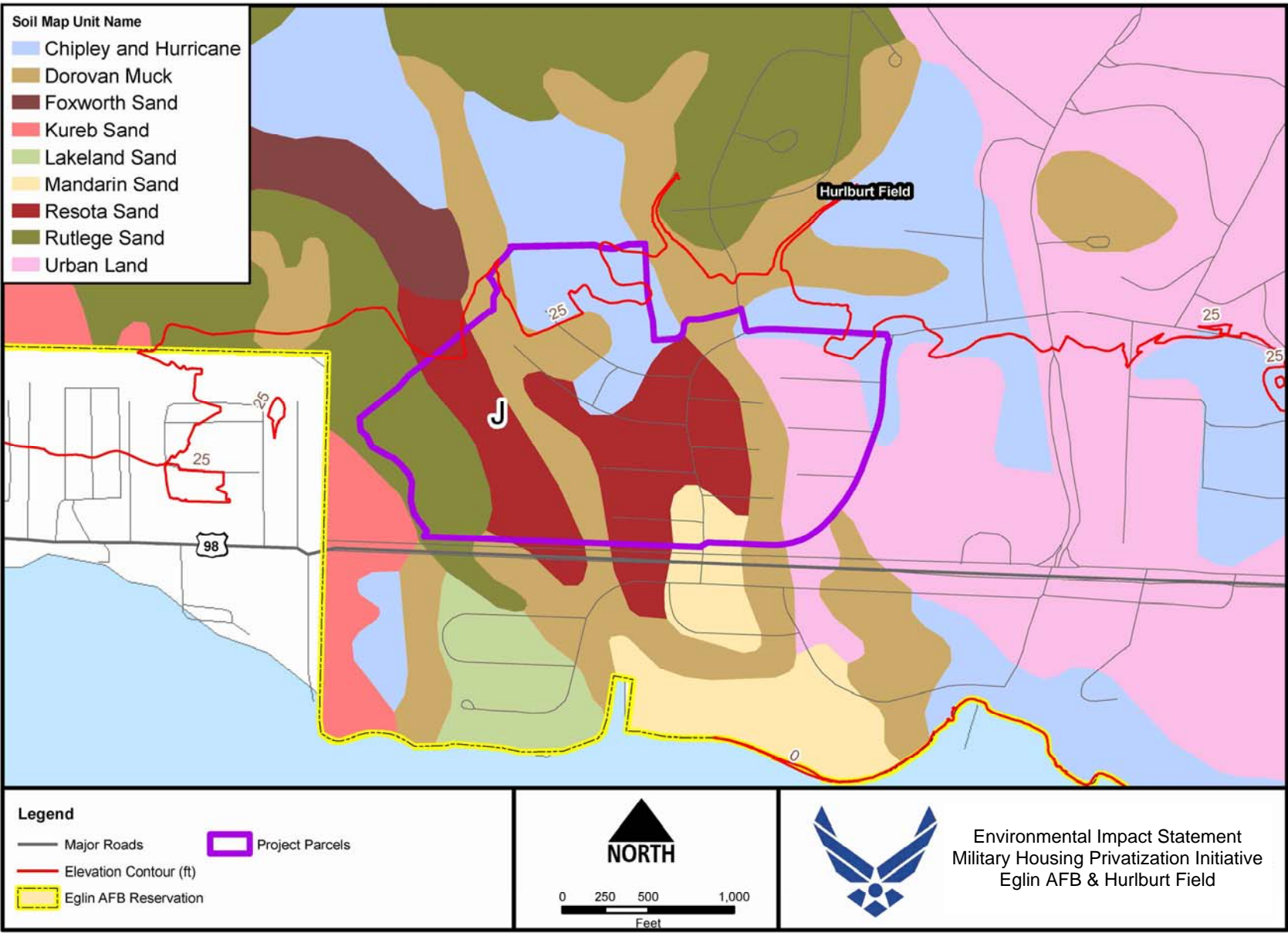


Figure G-6. Hurlburt Field Parcel J Soil Types

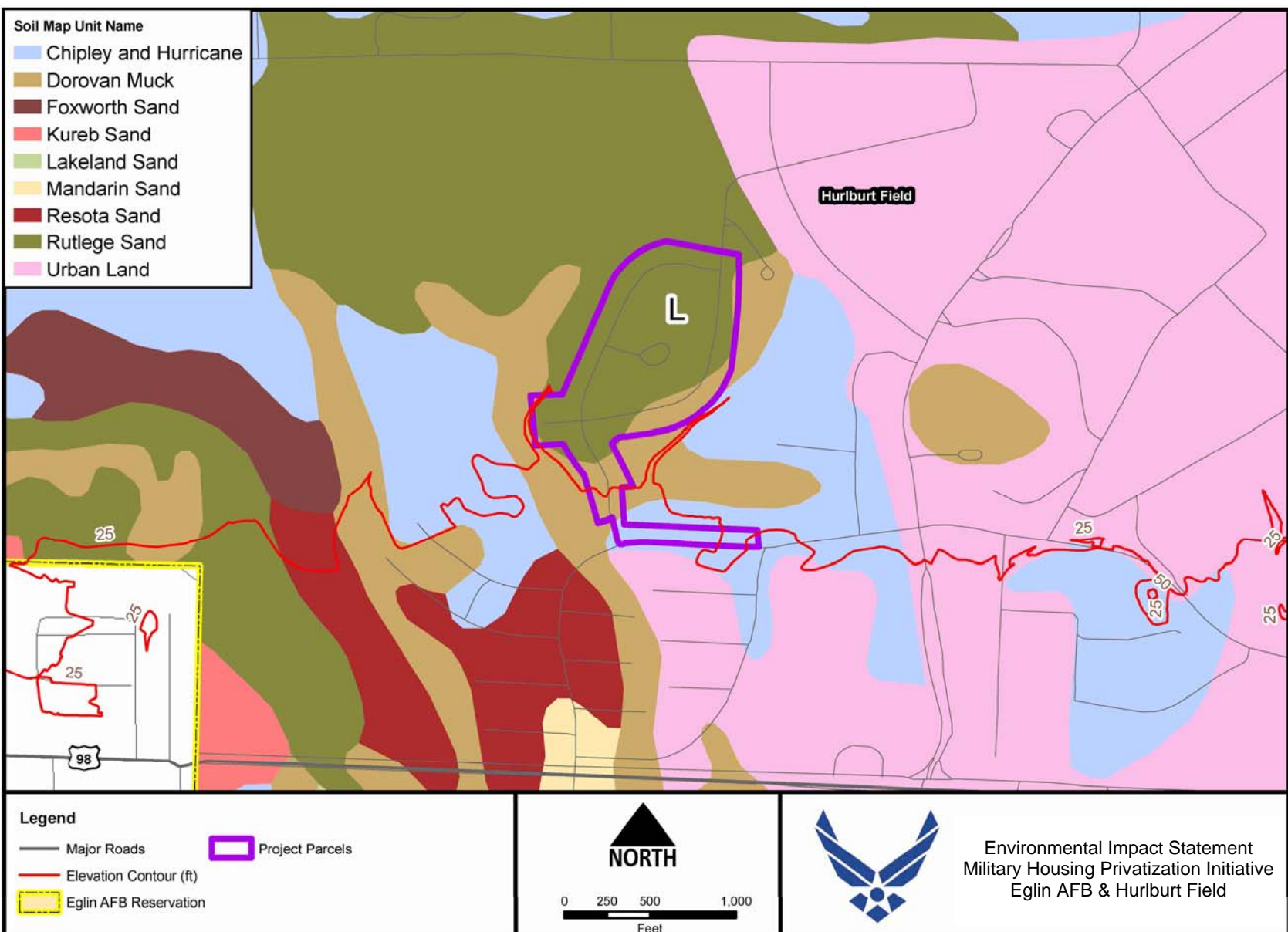


Figure G-7. Hurlburt Field Parcel L Soil Types

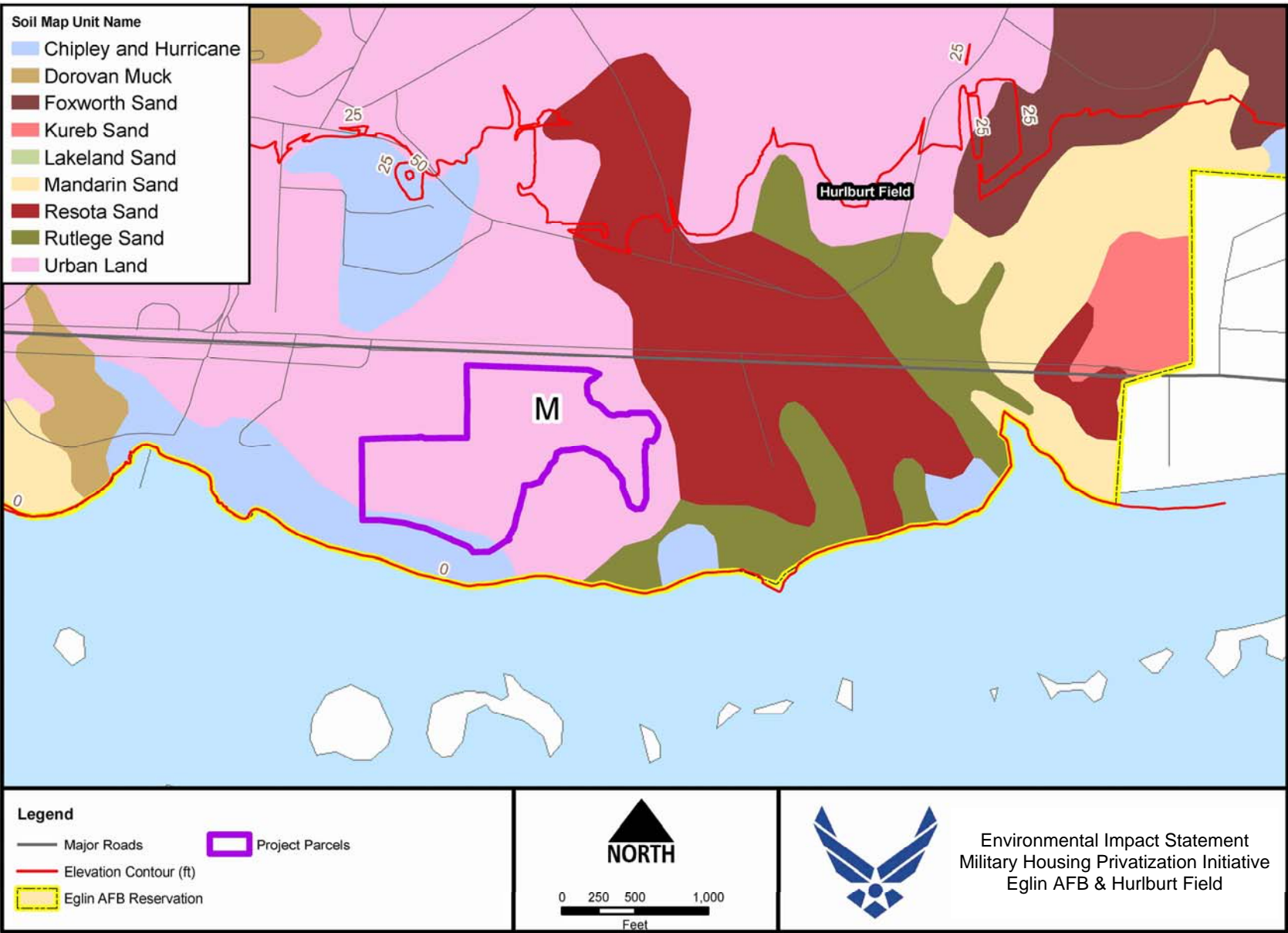


Figure G-8. Hurlburt Field Parcel M Soil Types

Time of Concentration (T_c). The T_c is the length of time it takes for water to flow from the most remote point of the area to the outlet once the soil has become saturated. After a maximum of 300 feet, sheet flow usually becomes shallow concentrated flow. However, no detailed site information is available for the housing sites so all flow is to be assumed to be shallow concentrated. The WinTR-55 model requires the input of flow length, slope, and a flow path designation of paved or unpaved to calculate T_c . Based upon the designation of paved or unpaved, Manning's number is determined and flow velocity is calculated. The percent impervious for a watershed is determined by dividing the total acres of impervious surface (percent impervious housing acres combined with the street acres) by the total acres. The percent impervious for housing is 30%, 38%, or 65%; depending upon the housing unit density evaluated. The calculated percent impervious is then multiplied by the flow length to determine paved flow length when calculating T_c . WinTR-55 uses the 25-year 24-hour rainfall to determine T_c . For Okaloosa County, Florida, using a Type III distribution yields a rainfall amount of 6 inches.

The distance from the most remote point to the outlet was determined on the USGS Topographical maps depicting the drainage areas for each housing site. An approximation of the slope was then calculated using the contours on the maps.

Following are the equations used by WinTR-55 in the determination of T_c .

Shallow Concentrated flow

$V = 16.1345 \cdot S^{0.5}$ for unpaved

Based on solution of manning equation with $n=0.05$ and $r=0.4$

$V = 20.3282 \cdot S^{0.5}$ for paved

Based on solution of manning equation with $n=0.025$ and $r=0.2$

Where V = average velocity (ft/s)

S = slope of hydraulic grade line (watercourse slope ft/ft)

$T_c = L / (V \times 3600)$

Where T_c = Time of concentration (hrs)

L = length of flow (ft)

Results

Once the rainfall, land area and use, and T_c data are entered, WinTR-55 is run to yield the peak discharge flow of stormwater runoff in cubic feet per second (cfs). Additionally, a TR-20 report can be run to determine the total amount of runoff for the area in inches. Following is an example of the methodology followed and data entered

for one of the housing sites, the Pine Shadows (Alternatives 1 and 2) with an assumed existing housing unit density of 3 units/acre and a planned new density of 6 units/acre. Since WinTR-55 does not have a field for a density of 6 units/acre, the field for townhouses at 1/8 acre lot size was used.

The boundaries of the site were identified on the USGS Topographical map for Fort Walton Beach, Florida. Based on the contours within the boundaries of the area, it was assumed that there was only one drainage area for the site. The total land acres for the proposed site is given as 74 acres with the area comprised of 0.25 acre lots, an estimated 7.4 acres of roads and an estimated 7.4 acres of recreation space. The existing site contains 69.9 acres of houses and an estimated 4.1 acre of roads. The appropriate acreages were then entered in the land use section to determine the combined CN, as shown in Table G-2.

Table G-2. Land Use and Combined CN for Camp Pinchot Alternatives 4, 5, 6, and 7

Land Use/Combined CN				
	Housing	Road Acres	Open Space	Combined CN
HSG	A		A	
Existing (Acres/CN)	69.9/57	4.1/98	0	59
Proposed (Acres/CN)	59.2/77	7.4/98	7.4	75

The T_c was then determined by first measuring the distance from the most remote portion of the property to the drainage outlet using the USGS Topographical map. For the Pine Shadows site this length of flow was found to be approximately 1,552 feet. The elevation drop was then calculated based on the map contours. Dividing the elevation drop by the length of flow yielded a slope of 0.01 ft/ft. As previously stated, shallow concentrated flow was assumed for all of the drainage areas. For the existing site 70% of the length of flow was calculated to be unpaved. The proposed site was assumed to have a length of flow with 30 percent impervious surface based upon the typical amount for housing areas. Accordingly, 466 feet of the length of flow was designated as paved and the remaining 1,086 feet of length of flow was designated as unpaved.

The 25-year, 24-hour storm event was then selected and WinTR-55 was run. The model yielded peak flows of 318 cfs and 451 cfs for the existing and proposed conditions, respectively. Additionally, the TR-20 report yielded total runoff amounts of 4.97 inches and 7.11 inches for the existing and proposed conditions, respectively.

Finally, assuming a maximum retention requirement of a one-inch of rainfall at the site, the necessary storage capacity was calculated by multiplying the acreage of developed land by one inch. The result was then converted to cubic feet (ft^3) to yield 268,621 ft^3 and 243,211 ft^3 for the existing and proposed sites, respectively.

Results for the Soundside site along with the other housing sites are presented in Table 3-17 (Peak Flow and Maximum Runoff (25-yr/24-hr Storm/10.23 Inches) and One-Inch Rain Storage Volume for Existing Condition) in Section 3.11.2 of the EIS.

When the developed acreage or housing density increases at a site there is an accompanying increase in both the stormwater peak discharge rate and the total runoff volume at each site. For example, the Soundside site has an estimated peak discharge rate increase from 318 cfs to 451 cfs and a total runoff increase from 4.97 inches to 7.11 inches due to an increase in housing density. As previously stated, the design for a site with this type of projected increase would include BMPs to lower the peak discharge rate for the developed area to the pre-development rate. In the case of sites with proposed demolition and no development within the already developed areas, the impact is that amounts decrease. For example, the Ben's Lake site demolition has an estimated decrease in peak discharge rate from 294 cfs to 111 cfs and a total runoff decrease from 4.97 inches to 2.23 inches.

CHOCTAWHATCHEE BAY AND GARNIER BAYOU WATER QUALITY

Public comments on the *Eglin AFB/Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing EIS* have expressed concern that existing water quality problems in Garnier Bayou and Choctawhatchee Bay make these water bodies especially vulnerable to impacts from additional development like that proposed for the Camp Pinchot area. This document presents water quality data for Garnier Bayou and Choctawhatchee Bay, along with information on current land uses in the surrounding watersheds in an attempt to clarify the actual state of the bayou and the potential sources of pollution.

Choctawhatchee Bay Water Quality

Choctawhatchee Bay is approximately 27 miles long and 4 miles wide, with an average depth of 22 feet. The greatest source of fresh water into the Bay is the Choctawhatchee River, with additional freshwater inputs from streams and bayous along the northern and western portions of the bay. The bay opens up to Santa Rosa Sound to the west and the Intracoastal Waterway to the east. East Pass, a man-made channel located immediately west of Destin, provides the only direct opening to the Gulf of Mexico.

Over recent decades, development has increasingly been impacting Choctawhatchee Bay, especially the western portion of the bay and bayous. Storm water runoff from development carries pollutants such as nutrients, sediment, heavy metals, bacteria, PAHs, and various chemicals. While it can be difficult to directly document nutrient inputs into water bodies, especially those from dispersed non-point sources such as storm water runoff, it is possible to identify some of the symptoms of nutrient enrichment, or eutrophication. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) identified Choctawhatchee Bay as having a high expression of eutrophic

conditions due to the presence of the following symptoms: high epiphyte abundance, loss of seagrass beds, low dissolved oxygen, and algal blooms (Bricker et al., 1999). The primary risk factors for eutrophication in Choctawhatchee Bay include warm water, low flushing rates, long algal growing seasons, and significant and increasing nutrient loading.

The Choctawhatchee Basin Alliance (CBA) has assembled a database of water quality data for Choctawhatchee Bay going back over 30 years. Examination of the data showed that almost all areas of the Bay have higher nutrient levels now than in 1985. In contrast, water quality generally appeared to be improving in areas such as dissolved oxygen, pH, turbidity, and with the exception of LaGrange Bayou, coliform bacteria (CBA, 2006). These improvements may be due in part to the relatively dry weather conditions of the past few years. Certain water quality parameters may remain in the acceptable range during normal conditions, but can spike to unacceptable levels during rain events when storm water runoff washes pollutants into nearby water bodies (e.g., turbidity, nutrients, bacteria). Resumption of normal rainfall levels may lead to deterioration in water quality.

Maintenance of the pass to the Gulf has increased the salinity of the bay, and contributes to stratification at times, causing noticeable changes in salt concentrations between the surface waters and lower waters (Blaylock, 1983). Freshwater is less dense than saltwater and forms a top layer in the absence of vertical circulation between the surface and the bottom, resulting in very low oxygen levels on the bottom. Many of the monitoring stations in the northwest portion of Choctawhatchee Bay display lower dissolved oxygen concentrations on the bottom than on the surface (CBA, 2006a).

Sediment quality is also an issue in Choctawhatchee Bay. A recent study by Hemming et al. (2005) found multiple contaminants at levels that would cause adverse effects in animals that directly contacted the sediments. The following metals fell into this range: arsenic, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, and silver. Other contaminants with elevated levels included polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dichlorodiphenyltrichloro-ethane (DDT), dioxin compounds, phenoxy herbicides (PHs), and aliphatic hydrocarbons (AHs). Hemming et al. (2005) stated that sediment contamination was primarily site-specific and was likely related to nearby land uses.

Garnier Bayou Water Quality

Storm water runoff and residential development have contributed to the decline in water quality in the bayous surrounding Choctawhatchee Bay, including Garnier Bayou. Multiple residential areas border Garnier Bayou, including neighborhoods on the eastern and western shores of the bayou south of Camp Pinchot (i.e., Longwood subdivisions, Mooney subdivisions). Attempts were made to locate water quality data for Garnier Bayou prior to development (pre-1950), but no historical data were found before 1975. These studies documented issues with excess nutrients, organics, bacteria, and sediment contamination at least back to the 1970s and 1980s (Blaylock, 1983;

Livingston, 1986). These pollutant problems still persist, and nutrient loading combined with low flushing have led to periodic dissolved oxygen issues and algal blooms in many of these western bayous (Thorpe et al., 2002; CBA, 2005). Water quality sampling has identified phosphorus loading as an issue in Garnier Bayou (CBA, 2006a), likely due to runoff of fertilizers. Garniers Park and Poquito Bayou are both on the 2004 303(d) of Impaired Waters List due to bacteria levels that exceed Department of Health thresholds (FDEP, 2006).

Sediment samples collected in 2002 showed elevated arsenic, lead, mercury, and nickel enrichment in Garnier Bayou sediments (Hemming et al., 2005). These levels were attributed to CCA-treated dock pilings, anti-fouling paints, storm water runoff from urban areas, runoff from golf course areas, and marina activity. Hemming et al. (2005) also found elevated concentrations of other contaminants, including PAHs due to stormwater runoff and wastewater discharge, PCBs from historical sprayfields, and AHs from combustion engines.

Vegetated Buffers

Residential development borders the majority of Garnier Bayou on the eastern and western shores south of Eglin property. Examination of aerial photography of Garnier Bayou (including Chula Vista, Don's and Poquito Bayou) north of the Shalimar Bridge showed that 75 percent of the residential shoreline had landscaped yards/lawns near the shoreline, and in some areas lawns went all the way down to the water's edge or seawalls were present. Only 25 percent of the yards were "unimproved," or had shrubs and trees that served as a buffer along the shoreline. Fertilizers and pesticides applied to these lawns with no buffer likely result in excess nutrient and contaminant runoff to the bayou.

One of the most effective methods for reducing the water quality impacts of storm water runoff is a vegetative buffer adjacent to a water body. These buffers allow increased infiltration opportunity time for nutrients and contaminants from runoff, trap sediment, and help to stabilize shorelines and reduce erosion (Wenger, 1999). In contrast to existing development along the bayou, the Air Force development would maintain a green space buffer along the shoreline of Garnier Bayou. This buffer would serve to both slow the rate of storm water runoff and to treat pollutants in the runoff before they reach the bayou.

Storm Water Controls

In 1994, Okaloosa County began implementation of the Land Development Code requiring that the post-development rate of runoff cannot exceed the pre-development rate of runoff for the Critical Storm (25 year, 24-hour) in new developments. Additionally, this Code requires that all new developments must provide for the treatment of storm water utilizing retention, detention, infiltration, or other appropriate

storm water management facilities, and that single family detached residential subdivisions must provide treatment in accordance with current FDEP water quality requirements. Most of the neighborhoods around Garnier Bayou were developed prior to the implementation of these regulations, and do not have storm water controls that meet these standards.

On-site surveys confirmed that most of these neighborhoods had few storm water controls. On the eastern shore of Garnier Bayou, storm water is typically routed via streets and/or grassed waterways and culverts, with storm water ultimately entering the bayou via sheet flow through yards or direct discharge from a pipe at the eastern end of Longwood Park. Along the western shoreline, storm water in the developed areas immediately south of the Eglin Camp Pinchot property was also usually routed down streets or grassed ditches and culverts. Most of the developed areas on the western shore south of Chula Vista are newer and did have better storm water controls, including storm sewers. Surveyors noted that new housing construction activities along the eastern bayou shoreline were not utilizing any erosion control BMPs such as silt fencing.

The 2002 *Update to the Choctawhatchee Basin SWIM Plan* (Thorpe et al., 2002) cited results from a survey by Wiggins (1996) that identified seven major drainage discharges (over 36 inches in diameter) and eleven minor drainage discharges into Garnier Bayou. Most of these storm water discharge structures were constructed prior to the enactment of modern storm water treatment regulations and standards.

Because the Eglin MFH construction would be subject to all new storm water control requirements, and because the Air Force would require the developer to create green space vegetated buffers along the shoreline, storm water runoff from the newly developed Eglin MFH area would be less than what currently runs off from the developments along Garnier Bayou that do not have adequate storm water controls and where vegetated buffers are sparse.

Septic Systems

Because septic systems can be sources of nutrients and bacteria, attempts were made to determine the number of structures around Garnier Bayou on septic tanks, but the county was unable to provide such data. However, the 2002 *Update to the Choctawhatchee Basin SWIM Plan* (Thorpe et al., 2002) cited results from a survey by Wiggins (1996) that stated there were no structures served by septic systems on Garnier Bayou. All of the new military housing units would also be hooked up to the sewer system.

Other Land Uses

Additional land uses in the area that may have an impact on Garnier Bayou, either historically or currently, include the construction of Lewis Turner Blvd (SR 189) north of Garnier Bayou, the Fort Walton Beach sprayfield west of Lightwood Knot Creek, the Eglin sprayfield near Garnier Creek, the Fort Walton Beach Golf Course to the west of Garnier Bayou, marinas, and development along tributaries to Garnier Bayou.

Conclusion

Eglin will meet all state and federal regulations and in some cases will exceed them, thus meeting a higher standard for storm water controls than most of the existing development around Garnier Bayou. Development of Camp Pinchot would not significantly degrade water quality in Garnier Bayou beyond current conditions, and water quality impacts from Eglin's Proposed Action would be minor compared to continued impacts from current developments that have either no storm water controls, or inadequate storm water controls.

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APPENDIX H

**SUPPORTING INFORMATION
FOR NOISE**

NOISE

Noise is sound that injures, annoys, interrupts or interferes with normal activities or otherwise diminishes the quality of the environment. It may be intermittent or continuous, steady or impulsive. It may be stationary or transient. Stationary sources are normally related to specific land uses (e.g., industrial plants or some military training activities). Transient noise sources move through the environment, either along relatively established paths (e.g., highways, railroads, and aircraft flying a specific flight track), or randomly (e.g., military training conducted in a training area). There is wide diversity in responses to noise that vary not only according to the type of noise and the characteristics of the sound source, but also according to the sensitivity and expectations of the receptor, the time of day, and the distance between the noise source (e.g., an aircraft) and the receptor (e.g., a person or animal).

The physical characteristics of noise, or sound, include its intensity, frequency, and duration. Sound is created by acoustic energy, which produces pressure waves that travel through a medium, like air, and are sensed by the eardrum. This may be likened to the ripples in water produced by a stone being dropped into it. As the acoustic energy increases, the intensity or amplitude of the pressure waves increase, and the ear senses louder noise.

Sound intensity varies widely (from a soft whisper to a jet plane or a gunshot) and is measured on a logarithmic scale to accommodate this wide range. The logarithm, and its use, is nothing more than a mathematical tool that simplifies dealing with very large and very small numbers. For example, the logarithm of the number 1,000,000 is 6, and the logarithm of the number 0.000001 is -6 (minus 6). Obviously, as more zeros are added before or after the decimal point, converting these numbers to their logarithms greatly simplifies calculations that use these numbers.

The frequency of sound is measured in cycles per second, or hertz (Hz). This measurement reflects the number of times per second the air vibrates from the acoustic energy. Low frequency sounds are heard as rumbles or roars, and high frequency sounds are heard as screeches.

Sound measurement is further refined through the use of “weighting.” The normal human ear can detect sounds that range in frequency from about 20 Hz to 20,000 Hz. However, all sounds throughout this range are not heard equally well. Therefore, through internal electronic circuitry, some sound meters are calibrated to emphasize frequencies in the 1,000 to 4,000 Hz range. The human ear is most sensitive to frequencies in this range. When measuring these sounds that continue over some time period (such as an aircraft overflight) with these instruments, the levels are termed “A-weighted” and are shown in terms of A-weighted decibels (dBA). Conversely, when describing large amplitude impulsive sounds of extremely short duration such as a

gunshot, the total amount of acoustic energy created is an important consideration. Sounds of this nature are normally measured on the "C-weighted" scale, which gives nearly equal emphasis to sounds of most frequencies. Mid-range frequencies approximate the actual (unweighted) sound level, while the very low and very high frequency bands are significantly affected by C-weighting. When measured, these sounds are shown in terms of C-weighted decibels (dBC).

The duration of noise events and the number of times noise events occur are also important considerations in assessing noise impacts.

The word "metric" is used to describe a standard of measurement. As used in environmental noise analysis, there are many different types of noise metrics. Each metric has a different physical meaning or interpretation and each metric was developed by researchers attempting to represent the effects of environmental noise.

The metrics supporting the assessment of noise that would result from the conduct of the proposed training activities on and around Eglin AFB include both A- and C-weighted single event and time-averaged cumulative metrics. Each metric represents a "tier" for quantifying the noise environment and is briefly discussed below.

Sound Exposure Level

The Sound Exposure Level (SEL) metric combines the intensity and duration of a noise event into a single measure. It is important to note, however, that SEL does not directly represent the sound level heard at any given time, but rather provides a measure of the total exposure of the entire event. Its value represents all of the acoustic energy associated with the event, as though it was present for one second. For sound events that last longer than one second, the SEL value will be greater than the maximum noise level created by the event. For sound events that last less than one second, the SEL value will be less than the maximum acoustic pressure (dBP). The duration of many impulsive sounds, such as gunfire, is significantly less than one second. This, when coupled with the extremely low frequencies associated with such sounds that are repressed on the C-weighted scale means that the "sensed" or "perceived" sound may be 20 dB or more below the actual sound pressure level. Nevertheless, the SEL value is important because it is the value used to calculate other time-averaged noise metrics.

Time-Averaged Cumulative Day-Night Average Noise Metrics

The equivalent sound level (L_{eq}) is a metric reflecting average continuous sound. The metric considers variations in sound magnitude over periods of time, sums them, and reflects, in a single value, the acoustic energy present during the time period considered. Common time periods for averaging are 1, 8, and 24-hour periods.

The Day-Night Average Sound Level (L_{dn}) also sums the individual noise events and averages the resulting level over a specified length of time. Normally, this is a 24-hour period. Thus, like L_{eq} , it is a composite metric representing the maximum noise levels, the duration of the events, and the number of events that occur. However, this metric also considers the time of day during which noise events occur. This metric adds 10 dB to those events that occur between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM to account for the increased intrusiveness of noise events that occur at night when ambient noise levels are normally lower than during the daytime. It should be noted that if no noise events occur between 10:00 PM and 7:00 AM, the value calculated for L_{dn} would be identical to that calculated for a 24-hour equivalent noise level [$L_{eq(24)}$]. This cumulative metric does not represent the variations in the sound level heard. Nevertheless, it does provide an excellent measure for comparing environmental noise exposures when there are multiple noise events to be considered.

In this document, sound levels are considered as 8-hour equivalent sound levels [$L_{eq(8)}$]. If applicable, the L_{dn} metric would be used in lieu of the $L_{eq(24)}$ metric. Average Sound Level metrics are the preferred noise metrics of the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the U.S. Department of Transportation, the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), and the Veteran's Administration (VA). Scientific studies and social surveys have found that Average Sound Level metrics are the best measure to assess levels of community annoyance associated with all types of environmental noise. Therefore, their use is endorsed by the scientific community and governmental agencies (ANSI, 1980; USEPA, 1974; FICUN, 1980; USACHPPM, 1994). In general, there are no recommended restrictions on any land uses at day-night average sound levels of 65 dBA or less (A-weighted).

Noise levels are directly related to traffic volumes, speed of traffic, proportion of heavy vehicles (one truck emits the equivalent noise of 28 to 60 cars), population density near roads, existence and effectiveness of noise barriers, and effectiveness of devices such as mufflers and quiet vehicles. The issue of noise is generally discussed in terms of the number or proportion of people affected. The findings of numerous research projects on the effects of noise and its wider repercussions indicate that an outdoor sound level of 65 decibels (dBA) (A-weighted metric) is "unacceptable," and an outdoor level of less than 55 dBA is desirable.

References:

- American National Standards Institute Standard (ANSI), 1980. *Sound Level Descriptors for Determination of Compatible Land Use*. American National Standards Institute Standard ANSI S3.23-1980.
- Federal Interagency Committee on Urban Noise (FICUN), 1980. *Guidelines for Considering Noise in Land-Use Planning and Control*. June 1980.

U.S. Army Center for Health Promotion and Preventive Medicine (USACHPPM), 1994. Noise Zones for Installation Compatible Use Zones.

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), 1974. Information on Levels of Environmental Noise Requisite to Protect the Public Health and Welfare With an Adequate Margin of Safety. EPA Report 550/9-74-004.

APPENDIX I

FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

FEDERAL AGENCY COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT ACT (CZMA) CONSISTENCY DETERMINATION

Introduction:

This document provides the State of Florida with the U.S. Air Force's Consistency Determination under CZMA Section 307 and 15 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 930 sub-part C. The information in this Consistency Determination is provided pursuant to 15 CFR Section 930.39 and Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act, 16 United States Code (USC) 1456, as amended, and its implementing regulations at 15 CFR Part 930.

This federal consistency determination addresses the Proposed Action associated with the Military Housing Privatization Initiative (MHPI), Eglin Air Force Base (AFB), Florida and Hurlburt Field, FL (Figure 1).

Proposed Federal Agency Action:

The Air Force proposes to implement the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field through conveyance of all existing housing units (1,413) distributed among several parcels of land located on Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field, including infrastructure and utility connections, to a private real estate development and property management company. Of the existing units, the developer would demolish up to 1,404 dwellings. The developer would then construct up to 1,477 new units; 35 units for Camp Rudder, 548 units for Hurlburt Field (484 units would be constructed at Hurlburt Field), and 894 units for Eglin AFB (the remaining 64 units for Hurlburt Field would also be constructed on Eglin AFB Parcel 1 on Eglin Main Base). The developer would also return units and associated structures within two historic districts located at Georgia Avenue Camp Pinchot to the Air Force for adaptive reuse for purposes other than residential housing (e.g., offices, meeting places) once replacement units are constructed. At completion of the project, a private developer would own and operate 1,477 units on behalf of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. The Hurlburt Family Camping facility would also be relocated. All land areas supporting housing would be leased to the developer for 50 years.

Federal Review

Statutes addressed as part of the Florida Coastal Zone Management Program consistency review and considered in the analysis of the Proposed Action are discussed in the following table.

Pursuant to 15 CFR 930.41, the Florida State Clearinghouse has 60 days from receipt of this document in which to concur with, or object to, this Consistency Determination, or

to request an extension, in writing, under 15 CFR 930.41(b). Florida's concurrence will be presumed if Eglin AFB does not receive its response on the sixtieth day from receipt of this determination.

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review

Statute	Consistency	Scope
Chapter 161 <i>Beach and Shore Preservation</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect beach and shore management, specifically as it pertains to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Coastal Construction Permit Program. • The Coastal Construction Control Line (CCCL) Permit Program. • The Coastal Zone Protection Program. All activities would occur on federal property.	Authorizes the Bureau of Beaches and Coastal Systems within DEP to regulate construction on or seaward of the states' beaches.
Chapter 163, Part II <i>Growth Policy; County and Municipal Planning; Land Development Regulation</i>	The West Florida Regional Planning Council will be provided the opportunity to review the EIS. The Okaloosa County Comprehensive Plan requires proposed projects be compatible with adjacent land uses, buildings, structures, developments and the surrounding neighborhood. Therefore the Proposed Action would be consistent with local government comprehensive plans.	Requires local governments to prepare, adopt, and implement comprehensive plans that encourage the most appropriate use of land and natural resources in a manner consistent with the public interest.
Chapter 186 <i>State and Regional Planning</i>	State and regional agencies will be provided the opportunity to review the EIS. Therefore, the Proposed Action would be consistent with Florida's statutes and regulations regarding state plans for water use, land development or transportation.	Details state-level planning requirements. Requires the development of special statewide plans governing water use, land development, and transportation.
Chapter 252 <i>Emergency Management</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect the state's vulnerability to natural disasters. The Proposed Action would not affect emergency response and evacuation procedures.	Provides for planning and implementation of the state's response to, efforts to recover from, and the mitigation of natural and manmade disasters.
Chapter 253 <i>State Lands</i>	All activities would occur on federal property; therefore, the Proposed Action would not affect state public lands.	Addresses the state's administration of public lands and property of this state and provides direction regarding the acquisition, disposal, and management of all state lands.
Chapter 258 <i>State Parks and Preserves</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect state parks, recreational areas and aquatic preserves.	Addresses administration and management of state parks and preserves.

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
Chapter 259 <i>Land Acquisition for Conservation or Recreation</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect tourism and/or outdoor recreation.	Authorizes acquisition of environmentally endangered lands and outdoor recreation lands.
Chapter 260 <i>Recreational Trails System</i>	The Proposed Action would not include the acquisition of land and would not affect the Greenways and Trails Program.	Authorizes acquisition of land to create a recreational trails system and to facilitate management of the system.
Chapter 375 <i>Multipurpose Outdoor Recreation; Land Acquisition, Management, and Conservation</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect opportunities for recreation on state lands.	Develops comprehensive multipurpose outdoor recreation plan to document recreational supply and demand, describe current recreational opportunities, estimate need for additional recreational opportunities, and propose means to meet the identified needs.
Chapter 267 <i>Historical Resources</i>	<p>For development, most impacts to cultural resources are specific to the individual parcel under consideration. The exceptions to this are issues concerning Native American Indian Consultation and Coordination and Traditional Cultural Properties. The Air Force has initiated consultation with the five interested federally recognized tribes, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation, the National Trust, the U.S. Forestry Service, and the Florida State Historic Preservation Officer, in compliance with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act.</p> <p>A project-specific Programmatic Agreement (PA) highlighting planned cultural resource actions and procedures is currently under development. The Air Force will make reasonable efforts to execute the PA document prior to the signature of the project's Record of Decision in winter 2010. Until the proposed PA and, as applicable, other agreements are finalized and specific procedures for managing project-related resources are identified, the Air Force will seek to avoid disturbance to any historic property either listed in the National Register of Historical Places (NRHP), considered NRHP-eligible, or of unknown NRHP eligibility.</p> <p>The Air Force does not expect adverse effects to cultural resources or traditional Native American</p>	Addresses management and preservation of the state's archaeological and historical resources.

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
	<p>resources under the Proposed Action. No NRHP-eligible historic properties would be adversely affected under the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Potential impacts to cultural resources are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.10 of the EIS.</p>	
Chapter 288 <i>Commercial Development and Capital Improvements</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect future business opportunities on state lands, or the promotion of tourism in the region.	Provides the framework for promoting and developing the general business, trade, and tourism components of the state economy.
Chapter 334 <i>Transportation Administration</i>	<p>The Proposed Action would impact existing roadway systems within the bases. The development of the proposed housing units may require upgrades to the internal road network (collector roads and intersections) within the base boundaries.</p> <p>At this time, conceptual plans with road networks are not available for the proposed housing sites, and proposals for how the collectors would intersect with existing internal base roads have not been defined.</p> <p>The local road system would be developed to meet all local requirements and standards, including obtaining the best possible alignment, grade, sight, distance, and drainage for new roads relative to the new development and associated terrain.</p> <p>Potential impacts from transportation are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.1 of the EIS.</p> <p>The Florida Department of Transportation will be provided the opportunity to review the EIS.</p>	Addresses the state's policy concerning transportation administration.
Chapter 339 <i>Transportation Finance and Planning</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.	Addresses the finance and planning needs of the state's transportation system.
Chapter 370 <i>Saltwater Fisheries</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect saltwater fisheries.	Addresses management and protection of the state's saltwater fisheries.
Chapter 372 <i>Wildlife</i>	<p>Construction activities may have an indirect localized effect on native terrestrial wildlife species. However, it is anticipated that these species would either move to another location or remain within the area and utilize adjacent habitat.</p> <p>In consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS), Eglin NRS made a No Effect determination</p>	Addresses the management of the wildlife resources of the state.

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
	<p>for the MHPI at Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field. Eglin will follow all management requirements from this consultation. Sea turtle friendly lighting will be used for housing on Santa Rosa Sound; all exterior house lights will be fully shielded/full cut-off fixtures, and all pole-mounted street lights will be full cut-off fixtures using low-pressure sodium (35-watt) or amber LED lamps.</p> <p>Prior to project initiation, a gopher tortoise survey is required. If a gopher tortoise burrow cannot be avoided, then the tortoise would be relocated in accordance with the Florida Fish and Wildlife Conservation Commission protocols.</p> <p>Potential impacts to wildlife are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.13, of the EIS.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would be consistent with the State's policies concerning the protection of wildlife and other natural resources.</p>	
<p>Chapter 373 <i>Water Resources</i></p>	<p>Eglin's Water Resources Section, 96 CEG/CEVCE, would coordinate all applicable permits in accordance with the Florida Administrative Code (FAC).</p> <p>An Environmental Resource Permit from the Northwest Florida Water Management District per FAC 62-346 may be required for the Proposed Action.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would increase the potential for impact from the increased rate and volume of stormwater runoff, due to an increase in impervious surface area. Best Management Practices such as erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management measures would be implemented to control erosion and stormwater runoff.</p> <p>Applicable permitting requirements would be satisfied in accordance with 62-25 of the FAC and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Air Force and any contractors would adhere to all applicable regulatory requirements, which would serve to either offset or minimize any potential impacts from construction operations. The Air Force would coordinate with 96 CEG/CEVCE to submit a notice of intent to use the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge under the NPDES program prior to project initiation, according to Florida Statute Section 403.0885.</p> <p>Construction activities would also require coverage under the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge</p>	<p>Addresses the state's policy concerning water resources.</p>

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
	<p>from Large and Small Construction Activities, where 1 or more acres of land are disturbed (FAC Rule 62-621). The Air Force would incorporate a comprehensive Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Plan and a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) into the final design plan.</p> <p>Potential impacts to water resources from the Proposed Action are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.11 of the EIS.</p> <p>The Proposed Action would be consistent with Florida's statutes and regulations regarding the water resources of the state.</p>	
<p>Chapter 376 <i>Pollutant Discharge Prevention and Removal</i></p>	<p>Applicable permitting requirements would be satisfied in accordance with 62-25 of the FAC and National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The Air Force would coordinate with the 96 CEG/CEVCE to submit a notice of intent to use the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge under the NPDES program prior to project initiation, according to Florida Statute Section 403.0885.</p> <p>Construction activities would also require coverage under the Generic Permit for Stormwater Discharge from Large and Small Construction Activities, where 1 or more acres of land are disturbed (FAC Rule 62-621). The Air Force would incorporate a comprehensive Stormwater, Erosion, and Sedimentation Control Plan and an SWPPP into the final design plan.</p> <p>No impacts are anticipated from the presence of Environmental Restoration Program sites. Planned construction activities would avoid all ERP sites, such as water towers in MFH areas. Should any unusual odor, soil, or groundwater coloring be encountered during development activities in any areas, construction would cease and the Eglin Environmental Management Restoration branch would be contacted immediately.</p> <p>Asbestos debris may be generated as a result of proposed building demolition or renovation activities. Proper disposal of asbestos wastes would be conducted as directed by the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) [40 CFR 61.40-157]. Contractor personnel would be trained and certified.</p> <p>Lead-based paint debris may be generated as a result of proposed building demolition or renovation</p>	<p>Regulates transfer, storage, and transportation of pollutants, and cleanup of pollutant discharges.</p>

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
	<p>activities. Proper disposal of lead-containing wastes would also be conducted in accordance with state and federal regulations, including the Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 (TSCA) and Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA).</p> <p>Should soils impacted by chlordane need to be removed, transported, treated, and/or disposed off-base as part of demolition activities, Resource Conservation and Recovery Act regulations would apply. If soils were classified as hazardous waste, transport and disposal documentation records, including signed manifests, would be required.</p> <p>There is also a pollution prevention plan designed to prevent or reduce pollution, reduce safety and health risks, and recycle wastes when possible. Wastes that cannot be recycled are disposed of in a manner approved by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, at licensed facilities.</p> <p>Potential impacts from hazardous materials and waste are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.6 of the EIS.</p> <p>Therefore, the Proposed Action would be consistent with Florida's statutes and regulations regarding the transfer, storage, or transportation of pollutants.</p>	
<p>Chapter 377 <i>Energy Resources</i></p>	<p>Coordination with all utility providers prior to demolition or construction would minimize any potential impacts to existing utility infrastructure associated with disruption of buried utility lines. Areas with existing utilities would provide tie-ins for new lines, and new utility infrastructure would be coordinated with utility providers. There would be no adverse impact to electricity or natural gas utility infrastructure associated with the implementation of the Proposed Action.</p> <p>Impacts from the increase/decrease in utilities are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.3 of the EIS.</p>	<p>Addresses regulation, planning, and development of oil and gas resources of the state.</p>
<p>Chapter 380 <i>Land and Water Management</i></p>	<p>The Proposed Action would not affect development of state lands with regional (i.e. more than one county) impacts. The Proposed Action would not include changes to coastal infrastructure such as capacity increases of existing coastal infrastructure, or use of state funds for infrastructure planning, designing or construction.</p>	<p>Establishes land and water management policies to guide and coordinate local decisions relating to growth and development.</p>

Table I-1. Florida Coastal Management Program Consistency Review, Cont'd

Statute	Consistency	Scope
Chapter 381 <i>Public Health, General Provisions</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect the state's policy concerning the public health system.	Establishes public policy concerning the state's public health system.
Chapter 388 <i>Mosquito Control</i>	The Proposed Action would not affect mosquito control efforts.	Addresses mosquito control effort in the state.
Chapter 403 <i>Environmental Control</i>	<p>Eglin's Water Resources Section, 96 CEG/CEVCE, would coordinate all applicable permits in accordance with the Florida Administrative Code (FAC).</p> <p>Eglin AFB would take reasonable precautions to minimize fugitive particulate (dust) emissions during any demolition, construction, or renovation activities. Potential impacts to air quality from construction activities are further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.4 of the EIS.</p> <p>Standard Air Force solid waste and recycling programs would apply to the MHPI residents to minimize municipal solid waste generation. Management actions that would reduce construction and demolition (C&D) debris waste include recycling and/or reuse of demolition and waste construction materials as practicable, as well as distribution of C&D wastes to multiple landfills to minimize impacts to any one particular landfill. Solid waste is further addressed in Chapter 4, Section 4.8 of the EIS.</p> <p>Therefore, the Proposed Action would be consistent with Florida's statutes and regulations regarding water quality, air quality, pollution control, solid waste management, or other environmental control efforts.</p>	Establishes public policy concerning environmental control in the state.
Chapter 582 <i>Soil and Water Conservation</i>	<p>All applicable Best Management Practices, such as erosion and sediment controls and stormwater management measures would be implemented to minimize erosion and storm water run-off, and to regulate sediment control.</p> <p>Therefore, the Proposed Action should not affect soil and water conservation efforts.</p>	Provides for the control and prevention of soil erosion.

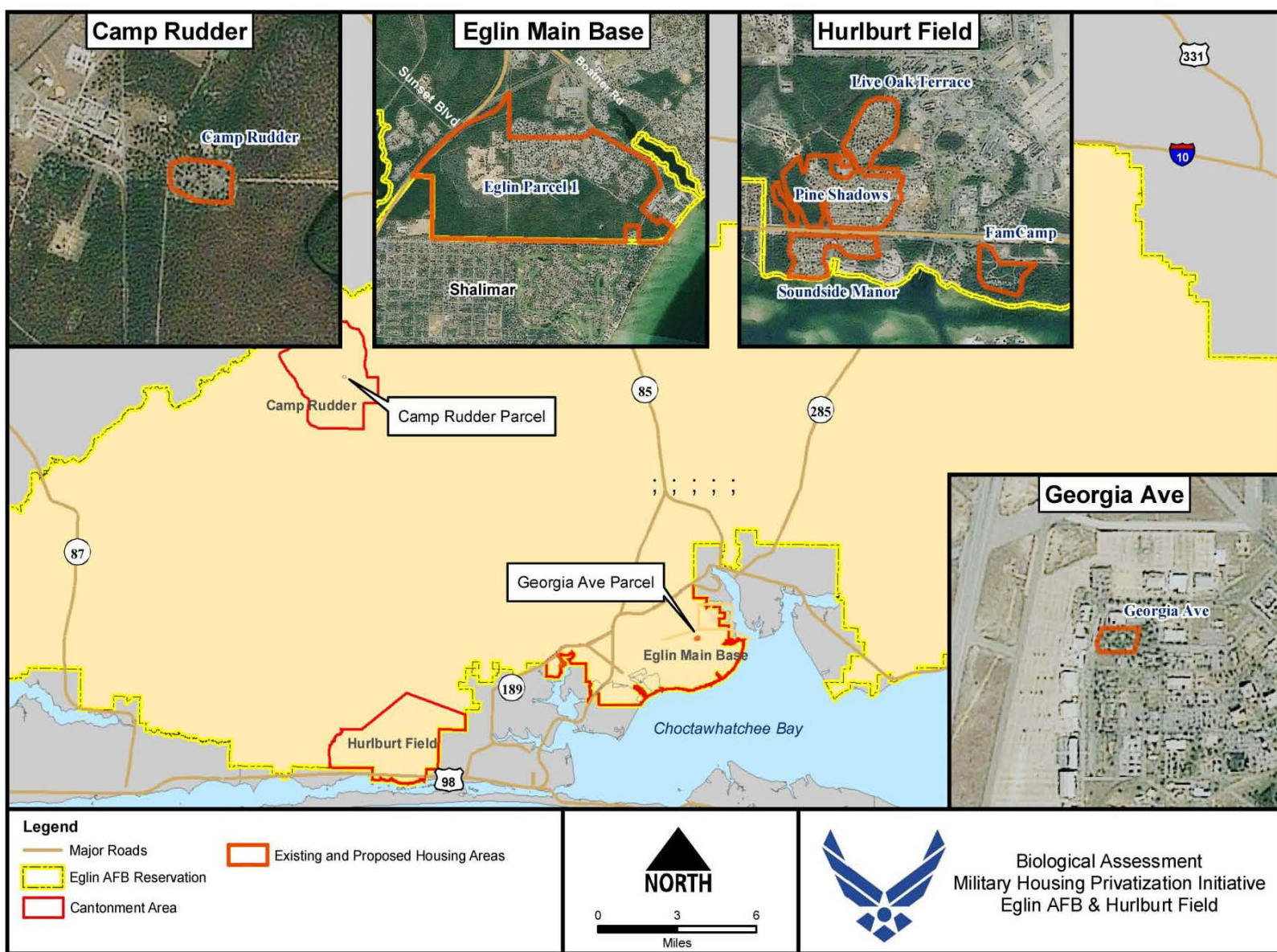


Figure I-1. Overview of Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Military Family Housing Areas

Table I-2 Proposed MHPI Activities

Parcel		Current Number of Units	Year Built	Commonalities			Max # Units Potentially Constructed*
				Action for Current Units	# Units Demolished (minimum)	# Units Renovate d	
Name	Acres						
Eglin AFB							
Wherry Capehart	306	479	1951-58	Demolition	479	0	0
Georgia Avenue	3	5	1943	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Hidden Oaks	651	126	2001	Demolition	126		
Old Plew		58	1966-68	Demolition	58		
New Plew		186	1968	Demolition	186		
Poquito Bayou	91	150	1976	Demolition	150		
Camp Pinchot	15	4	1912-1940	Adaptive Reuse	0		
Camp Rudder	10	25	1975	Demolition	25		
Total	1,076	1,033	N/A		1,024		35
Eglin Main Base Parcel 1		0	N/A			35	
958							
Hurlburt Field							
Live Oak Terrace	35	110	1957 & 1976	Demolition	110	0	484
Pine Shadows	85	196	1957		196		
Soundside Manor	31	74	1957 & 1997		74		
FAMCAMP	19	0	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Total	158	380	N/A		380	0	484
Overall Totals	N/A	1,413			1,404	0	1,477
Total End State (current units (1,413) – adaptive reuse (9) – demolition (1,404) + new construction (1,477))							1,477 Units

Source: Eglin AFB and Hurlburt Field Housing Offices, 2009

*Numbers represent the optimal development scenario at each location based on desired features in the privatization RFQ and are for planning purposes only; actual numbers of units and distribution may vary depending on proposals offered by developers. Existing FAMCAMP would be relocated near Commando Village on Hurlburt Field as part of the Proposed Action.

APPENDIX J

CONFLICT OF INTEREST STATEMENT

**NEPA DISCLOSURE STATEMENT FOR THE MILITARY HOUSING
PRIVATIZATION INITIATIVE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT,
EGLIN AIR FORCE BASE AND HURLBURT FIELD, FLORIDA**

The Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) Regulations at Title 40 of the *Code of Federal Regulations* (CFR) Section 1506.5(c), which have been adopted by the U.S. Air Force (32 CFR 989), require contractors and subcontractors who will prepare an environmental impact statement to execute a disclosure specifying that they have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the project.

"Financial or other interest in the outcome of the project" is defined as any direct financial benefit such as a promise of future construction or design work in the project, as well as indirect financial benefits the contractor is aware of.

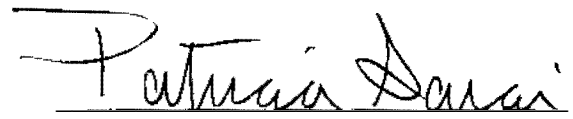
In accordance with these requirements, the offeror and any proposed subcontractors hereby certify as follows, to the best of their actual knowledge as of the date set forth below:

- (a) X Offeror and any proposed subcontractors have no financial or other interest in the outcome of the project.
- (b) Offeror and any proposed subcontractor have the following financial or other interest in the outcome of the project and hereby agree to divest themselves of such interest prior to award of this contract, or agree to the attached plan to mitigate, neutralize or avoid any such conflict of interest.

Financial or Other Interests:

None

Certified by:



Signature

PATRICIA L. GARCIA

Name

SR. CONTRACTS REPRESENTATIVE

Title

SCIENCE APPLICATIONS INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

Company

08 NOVEMBER 2010

Date

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